ROYAL EDITION

# The Times

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*THE TIMES, Friday, September 5, 1930*

*The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Branch Offices, 3, Cannon-street, E.C., and 376, Strand, W.C. Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.*

*Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page. Three Guineas for any line or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.*

*Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.*

## BIRTHS

**BRANSON.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Glyn Lodge, North Foreland, St. Peter's-in-Thanet, the wife of Geoffrey Barlas Fremantle Branson, of a son.

**COCKS.**—On Aug. 31, 1930, at Mexico City, to Kitty (nee Phillips), wife of S. H. E. Cocks—a daughter.

**FORSYTH.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at 27, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne, to Dr. and Mrs. R. Lane Forsyth, of Windyridge, Le Brun-road, Eastbourne—a son.

**GROVE.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur Grove, of 110, Strathbrook-road, Norbury—a daughter.

**HOLLAND.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Winton House, Ware, Herts, to Marjorie, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Holland, Royal Artillery—a daughter.

**JAMES.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Corran, Emsworth, Hants (nee Hunter), wife of Capt. W. A. L. James, Rajputana Rifles (Outram's), of a son.

**MILLER.**—On Sept. 1, 1930, at 18, Grosvenor-road, Tunbridge Wells, to Dr. and Mrs. T. Mackinlay Miller—a son.

**PATERSON.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, to Eileen (nee Orr), wife of Ian Paterson, of 6, Thurlow-road, N.W.3—a son.

**ROBERTS.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Tismans, Rudgwick, Sussex, to Barbara, wife of A. B. P. Roberts, M.C.—a son (Timothy).

**TYNDALE-BISCOE.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Salisbury, Rhodesia, to Margaret, wife of Ronald McIver Tyndale-Biscoe—a son.

**WATSON.**—On Sept. 1, 1930, to Dorothy (nee King), wife of P. C. M. Watson, of The Treasury, Nairobi —a daughter.

## MARRIAGES

**AMEY : THOMPSON.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Christ Church, Mayfair, Neville Fulcher Amey, son of Major Fulcher Amey, to Laurence D. Thompson, widow of J. A. Thompson, of East Boldon, Co. Durham.

**BAINTON : HOLMES.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Streatham Hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. G. Oswald Bainton (father of the bridegroom), Alan Gordon, only son of the Rev. G. Oswald and the late Mrs. Bainton, of Streatham Hill, to Dorothy Christine, youngest daughter of the late John and Mrs. Holmes, of Dublin.

**BALLANTINE : MARSHALL.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, in Paris, Thomas, younger son of the late Thomas and Mrs. Ballantine, of Edinburgh, to Marjorie, only daughter of the late William Marshall and daughter of the late William Oulton, of Liverpool.

**BASSETT : BURRELL.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, York-place, Edinburgh, by Rev. Wm. Russell, Vicar of Clifford, uncle to the bride, assisted by Rev. Canon J. Henderson Barnett, M.A., Durham, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bassett, Christchurch, New Zealand, to Kathleen Alicia, eldest daughter of the late H. M. Burrell and Mrs. Burrell, of Edinburgh.

**BOLTON : HENDERSON.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at the Parish Church, Skipton-in-Craven, by the Rev. G. W. Ready, Rector of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Stoney, Rector of Skipton, Ralph, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bolton, of Llandudno (late of Alderley Edge), to Bessie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson, of Haverah-park, Skipton-in-Craven.

**BOX : CARR.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, West Tarring, Worthing, Harold J. Box, B.Sc., of the Old Manor House, Westbury, Wilts, to Elizabeth E. B. Carr (Betty), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Carr, of Kerrisdale, Poulters-lane, Worthing.

**BRETT : HEATON.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Congregational Church, Sutton Coldfield, by Rev. F. Merlin, Clement, Finchley, Monday, Sept. 8, 3 o'clock.

**CHURCH : BENNETT.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. C. S. Woodhouse, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Wardle, Alexanders Melville, the second son of the Rev. T. S. Cave, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bennett, of Rosegrath Wood.

**CHARTER : ABSELL.**—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Durban, South Africa, Arthur Vivian, eldest son of the late A. J. Chadwick, and of Mrs. Chadwick, of Pangbourne, to Audrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Absell, of Cairns, N. Queensland, Australia. Address: Windermere, P.O. Devondale, via Viryburg, Bechuanaland, South Africa.

**DUNKERLY : SHAKESPEAR.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, in London, Vincent Ashforth Blundell Dunkerly to Clare Shakespear.

**ENEVER : HOWARD-WILLIAMS.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Fulham Road, by the Rev. C. Briggs, M.A., William Baxter, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Enever, of Willow Grange, Watford, to Isla, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard-Williams, of Belgrano, Sonnorre.

**FOSKETT : TILL.**—On July 26, 1930, at Lourenco Marques, Ernest Henry Foskett to Kate Wilson, only child of Mr. J. Ralston Till, of Penhurst Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent.

**GOLDINGHAM : CROOME-JACKMAN.**—On Sept. 1, 1930, at St. Matthew's, Cobham, Christopher Guy, elder son of Guy Goldingham, of North Wilts, Glos., to Barbara, third daughter of the late James Croome-Jackman, of Broadstone, Berkeley.

**GRAHAM : BATEMAN.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at St. John's Church, Crosby-on-Eden, Cumberland, by the Rev. D. Sutton, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Bateman, Rector of Kirklinton, of 115, Meadow-terrace, Carlisle, to Miriam Bateman, of Edenstead, Crosby-on-Eden, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Beattie Bateman, of Redhill, Surrey.

**JONES : RUTHERFORD.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at the Church of St. Mary, Much Marcle, Herefordshire, by the Rev. Alfred Green-Price, assisted by the Rev. Burgess, Thomas Lovell, only son of the late W. E. Jones, of Glen Usk, Monmouthshire, and Mrs. C. T. Jones, of Bodenham, Herefordshire, to Rosemary, elder daughter of Mrs. Rutherford, of Summer Court, Lyonshall, Herefordshire.

**MANNING : DACIE.**—On Sept. 1, 1930, at St. Michael's, Sandhurst, Berks, Roger Davis Manning to Elizabeth Marjorie Dacie.

**MELVILLE : NOKES.**—On Sept.4,1930, at Naini Tal, India, Cecil Alix Swinton Melville, 4th Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (Napier's), son of the late Major Alan Melville, I.A., and of Mrs. Melville, of Kasauli, India, to Olive Kathleen Inglis Nokes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Nokes, of Burgess Hill, Sussex.

**PEERS : HARVEY.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at St. Michael's, Highgate, C. Leslie, Robert Witherington Peers, R.N., of Chiselhampton, Oxon, to Nancy Berkeley Harvey, of Highgate.

**PETIT : MITCHELL.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at St. Thomas's Church, Ewell, Hants, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Guy Lawson, Rector of Ashtead, Oswestry Petit to Kathleen Maud, younger daughter of the Rev. W. M. Mitchell, Vicar of Ewell.

**RACKHAM : OLIVER.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at the Parish Church, Stansted, by the Rev. A. C. Turtervile, Phillip, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rackham, Silverdale, Enfield, to Betty, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Oliver, Mount House, Stansted, Essex.

**RICHARDSON : WIGRAM.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Leamington Hastings, William Hargest Richardson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of Lerlands, Derby, to Marian Rockfort, second daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Gerrard E. Wigram, of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire.

**ROSSELLI : SAUNDERS.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, John Mario Rosselli to Joan Saunders.

**SMITH : KELLY.**—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Catherine's Church, Valletta, Malta, Patwastier-Lieutenant J. E. D. Smith, Royal Navy, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Smith, of Drayton, Cosham, Hampshire, to Frances Mary Kelly, niece of the Rev. Norbert Kelly, of Bodmin, Cheshire.

**THORP : ASPRAY.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Walton, Clevedon, Somerset, the Rev. M. L. Thorp, M.A., Rector of West Camel, Somerset, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Aspray and Mrs. Aspray (née Hardy), St. Clement's, Walton, Clevedon.

**WILKINSON : FOULKES-JONES.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at the Welsh Church, Princes-road, Liverpool, Lowrie Blair, second son of the late E. T. Wilkinson and Mrs. Wilkinson, New Brighton, to Margaret Mary, only daughter of the late John Foulkes-Jones and Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

## SILVER WEDDINGS

**CLARKE : PHILPOTT.**—On Sept. 5, 1905, at Cuxhaven, Kent (the Rev. Percy J. Clarke, Rector of St. Alphage), to Margaret E. Philpott. Present address: Faversham Vicarage, Kent.

**KAYE : BRYSON.**—On Sept. 5, 1905, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Tientsin, and afterwards at Union Church, by the Rev. J. Miller Graham, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Bryson and the Rev. Arnould Bryson (father and brother of the bride), Cecil Kaye, Captain, 21st Punjabis, to Margaret Sarah (Daisy), second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bryson, London Mission, Tientsin.

## DEATHS

**ALEXANDER.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at 15, Grosvenor-square, Colonel Henry Alexander, J.P., D.L., in his 76th year. No flowers, by request.

**ALLGROVE.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, passed peacefully away, at The Nurseries, Middle Green, Langley, near Slough, James Charles Allgrove.

**BLEE.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Southdale, Eastbourne, Mary Emily, beloved wife of Edward Lutman Blee, aged 79. Funeral service at Ceastral Wesleyan Chapel to-day (Friday), at 2 p.m.

## DEATHS (continued)

**CRAIG.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Harrogate, Henry Cooke Craig, of Cairnduna, Strandtown, Belfast. Funeral strictly private.

**CROWLEY.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, Egbert Alfred Crowley, beloved husband of Catherine Crowley, Cambria House, Stalnes. Funeral Alton (to-morrow (Saturday), 2 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

**DIMSDALE.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at a London nursing home, Mary Dimsdale, late of Hornton Court, widow of John Ashmedale, and daughter of the late William Henry Wall, of Pembury, Kent, aged 75 years. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery to-day (Friday) at 3.45 p.m. Inquiries Welbeck 8714.

**FARQUHAR.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Whiteway, Chudleigh, Devon, Ernest Farquhar, aged 76. Funeral Chudleigh to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m.

**FORBES.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Alassio, Italy, Miss Jamesina Forbes, in her 85th year.

**FUELLING.**—On Sept. 4, 1930, at 155, Earl's Court-road, William Mash Fuelling. Funeral at Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, Monday, Sept. 8, 3 o'clock.

**GIPPS.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at "Elmley," Canterbury, Clara, the wife of the late Colonel A. Gipps. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday). First part of the service at St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, 2 p.m. Interment in Harbledown Graveyard, Canterbury, 2.30 p.m.

**HARE.**—On Aug. 28, 1930, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, John H. Hare, of 50, Gordon-road, South Woodford, and of Camomile-street, E.C., aged 57 years.

**HIGHAM.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at "Ro," Hornyold-road, Malvern, Jessie Higham, late of Woodbridge and Forest Hill, aged 85 years.

**HORTON.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at a nursing home in Worthing, Violet Muriel ("Dolly") Horton, wife of Dr. William Claude Horton, daughter and last surviving child of the late Mr. William Black, novelist, and Mrs. Black, of Paston House, Brighton. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at Rottingdean Church, Sussex, at 12 noon. Flowers to Hannington's, Brighton.

**KERSHAW.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, Richard Kershaw, of 21, Loraine-mansions, N.7, for over 50 years the devoted secretary of the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, aged 75. Service at St. Jude's Church, Gray's Inn-road, at 11 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday), cremation following. No flowers, by request. (Colonial and foreign papers, please copy.)

**KUMM.**—On Aug. 22, 1930, in San Diego, California, of chronic heart disease, H. Karl W. Kumm, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., for many years connected with the Sudan United Mission.

**MACDONALD.**—On Sept. 1, 1930, following an operation at a London nursing home, Hector A. Macdonald, late 9th Lancers, youngest son of the late John Macdonald and Ellen Macdonald, of Bonnemet, Bonnes Aires, Argentine Republic, and Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire, and godson of Lord Wooltavington, aged 30.

**McEWEN.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Salisbury-avenue, Barnsenden, Molly McEwen, dearly beloved wife of S. McEwen.

**MARSTON.**—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, Clara, widow of John Taylor Marston, late of Sleaford, in her 88th year.

**MILLS.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, as the result of a shooting accident, Ernest Halford (Tom), beloved husband of Emily J. Mills. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Paddington, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10 a.m. Cremation afterwards strictly private.

**MILNE.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Gilford, East Lothian, Janet Carlaw (Carrie), wife of William Ernest Milne, of Redroofs, Half Moon Bay, British Columbia, and second daughter of the late George Scoular, of Peatlaum, Peebles, Cumberland, and of Mrs. J. R. Scoular, 45, Downlease, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

**OVENS.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at 138, Lexham-gardens, W.8, Lucy Elizabeth Sophia Ovens, great-grandaughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, "The rebel of '98." Service at St. Philip's, Earl's Court-road, at 10.30 a.m. to-day (Friday).

**PIKE.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Lindendene, Leatherhead, Charles Anthony Pike. Interment Woking Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m.

**RAMSDEN.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, after a short illness, at Oakwell, Golcar, near Huddersfield, Thomas Henry Ramsden, aged 84. Interment at Golcar Church to-day (Friday), at 3 o'clock.

**RICHARDS.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at 36, Brayburne-avenue, Clapham, Philip Rectbes Richards, the beloved husband of Matilda Richards, trusted and esteemed friend for over 40 years by his employers, Messrs. David Sanderson and Calver, Ltd.

**SALEW.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, Major G. A. Salew, late I.A.S.C., of 10, Shirey-road, Croydon, aged 59 years. Funeral at Elmers End Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon.

**SMITH.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at the Mill House, Harston, Thomas Smith, aged 81 years. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at Harston, 2 p.m.

**TEMPLER.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Upcott, Barnstaple, after a short illness, Robert Shawe Templer, the beloved husband of Frances A. Templer, aged 66. Service at Pilton Church, Barnstaple, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

**TINDAL ATKINSON.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at San Remo, Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C., son of Henry Tindal Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law, aged 83.

**TOWNSON.**—On Aug. 30, 1930, at a nursing home, Littlehampton, Gertrude Annie, wife of Rev. R. W. Townson, R.N., to whom she was married 50 years ago.

**WALSHE.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Blackheath, Guildford, T. Wilkson Walshe, J.P., late of Garrstown-Co. Meath, in his 95th year. No mourning, please.

**WARREN.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Reading, following an operation, Alfred Castle Warren, M.D., L.R.C.P., dearly beloved husband of Ina Warren, of the "Lawn," Upper Redlands-road, Reading.

**WILLIAMS.**—On Sept. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Rendlam Lodge, Wrexham, Margaret Williams, of Eaglas Bridge Road, Bala, aged 85.

**WILSON.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, Joseph William Wilson, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., of 33, Herondale-avenue, Wandsworth Common, S.W., aged 78, co-founder and for 27 years Principal of the Crystal Palace School of Engineering. Funeral service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Wandsworth Common, on Monday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon, followed by interment at Magdalen Cemetery, Wandsworth Common. (Indian and Colonial papers, please copy.)

**WISEMAN.**—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Butts Green, Charlbury, Oxon, as the result of a shooting accident, Charles William, eldest son of Brig.-General C. R. P. and Ada Wisemen.

**WRIGHT.**—On Aug. 28, 1930, at Farndish Manor, Beds, Arthur John Wright, Priest, aged 89. R.I.P.

**YOUNG.**—On Sept. 2, 1930, at 6, Ospringe-road, N.W.5, Armand Zoro, aged 56 years. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at St. Pancras Roman Catholic Cemetery, East Finchley, at 10 a.m.

## IN MEMORIAM
### ON ACTIVE SERVICE

**ADAMSON.**—In loving admiration of my husband Captain William Campbell Adamson, R.F.C., and son, killed in action, September 5th, 1917.
"Out of the stress of the doing
Into the peace of the done."
**MASON-MacFARLANE.**—In most proud and tender memory of Carlton Will Mason-MacFarlane, Captain, Royal (Queen's Own) Hussars, killed in action on Officers' Patrol against the Senussi, in the Western Desert, Egypt, while in command of a company in the Imperial Camel Corps, on Sept. 5, 1916, aged 25.
"Glad did I live, and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will."
And in most dear and radiant memory of his Father, David Mason-MacFarlane, C.M.G., C.B.E., T.D., Colonel Commanding the 4th Seaforth Highlanders in the Great War, 1914-18. He died 4th Dec., 1930.
**SANDYS.**—In gloriously proud and happy memory of my beloved Husband, "Billie," Lieut.† William Edwin Sandys, R.F.C., who passed splendidly over in aerial combat on my birthday, Sept. 5, 1917, near Ypres.
"Greater love hath no man than this."
"There is no death."
**SANDYS.**—In far ever proud and loving memory of my beloved brother-friend "Billie," Lieut. W. E. Sandys, R.F.C., who so gallantly "passed over" in aerial combat against overwhelming odds, Sept. 5, 1917.
A very gallant gentleman.—M. G.
**SANDYS.**—In most proud and loving memory of "Billie," Lieut. W. E. Sandys, R.F.C., who fell in aerial combat at Ypres, Sept. 5, 1917. His sisters-in-law and nieces never forget.
**SMITH.**—G. F., 1917 : G. F. E. (on active service), 1918 : J. M., 1927 : E. L., 1929.
Deep down in the evergreen casket of memory with all the most beautiful things of my life.
**SMYTH.**—In proud and ever-loving memory of Lieut. Harold Hugh Smyth, killed when flying, Sept. 5, 1918.

**BIDDELL.**—In ever-loving memory of Ellen Biddell, only daughter of Richard and Ellen Gray, who died Sept. 5, 1917.

**CRAIG.**—In loving memory of Margaret Craig, beloved wife of David Craig, who passed to rest Sept. 5, 1927.
"Never forgotten."

**GILBY.**—In memory of my darling son, Arthur Reginald Gilby, Lisbon, Sept. 5, 1923, aged 18½ years.—Mother.

**GOSLETT.**—In ever-loving memory of F. Maynard W. Goslett, who passed away Sept. 5, 1928.

**HICKSON-MAHONY.**—In loving memory of my beloved husband, Major J. C. Hickson-Mahony, late Cape Infantry Regt. and Cape Mounted Riflemen, who passed away Sept. 5, 1922, aged 72 years, at East London, South Africa.
"A good soldier awaiting his God's reveille.
Who never failed to do his duty,
Upright, brave, and kind,
Beloved by all, has passed
And left us His example."
"Beyond the Sea of Death. Love lives
Yesterday, to-day, and for ever."

**HORNE.**—In loving memory of Sir Andrew Horne (Dublin), died Sept. 5, 1924 ; and of Lady Horne, died Aug. 6, 1920. R.I.P.

**MUNRO.**—To the dear memory of Edith Gwladys, wife of Robert Munro, who died Sept. 5, 1920.

**SALVIN.**—In loving memory of Anthony Gerard Salvin, who died on Sept. 5, 1929.

**SOUTHCOTT.**—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, James Deacon Southcott, who passed away on Sept. 5, 1914, aged 82.

**TIGHE.**—In proud, loving, and very grateful memory of Lieut.-General Sir Michael Tighe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., who passed over on Sept. 5, 1925, a devoted and self-sacrificing husband and father, a true knight and a very fine soldier. Most dearly loved, and very sadly mourned and missed.

**TIGHE.**—In very proud and loving memory of the best of fathers and the finest of men.—V. M. V. T.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

**HARRIS.**—The Consecration of the Memorial in loving memory of Mr. Henry Harris, of 45, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, will take place on Sunday, at Willesden Cemetery, at 12 noon.

## PERSONAL

**N.E.B.**—Hope you understood raison d'être of everything. Was anxious you should know I knew. Terribly distressed, though news best possible. Inquire every day. Just long to be with you, but don't worry and get well. Warm love and thoughts as always.—Jo.

The charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

Mrs. Bostock and her Children THANK all their many FRIENDS for their kind letters of SYMPATHY, which they hope to answer personally in time.

Lady (Capel) Wolseley and Ladies' Park Club, Chesterfield, Finchley, Monday, Sept. 8, 3 o'clock.

all the FRIENDS who sent so very many beautiful flowers, fruit, &c., during her long illness.

Mdme. Marthé Huvé, late 60, Conduit-street, W., will RETURN to London about July, expresses sincere THANKS for all kind MESSAGES of SYMPATHY in her ordeal.—Inquiries Maud Ellis, 160A, Earl's Court-road.

£10 REWARD.—LOST from car between Angmering and London, Sunday, Aug. 24th, SUITCASE, initial M. D.—Davey, 25, Warrington-crescent, W.9.

Hear the cry of Dockland's Children, cared for at the EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. They are comforted—but the Hospital starves for funds.

ENGLISH FAMILY of good social standing (London) will RECEIVE young foreign PAYING GUEST wishing acquire good knowledge English. Pension with English lessons 15s. day.—Write Box R.1113, The Times, E.C.4.

FINEST POSITION in BRIGHTON, King's-road, facing West Pier, or Owner offers LEASE of HOUSE: eleven rooms (five facing sea), four bath rooms, four lavatories, two kitchens; six doors Metropole; three minutes Hove Station; magnificent views; perfect repair; suitable private residence, apartments or boarding house. Low rent, or would sell lease three floors (six rooms, two bath and lavatories, kitchen); electric light throughout; phone; an excellent opportunity to acquire an exceptional house at a low price.—Address, Box 717, Downtown, Hill and Pawsey, Advertisement Offices, 35, Surrey-street, Strand.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAKHILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by Chairman, Appeal Committee for the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

OLD ARMS and ARMOUR.—Can be viewed in old country mansion standing three miles from Dorking; one later date, splendid appearance, complete on stand. £200 (would cost £2,000 to make to-day). (crossbows, spears, helmets, &c.), Gollop, Civil War swords, being historic furniture, French furniture, pictures; collection old-English water-colours.—Write Box H.629, The Times, E.C.4.

Lady travelling U.S.A. October would take ENTIRE CHARGE CHILDREN or companion lady in return for fare ; experienced and traveller.—Phone, Kensington 8199.

OLD JAPAN COLLECTION.—Sword furniture, Ancestral swords; 50 iron helms, 16th to 17th Century, &c.; Imperial collection; moderate price.—Write Box H.630, The Times, E.C.4.

£1 WILL SEND a tired East End MOTHER to the SEA for one week with her seven precious babies and freedom from worry. Will you HELP?—Address Rev. W. Noel Lambert, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

"I COMMEND YOU to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association for the soundest possible advice."—Extract from letter from a retired R.A.F. Officer now settled in South Africa. Information regarding settlement in this fine country may be obtained from the Offices of the Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Romney or Lawrence half-length PORTRAIT of beautiful woman, child, or good-looking man wanted by gentleman. Artistic value of more importance than fully authenticated painting.—Write Box H.619, The Times, E.C.4.

Lt.-Colonel Richardson's Airedales for house protection.—Write, Fox Dealthatch, Crowborough.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

48, CATHERINE-STREET, S.W.1.—Small FIRST-FLOOR SUITE, charmingly Furnished; bed room, bath room, sitting room; private sitting room after six; suit gentleman out during day; 4 guineas weekly, including breakfast and attendance.

RYE.—Charming COTTAGE RESIDENCE in five acres woodland; beautiful views over Channel, sheltered position; seven bed, two bath, two large sitting rooms; garage; electric light; for Sale or would be Let Furnished; six months, tenancy; October 1st; £15 monthly.—Major, Robsacks, Eynesford, Kent.

DECORATIONS.—Lady will give advice on interior decorations; economical and labour-saving schemes a specialty; moderate terms. Fee 2gns.—Write Box F.1716, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE HELP Gentleman (64), destitute, unable obtain job, age and severe heart trouble.—Write Box F.1753, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. — Lady having spare time would advise, carry out artistic interior decorations, alterations, furnishing, of flats or houses; moderate charges; highest references.—Write Box F.1719, The Times, E.C.4.

MEDICAL STUDENT, income failed, wishes BORROW £150 to complete course; security of only course, dispenser; wife domestic; any employment; investigation; references genuine, urgent.—Please write Box F.1713, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN we tell one more family from some slum street that they can have fortnight at seaside with good food and room to move ? It costs £2 2s. for one mother and her 4 children.—Cheques, Postal Orders, Cash, Cheques, Preb. Carlile, Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

FREE EDUCATION offered—Boarding boy age 10-12 in new Boarding PREPARATORY SCHOOL next term. —Write Box F.1650, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE as a Going Concern, old-established FULLY LICENSED FREEHOLD HOTEL in first-class large Country Town, Coast or on the Coast. Please send full particulars (which will be treated in strict confidence).—Write Box H.593, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING FLAT, self-contained; six rooms, lounge (25ft.), bath, kitchen; £75 annum; close station and bus; Grove Park.—Phone Chiswick 1816.

OWING to very special circumstances, a very charming HOUSE beside COODEN BEACH Golf Course is to be LET Furnished, with magnificent views; perfect repair; suitable private residence, apartments or boarding house. Low rent, or would sell lease three floors (six rooms, two bath and lavatories, kitchen); electric light throughout; phone; an excellent opportunity to acquire an exceptional house at a low price.—Address, Box 717, Downtown, Hill and Pawsey, Advertisement Offices, 35, Surrey-street, Strand.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAKHILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by Chairman, Appeal Committee for the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

OLD ARMS and ARMOUR.—Can be viewed in old country mansion standing three miles from Dorking; one later date, splendid appearance, complete on stand. £200 (would cost £2,000 to make to-day). (crossbows, spears, helmets, &c.), Gollop, Civil War swords, being historic furniture, French furniture, pictures; collection old-English water-colours.—Write Box H.629, The Times, E.C.4.

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UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

48, CATHERINE-STREET, S.W.1.—Small FIRST-FLOOR SUITE, charmingly Furnished; bed room, bath room, sitting room; private sitting room after six; suit gentleman out during day; 4 guineas weekly, including breakfast and attendance.

RYE.—Charming COTTAGE RESIDENCE in five acres woodland; beautiful views over Channel, sheltered position; seven bed, two bath, two large sitting rooms; garage; electric light; for Sale or would be Let Furnished; six months, tenancy; October 1st; £15 monthly.—Major, Robsacks, Eynesford, Kent.

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£1 WILL SEND a tired East End MOTHER to the SEA for one week with her seven precious babies and freedom from worry. Will you HELP?—Address Rev. W. Noel Lambert, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

"I COMMEND YOU to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association for the soundest possible advice."—Extract from letter from a retired R.A.F. Officer now settled in South Africa. Information regarding settlement in this fine country may be obtained from the Offices of the Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Romney or Lawrence half-length PORTRAIT of beautiful woman, child, or good-looking man wanted by gentleman. Artistic value of more importance than fully authenticated painting.—Write Box H.619, The Times, E.C.4.

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CHARMING FLAT, self

## SHIPPING

### P. & O.
### BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
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Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
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### P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

**BOMBAY AND KARACHI.**

| Ships. | Tons. | Commander. | London. | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morea | 11,000 | Holland | Sept. 5 | Sept. 12 |
| †Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Sept. 12 | Sept. 19 |
| Narkunda | 17,000 | Parker | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| †Rajputana | 17,000 | Cadiz | Sept. 26 | Oct. 3 |
| Ramsay | 11,000 | Thornton | Oct. 3 | Oct. 10 |
| Rampura | 11,000 | Puthon | Oct. 10 | Oct. 17 |
| Moultan | 21,000 | Townshend | Oct. 17 | Oct. 24 |
| †Mantua | 11,000 | Hignett | Oct. 24 | Oct. 31 |
| Nevasa | 17,000 | Brazier | Oct. 31 | Nov. 7 |
| †Viceroy of India | 20,000 | Ohlson | Nov. 7 | Nov. 14 |
| Mahsia | 21,000 | Browning | Nov. 14 | Nov. 21 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Nov. 21 | Nov. 28 |
| Comoria | 15,000 | Cartwright | Nov. 28 | Dec. 5 |
| †Rajputana | 17,000 | Cadiz | Dec. 5 | Dec. 12 |

**FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.**
From London and Marseilles.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Mongolia | 17,000 | Rhodes | Sept. 5 | Sept. 11 |
| Narkunda | 17,000 | Parker | Sept. 19 | Sept. 25 |
| †Cathay | 15,000 | Niven | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| Moultan | 21,000 | Townshend | Oct. 17 | Oct. 24 |
| †Ballarat | 11,000 | Sievers | Oct. 31 | Nov. 6 |
| Malda | 21,000 | Browning | Nov. 14 | Nov. 21 |
| †Moldavia | 17,000 | Allin | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |
| Naldera | 16,000 | Harrison | Dec. 12 | Dec. 19 |

**COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.**
"One class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore (cargo) | 6,000 | — | Sept. 12 | — |
| Nankin | 7,000 | Tickell | Sept. 26 | — |
| Bhutan (cargo) | 6,000 | — | Oct. 10 | — |
| Padua (cargo) | 6,000 | — | Oct. 24 | — |

**CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.**
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morea | 11,000 | Holland | Sept. 5 | Sept. 12 |
| †Somalia (cargo) | 11,000 | — | Sept. 19 | — |
| †Karmala | 9,000 | Rollo | Sept. 13 | — |
| Macedonia | 11,000 | Morton | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| †Mantola | 17,000 | Metzger | Oct. 3 | Oct. 10 |
| Kalyan | 9,000 | Cooper | Oct. 16 | — |

Taking Passengers † for Malta. § for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also Cabin Passengers.

### BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

**BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.**

| Ships. | Tons. | Mid'shro. | Antwerp. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †WARFIELD | 6,062 | — | Sept. 6 | Sept. 13 |
| DUMRA | 8,447 | Sept. 24 | Sept. 30 | Oct. 4 |
| †OMALA | 8,441 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 19 | Oct. 25 |
| †HATHURA | 6,066 | Nov. 5 | Nov. 8 | Nov. 15 |

* Cargo steamer. § Calls Port Sudan.

**COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**

| Ships. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'shro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANORA | 7,925 | — | — | Sept. 6 |
| MORVADA | 8,231 | — | Sept. 12 | Sept. 20 |
| MURENDA | 9,150 | Sept. 17 | — | Sept. 27 |
| MANTOLA | 9,066 | Oct. 1 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 18 |

**PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.**

| Ships. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'shro. | LONDON | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MADURA | 9,077 | — | — | — | Sept. 6 |
| MATIANA | 9,067 | Sept. 6 | Sept. 17 | Sept. 25 | Sept. 30 |
| MALDA | 9,068 | Oct. 4 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 24 | Nov. 1 |
| MODASA | 9,070 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 12 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 29 |

**QUEENSLAND.**

| Ship. | Tons. | Mid'shro. | Immingham | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A STEAMER | — | — | — | — |

### CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Inland Offices: Paris, 1, Rue Scribe; Marseilles, 39, Cannebière; Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bd. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pass. P. & O. Agency), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
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Freight Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.S.K. Co., Fenchurch-buildings, and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro') to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland) Dalgety and Co., Ltd., Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

### NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

### VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

| Ship. | Tons. | SOUTHAMPTON |
|---|---|---|
| RANGITANE (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Sept. 26 |
| RANGITIKI | 17,000 | Oct. 10 |
| REMUERA | 11,500 | Oct. 24 |
| RANGITIKI (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Nov. 20 |
| RUAHINE | 17,000 | Dec. 19 |

* Via Suez. † 1st and 2nd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tel., Avenue 5220), Australia House, Strand, W.C.2 (Tel., Gerrard 4300), Wool Exchange, General Manager, 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), for or Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

### P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

| Ships. | Tons. | London. | Plymouth | Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARRABOOL | 13,000 | — | — | Sept. 20 |
| BALRANALD | 13,000 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 11 | — |
| BALLARAT | 11,000 | Oct. 24 | Oct. 25 | — |
| BENDIGO | 13,000 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 8 | — |

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R.M.S. MONGOLIA | 17,000 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 11 |
| R.M.S. MOOLTAN | 17,000 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

### AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

| | Tons. | London. | Tonion. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORONTES | 20,000 | Sept. 12 | Sept. 19 | Sept. 21 |
| ORONSAY | 20,000 | Sept. 27 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 5 |
| ORAMA | 20,000 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 19 |
| ORFORD | 20,000 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2 |
| OTRANTO | 20,000 | Nov. 8 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 16 |
| ORMONDE | 15,000 | Nov. 22 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 30 |
| ORMUZ | 15,000 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 14 |
| ORVIETO | 12,000 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 28 |

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

### ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

### BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †City of Calcutta | 7,479 | Sept. 15 | Colombo and Calcutta |
| †City of London | 8,956 | Sept. 16 | Bombay and Karachi |
| †City of Nagpur | 10,137 | Sept. 27 | Bombay and Karachi |
| City of Exeter | 9,447 | Oct. 1 | Colombo and Calcutta |
| †City of Simla | 9,488 | Oct. 4 | Bombay and Karachi |
| †City of Canterbury | 9,421 | Oct. 11 | Bombay |
| †City of Delhi | 10,902 | Oct. 14 | Bombay and Karachi |

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) P. Said, (c) Madras.

**MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Egyptian | 2,866 | Sept. 6 Malta and Alexandria |
| Algerian | 2,504 | Sept. 22 Smyrna and Constant. |

**LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| † Hy of Manchester | 5,564 | Sept. 13 | Cape Town, Algoa |
| † City of Poona | 7,445 | Sept. 27 | Bay, East London, |
| City of Cairo | 7,882 | Oct. 11 | and Natal. |

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9240
LIVERPOOL: 7, Rumford Place. Water-street .. Cent. 3940
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. .. .. West. 9222

### N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL).
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TERUKUNI MARU | 11,800 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 18 | Sept. 20 |
| HAKUSAN MARU | 10,400 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 18 |
| HAKUNA MARU | 10,500 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 19 |

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Tickets, Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Tele.: Royal 0544-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO HARWICH, PORT SAID, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool | Sailing from Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkshire | 13,500 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 11 |
| Leicestershire | 12,000 | Sept. 16 | Sept. 27 |
| Hampshire | 12,000 | Oct. 7 | Oct. 11 |
| Oxfordshire | 12,500 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 27 |

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8060, 8067.

### MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAYS
Frequent departures of special cruising steamers.
SEA AND LAND HOLIDAYS.
Specially reduced summer fares from £11.
Apply for full programme free on request.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 99, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - - SEPT. 6
*LANCASTRIA .. Sept. 6 MAURETANIA .. Sept. 13
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
‡LACONIA - - - SEPT. 6
†FRANCONIA .. Sept. 12 *SCYTHIA .. Sept. 20
* Calls Boston. † Calls Galway and Boston.
‡ Via Belfast—not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - - SEPT. 6
ALAUNIA .. Sept. 13 *AUSONIA .. Sept. 20
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
†ATHENIA - - - SEPT. 6
ANTONIA .. Sept. 12 †LETITIA .. Sept. 20
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 58-59, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

### OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
### WHITE STAR LINE.
SUMMER SUNSHINE AT CHRISTMAS.
SPECIAL 17 DAY CRUISE, from £36.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.
S.S. LAURENTIC, 18,724 tons.
LIVERPOOL, DEC. 18, SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 20, spending Christmas Day at Las Palmas.
TWO WINTER CRUISES TO SOUTHERN SEAS.
S.S. CALGARIC, 16,063 tons.
EACH 17 DAYS FROM £36.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND MEDITERRANEAN, from SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 31.
SPAIN, ATLANTIC ISLES AND NORTH AFRICA, from SOUTHAMPTON, FEB. 21.
### RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(6) Belgenland .. .. .. .. .. Sept. 6
(4) Pennland .. .. .. .. .. .. Sept. 13
### TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. .. .. .. .. Sat., Sept. 13
(4) Westernland .. .. .. .. .. Sat., Sept. 27
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist, Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.
### ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
### LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 23,716 tons .. .. .. Sept. 13 .. Oct. 11
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. .. Sept. 27 .. Oct. 25
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Monopole, 17,381 tons .. .. .. Sept. 6 .. Oct. 4
* Carrying also freight including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

### FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.)
EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH, THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From S'hampton. | Due New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ARLANZA .. .. | 14,622 | Sept. 12 | — |
| †DARRO .. .. .. | 11,484 | — | Sept. 13 |
| †ORBITA .. .. .. | 9,398 | — | Sept. 18 |
| ASTURIAS (M.V.) .. | 22,071 | Sept. 26 | — |
| †DESEADO .. .. .. | 11,477 | — | Sept. 27 |
| †ALMANZORA .. .. | 15,591 | Oct. 10 | — |
| †DESNA .. .. .. | 11,483 | — | Oct. 11 |
| ALCANTARA (M.V.) .. | 22,181 | Oct. 24 | — |

†Omits Cherbourg. ‡ Omits Portugal. § Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan. Calls St. Vincent, C.V.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
### THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| ORDUNA .. .. .. | 15,507 | Oct. 2 |
| OROPESA .. .. .. | 14,075 | Oct. 16 |
| ORBITA .. .. .. | 15,495 | Oct. 30 |
| OROYA (omits Bermuda) .. | 15,257 | Nov. 13 |

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
CRUISES BY
### R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
TO MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
TO WEST INDIES.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

### CANADIAN PACIFIC
### CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MONTCLARE | .. .. | Sept. 5 |
| EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only) | .. .. | Sept. 10 |
| EMPRESS OF RICHMOND | .. .. | Sept. 10 |
| EMPRESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) | .. .. | Sept. 19 |
| EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA | .. .. | Sept. 26 |

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) | .. .. | Sept. 5 |
| DUCHESS OF ATHOLL | .. .. | Sept. 13 |
| DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) | .. .. | Sept. 19 |
| DUCHESS OF ATHOLL | .. .. | Sept. 26 |

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUCHESS OF YORK | .. .. | Sept. 6 |
| MELITA | .. .. | Sept. 12 |

### JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

| | From Plymouth | Due New York |
|---|---|---|
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | .. .. | Sept. 18 |
| Latest connecting steamer from Southampton | | Sept. 6 |
| EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) | .. .. | Oct. 2 |
| Latest connecting steamer from Southampton | | Sept. 20 |

### NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Sept. 17 .. MAKURA .. .. Oct. 15
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
SIX WEEKS' SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES
### VENEZUELA AND PANAMA
By s.s. DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (20,000 tons oil-burning). A thrice-weekly escape from the English winter.
From Liverpool, 21st Jan., 1931 (Bristol, 22nd Jan.).
First Class throughout. From £95.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC.
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute - road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

### AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rohenra Bay | 14,130 | tons from Southampton | Oct. 1 |
| Empress Way | 14,164 | tons from Southampton | Oct. 29 |
| Jervis Bay | 14,164 | tons from Southampton | Nov. 26 |

Fares from £28 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

### NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
### SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

### THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
HECTOR .. 13 Sept. | SARPEDON .. .. 4 Nov.
ANCHISES .. 27 Sept. | PATROCLUS .. .. 6 Dec.
AGAMEMNON .. 11 Oct. | ASTYANAX .. .. 3 Jan.
SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £72.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

### BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) S.S. ASCANIUS | From Liverpool | 13th SEPT. |
| (c) S.S. THEMISTOCLES | Liverpool | 10th OCT. |
| (1) S.S. ULYSSES | Liverpool | 8th NOV. |

(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
(c) Cargo.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 95, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

### UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *WALMER CASTLE | London | Southampton |
| †BRAEMAR CASTLE | Sept. 11 | Sept. 5 |
| †KENILWORTH CASTLE | — | Sept. 12 |
| †LLANDOVERY CASTLE | Sept. 18 | — |

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year
CRUISE TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agencies, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

### ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. "STUYVESANT" | Sept. 6 |
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | Sept. 20 |
| S.S. "VAN KENNEMLAER" | Oct. 4 |
| DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA | |
| S.S. COMMEWYNE | Sept. 13 |
| S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" | Oct. 4 |
| S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" | Oct. 22 |

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to Messrs. Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone, Regent 4520.)
Or to C. J. VICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 (Phone, Monument 6021.)

### ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.
*†ELYSIA .. Sept. 12 | *CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
†‡BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24 | *†CALEDONIA .. Oct. 21
First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
* First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
### SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class State rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.
### GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
TRANSYLVANIA Sept. 6 | CAMERONIA .. Sept. 19
CALIFORNIA .. Sept. 12 | CALEDONIA .. Sept. 26
ANCHOR LINE, 89, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

### HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
### TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with Stop-over privileges if desired.
£257 10s. First Class. £152 8s. Special Class.
### DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
26,000 Miles of Cruising—112 Golden Days of Travel.
19 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 13 different Lands.
For Accommodation and full particulars apply to:—
T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 32, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. Telephone, Monument 0221, or to the Local Passenger Agencies.

### OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
### PLEASURE CRUISES AT ANY REASON for any PERIOD.
Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis.
Official Agents, ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.
### J. D. HEWETT & Co.,
11, (Entrance REGENT-STREET), S.W.1. Regent 7807.
101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9970.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### SOUTH AMERICA
BY
### THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From S'hampton. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ARLANZA .. .. | 14,622 | Sept. 12 | — |
| †DARRO .. .. .. | 11,484 | — | Sept. 13 |
| †ORBITA .. .. .. | 9,398 | — | Sept. 18 |
| ASTURIAS (M.V.) .. | 22,071 | Sept. 26 | — |
| †DESEADO .. .. .. | 11,477 | — | Sept. 27 |
| †ALMANZORA .. .. | 15,591 | Oct. 10 | — |
| †DESNA .. .. .. | 11,483 | — | Oct. 11 |
| ALCANTARA (M.V.) .. | 22,181 | Oct. 24 | — |

†Omits Cherbourg. ‡ Omits Portugal. § Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan. Calls St. Vincent, C.V.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
### THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| ORDUNA .. .. .. | 15,507 | Oct. 2 |
| OROPESA .. .. .. | 14,075 | Oct. 16 |
| ORBITA .. .. .. | 15,495 | Oct. 30 |
| OROYA (omits Bermuda) .. | 15,257 | Nov. 13 |

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
CRUISES BY
### R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
TO MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
TO WEST INDIES.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

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### UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

| | | |
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## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

HYDE PARK, 38, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2. Phone, Ambassador 2942.—Newly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water, &c.; from 30s. (including breakfast).

HYDE PARK (almost facing).—Large and attractive First Floor Balcony SERVICE SUITE vacant from the 8th inst.; hot and cold water in bed room; private bath. Padd. 6833.

IDEAL.—UNIQUE FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS, facing broad unrivalled view Thames Valley; every modern comfort; excellent cuisine; garage; family special terms. —Ashburton, The Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

IN well-appointed house, S. KENSINGTON, close stations; delightful ROOMS, gentlemen; nice lounge; breakfasts, baths, dinner optional; from 30s.; references. —Box 950, Harris's Advertising Agency, E.C.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Chelsea (borders).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB, near Gloucester-road Tube; specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2258, The Times, 2a, Wigmore-street, W.1.

Live Moderately and Comfortably at

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.

Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.

### HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms, good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2910.)

### SUTTON, SURREY.

LYNDHURST, LANGLEY PARK-ROAD, six minutes station.—PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; large garden; billiards; dinner, bath, breakfast; from 3½gns. single. Sens. double. Phone, Sutton 2336.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS; 2½ to 5 gns.; nominal subscription, 5s. Suites and Bed Rooms in all parts.—Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1717.

MARBLE ARCH, 52, Cambridge-street.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 35s. 6d., double 4½gns. weekly; breakfast, dinner, full board Sundays.—Paddington 7118.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

### PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just off).

Aristocratic street. High-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef; full breakfast; 6½gns.—Welbeck 0594.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; moderate; clean, quiet.—7, Manson-place, S.W.7 (minute Kensington High-st.).

RICHMOND.—"THE HOMESTEAD."—PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. 20, Sheen-road, three minutes station and river; very comfortable; good table; gas fires, constant hot water; moderate. Phone, Richmond 0784.

### HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan) with breakfast, bath, from 35s.; also Suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water. 41, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

### 41, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.1.

SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water in all rooms; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, lights, service, from 2gns. Welbeck 6929.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; private family; refined; breakfast; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4599.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY in London and stay at CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

UNFURNISHED ROOM, service and breakfast, wanted urgently in W.C.1 or W.1 districts.—Write Box H.602, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, as good as flat, ground floor; nearly decorated house.—112, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated; constant hot water, gas stoves; use of lounge; service optional. 33, Hornton-street, Campden Hill.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, Service and catering optional.—7, Westbourne-gardens, W.2. Bayswater 2084. 12s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 28s. Westbourne-gardens. Park 2342. 14s., 16s., 23. Hornton-street, W.8. Western 2344. 17s. 6d., 20s., 21s., 30s.—Apply mornings only, or by appointment.

### HYDE PARK.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in quiet surroundings; excellent service and meals obtainable; constant hot water; newly decorated; from £1 inclusive.—12, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Phone, Park 4815.

WANTED as SOLE PAYING GUEST in superior North London house, a steady, refined C.E. gentleman; every home comfort given.—Write Box M.689, The Times, E.C.4.

### 14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Superior Service Bed-Sitting Rooms. Welbeck 7585.

### PRINCES-MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three distant hot water; host English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

25, HYDE-GARDENS, W.2, near Park, Tube, Metro, buses, theatres.—Richly furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast, dinner, bath; constant hot water throughout. Park 2795.

50, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—SERVICE SUITES, furnished or unfurnished; excellent cuisine. 'Phone, Western 7041.

ACCOMMODATION.

ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's

FREE LIST.

489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2158.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

VISITORS and OTHERS NEEDING ADVICE where to stay, Town, country, seaside, All personally inspected by M. Browne, 32, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 0477.

### SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BALSAGEITH, Old Torwood-road, TORQUAY.—Every comfort; separate tables; special terms for winter residence.—Tariff, Miss Cavill, Proprietress.

BEXHILL, ST. CATHERINE'S, 34, Sea-road.—Min. Station, sea; excellent cuisine; first floor; bed rooms; moderate inclusive winter terms. Bridge.—'Phone 1299.

BEXHILL.—Holidays. Rest, convalescent, permanent. Comfort, cheerful society, sister in charge; sea; only few received.—'Phone 674 Eastbay. 55, Egerton-road.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—South Mount, Priory-road; close to Pier and Square; well-appointed PRIVATE SUITES with board; garage. 'Phone 840

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. BOARD-RESIDENCE; special winter terms; close sea, shops, gas fires; bath rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine; dancing.—A. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR. Manor-road. Finest position, facing sea; 9s. daily, no extras. Fine garage. Absolutely unrivalled.

BOURNEMOUTH, Boscombe.—Superior Private Apartments (board optional); ideal position, few minutes trams and sea.—Cranborne House, 12, Knole-road.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Charming House and garden, facing South; central, near shops, sea, and amusements; good cuisine; separate tables; gas fires and fires in all bed rooms; central heating; piano, wireless, &c. Terms from 2½gns.—Write Box 785, Smith's, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before booking elsewhere should read LEDGER'S Select BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements, write The Times Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis. Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

### CHINE HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe, Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central heating; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine.—Proprietress, Miss M. Smart.

BRIGHTON, 28 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class BOARD-RESIDENCE; first-class cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

CORNWALL.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; large farm; beautifully situated; modern conveniences; vacant Sept. 12th; moderate terms winter months.—Collins, Penwerris, Falmouth.

CROMER (near); fine views of sea.—Certificated Nurse can RECEIVE INVALID in her home; every care, attention; highest references; terms moderate.—Write Box 1764, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; garden; board, bath; only guest; golf, Guildford, best part; 3 guineas.—Write Box F.1660, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET COAST.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED at old Manor House, West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester.

EASTBOURNE.—SERVICE SUITE in professional house; nicest locality, South aspect, close sea, Devonshire Park, shops.—Box 21885, Smith's, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—THE CAREW. BOARD-RESIDENCE; most luxurious house in own grounds; tennis, croquet, garage; good table; 2gns.

EASTBOURNE.—Ideal well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT and APARTMENTS; sea views; highly recommended.—Mrs. Sharp, Barton, St. John's-road.

### ST. JOHN'S.

EASTBOURNE'S newest and most beautiful Guest House, in own grounds, well away from noise and trade; class throughout; cuisine unsurpassed; exceptionally fine public rooms, 20 bed and 10 bath rooms have recently been added. Hard and grass tennis courts; large garage. Unsurpassed outdoor Tele. 530.

FOLKESTONE, 34, Earls-avenue.—Charming SUITE FURNISHED ROOMS to be LET; gas fires bed rooms; plate, linen; ideal position.

GUESTS RECEIVED private family; bracing Kent coast; large garden by the sea; tennis, golf, bridge, car; 4gns. inclusive.—Write Box F.1529, The Times, E.C.4.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village; glorious sands, safe bathing; close church and station; near golf and Broads; BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; private sitting rooms; garden; garage. Terms moderate.—D. Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, Furnished or Unfurnished; private dining room if desired; inclusive service, board; excellent cuisine.—12, Second-avenue.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Select, quiet private house, no other guests; with services of experienced cook-housekeeper.—Write Box W.1947, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR CHESTER.—Lady would RECEIVE SOLE PAYING GUEST in comfortable home; two large, sunny rooms; every convenience; good garden; garage; near 3 Wales coast; 3gns. weekly including board. Breakfast optional. Hot baths, weather or wish; semi-invalid attended to.—Write Box 05857, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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## EDUCATIONAL (continued)

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St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

### CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

### CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity of LAWRENCE ATWELL under the management of the SKINNERS' COMPANY of the City of London.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales hereby give notice that they PROPOSE, after the expiration of one calendar month, to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for the REGULATION of the CHARITY.

The Scheme may be seen, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4, and copies can be purchased at the Office of the Commissioners at the price of 2d.

Objections or suggestions may, within 21 days, be sent to the Secretary, Charity Commission, 82, Victoria-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

29th August, 1930.

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Apply to the Education Officer (C.I.), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, quoting the appointment, foolscap envelope essential), for form of application, which must be returned by Thursday, 25th September, 1930.
It is the candidates' responsibility to ascertain whether marriage terminates contract of service. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

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R. C. MOORE, Director of Education.
Education Offices, Guildhall, Hull. 3rd September, 1930.

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ASSISTANT SURGEON to THE ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Election Committee will be held on Tuesday, 14th October, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to ELECT an ASSISTANT SURGEON to the ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT.
Candidates, who must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons (England), are required to lodge 50 copies of their application with testimonials with the undersigned on or before Saturday, 27th September, 1930.
THOMAS HAYES, Clerk to the Governors.
1st September, 1930.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, E.C.1.
ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Election Committee will be held on Tuesday, 14th October, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to ELECT an ASSISTANT SURGEON for DISEASES of the THROAT and NOSE.
Candidates, who must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons (England), are required to lodge 50 copies of their application with testimonials with the undersigned on or before Saturday, 27th September, 1930.
THOMAS HAYES, Clerk to the Governors.
1st September, 1930.

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91, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
Two minutes from Piccadilly Circus.
BED, BREAKFAST AND PRIVATE BATH ROOM, FROM 17s. 6d. SINGLE.
ALSO PRIVATE SUITES FROM 17s. 6d. DOUBLE.
High-class cuisine and service.
Gerrard 1035-6-7.

FLEMINGS NEW CLARGES HOTEL and CAFE DIVAN, CLARGES-STREET, PICCADILLY. Finest cuisine in London, inclusive terms arranged. Telephone, Grosvenor 2964. S. Harwath.

**HAMPSTEAD.**
RUSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN-HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, this is a charming house, fully equipped with h. and c. water in all bed rooms; central heating; 5 min. from Swiss Cottage and 3 min. from Belsize Park Tube station and omnibuses. Attractive lounge, tennis court; large garage; ball room; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8312, 8314, and 1255.

**HARRINGTON HALL HOTEL,**
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated restaurant and ball room; also well-appointed bath rooms, 100 bed rooms, fitted hot running water, gas fires, and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute to electric tube; all 'buses pass door. Terms, Single rooms, 11s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES.
'Phone: Kensington 7717, 4588-9.

**HAREWOOD HOTEL.**
Recently opened.
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.
Bed room, Breakfast, and bath from 7s. 6d.; running hot and cold water; en pension; moderate terms.—Museum 5941.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)

**RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.**
In comfort, satisfactory service and food, this hotel is unsurpassed.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above.
Phone, Kens. 9078-9-10 Extn.

**LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.**
All bed rooms have hot and cold running water, gas fires, Exchange Telephones. Central heating.

**HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,**
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of panelled reception rooms. Wedding receptions a specialty. Private suites. Garage. Terms: Double rooms, 4gns. Single rooms, 2½gns. Tele., 9901 Park (five lines).

**LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,**
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 25 years. New extensions of 50 rooms and bathrooms just completed. Public rooms decorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Terms from 4gns. Tele., 9121 Park.

**PARK ROYAL HOTEL,**
25-35, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK,
This charming Hotel offers terms from 2gns. per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Delightful house for residents. Tele., 1805 Padd.

**BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,**
23-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurnished; delightful reception rooms. Refinement and comfort assured for discerning society. Tele., 9052 Paddington. Terms from 3 guineas.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE AND ACCESSIBILITY.

**MASCOT HOTEL,**
YORK-STREET, BAKER-STREET, W.1.
Telephone and running water in bed rooms. Always freshly decorated. Every bed fitted with box-spring and hair mattress. Electric lift. Near Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Oxford-street shopping centre, &c. Within easy reach of main line termini.
Terms from 4½ guineas per week, or 15s. per day en pension, illustrated brochure sent free.
ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

230 ROOMS.
SITUATED IN THE HEART OF LONDON'S SOCIAL AND SHOPPING ACTIVITIES.
Bed room with private hot and cold water, 13/6 to 15/- daily. Room and breakfast 9/6 to 9/9.
Illustrated tariffs post free from
**NORLAND HOTELS.**
"Essentially for Gentlefolk."
14-22, Granville-place, Oxford-street, London, W.1. Telegrams, "Entraining, London." Tele., Mayfair 5065.

185 AND OUTS.
The test of a good Hotel is one to which it is pleasant to return. Such is the
**ORCHARD HOTEL,**
PORTMAN-STREET, W.1.
Should bad weather drive you in there are cheerful public rooms and every provision for comfort. When you sally forth all London is within easy reach.
An ideal centre between Marble Arch and Selfridge's, yet free from traffic disturbance. Well-lighted bed rooms, fitted lavatory basins, RUNNING WATER and TELEPHONE in EVERY BED ROOM.
Pleasant Lift. Night Porter.
First-class Restaurant. New Brochure illustrated by H. G. Shelley mailed free on request.
Telephone Nos.: Mayfair 6080, 6081, 6582.
ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

**PALACE GATE HOTEL,** Palace Gate, Kensington Gardens; 3ft. hot, cold water and gas fires all rooms; tele, each floor. Terms 2½ to 5gns. inc.; room and 'phone 6s. 6d. Resident Proprietors. Western 6060.

**PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,**
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A newly opened Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout, well-selling rooms with breakfast from 8s. 6d. daily; 2 en pension from 5gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited.—Telephone, Kens. 8164, 8165, 8166.

## LONDON HOTELS (continued)

UNDER NEW DIRECTION.
**PALACE HOTEL,**
LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Facing South and overlooking Hyde Park.
REDECORATED and REFURNISHED.
One of the most beautiful of London Residential Hotels.
Every modern design for comfort and convenience. Large lofty bed rooms, with running hot and cold water, radiator or gas fires and exchange telephone. Numerous bed rooms with private bath rooms and toilets.
Only ENGLISH meals. Game and Poultry served.
TERMS from 4 to 5 gns. per week inclusive. 10s. 6d. Bed and Breakfast, or 15s. per day.
BEAUTIFUL RECEPTION ROOMS, suitable for PRIVATE DANCES, DINNERS, or WEDDINGS.
'Phone: Paddington 8251 (three lines).
Mrs. F. E. MILLER, Director
(late of Bramley Grange Hotel).

THREE COMFORTABLE HOTELS.
**THE PORTMAN HOTEL,**
25-28, PORTMAN-STREET, W.1.
In the HEART of MAYFAIR.
Between MARBLE ARCH and SELFRIDGE'S.
All rooms with P.O. TELEPHONES and GAS FIRES. Many with HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER. NIGHT PORTER. En pension from 9gns. weekly. ROOM, BATH & BREAKFAST from 8s. 6d. per night.
Telephone: MAYFAIR 3834, 3835.
**WHITENESS HOTEL,**
45, 46, 47, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Every bed room HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER, P.O. TELEPHONES and GAS FIRES. CENTRAL HEATING throughout.
NEW DANCE and RECREATION ROOM.
Telephone: PADDINGTON 9801, 9802.
**HOTEL PALATINE,**
15, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
BED ROOMS with HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER & P.O. Telephones. PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Telephone: PADDINGTON 2646, 2647.

**PRE-WAR TERMS**
at one of the most luxurious London hotels. EVERY COMFORT and personal attention given to all residents.
**ROYAL STUART HOTEL,**
161-169, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station. 100 bed rooms and beautiful self-contained flats, with hot and cold running water, gas fires, and P.O. 'phones. 35 bath rooms, central heating. Spacious lounge. Beautiful BALL ROOM.
Terms FROM 3½gns. per week inclusive. 12s. 6d. per day, or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone, Frobisher 2292 (3 lines).

NOW MODERNIZED AND ENLARGED
is the Stanhope Court Hotel can add to its many previous attractions and amenities running hot and cold water, and telephone in every bed room.
Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns.
Write for particulars of few available rooms.
**STANHOPE COURT HOTEL,**
46-52, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.
Telephone: Western 0651 (6 lines).
Telegrams: "Stancortel, Southkens."

**HOTEL WALDRONHYRST,**
CROYDON.—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in six acres exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London. Ideal for golf. Gas and electric fires and hot and cold water in bed rooms; lock-up garage for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first class. Moderate terms. Illustrated tariff.—Resident Proprietor, Phone, Croydon 0757.

**WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,**
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
100 rooms. Lifts.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms. Bed Room, Service, and Breakfast, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
**WHITE HALL,**
No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET,
RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Central Heating. Passenger Lift.
Constant hot water in all Bed Rooms.
Private Garden at rear. 80 rooms.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week, including room, breakfast, tea, dinner, light, and attendance.
Telephone: MUSEUM 4425.

## BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS
*3 lines 6s. (minimum)*

### ENGLAND

**BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO.** "For Comfort and Restfulness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T.341.

**BRIGHTON.** SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL. Sunny, sheltered, in own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tel. 3031.

**BUXTON.** HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. Phone 13. Oliver.

**DEVON.**—Ideal residential COUNTRY HOTEL, situated in charming grounds; hot and cold water in bed rooms; 350 acres shooting. Terms from 2½ guineas. —Miss Bird, Bampton.

**DROITWICH SPA,** WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 rooms, all with hot and cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C. Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive terms from F. G. Cutley, Manager. "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

**EXMOUTH.** SOUTH DEVON Pavilion Hotel. Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. First class, with moderate terms. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.

**FRINTON** two miles.—"EASTCLIFFE" HOTEL. Within 60 yards of Sea. Finest position East Coast. Nothing from Hotel. Golf. Tennis. R.A.C., A.A. appointed.

**GREAT NORTH ROAD** HOTELS FOR MOTORISTS.

| | Miles from London. |
|---|---|
| GEORGE HOTEL, STAMFORD | 90 |
| OLDE BELL, BARNBY MOOR | 148 |
| ROYAL COUNTY, DURHAM | 264 |

**BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL,**
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40mins. from Waterloo).
One of the most luxurious COUNTRY HOTELS in ENGLAND.
Hot and cold running water, gas fires, and P.O. 'phones in bed rooms. Central heating throughout. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Season tickets, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge and Dancing.
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel grounds; visitors introduced by arrangement.
ROLLS-ROYCE AND OTHER CARS AVAILABLE FOR VISITORS. TRAINS MET BY REQUEST.
Rooms may now be booked for the winter months at specially reduced terms.
Apply to Resident Proprietor for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195-6.

**HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL.**
Within 40 miles of Town, 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
C. BIANCHINI.
TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS. GOLF.

**HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL, HINDHEAD, SURREY.**
First Class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery.

**VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.**
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf, Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level.
Telephone: 7 Hindhead.

**HINDHEAD, THE MANOR HOTEL.**
Small first-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.

**GRAND HOTEL, LOWESTOFT.**
Gloriously sunny weather here now.
Tennis tournaments and dancing in full swing.
We offer you a really jolly holiday, including every possible amusement, amidst delightful surroundings, at very moderate terms.
'Phone, Lowestoft 190.

**LYNDHURST, NEW FOREST, CROWN HOTEL.** Ideal for September holidays; delightfully situated; excellent sporting facilities; golf, tennis, motoring, &c.; large garage.—Terms from Manageress. Phone 13.

**MUNDESLEY.** CLARENCE HOTEL. Tele. 13. Finest position on cliffs. Always open.

**PEVENSEY BAY.** MOORINGS HOTEL. Ideal Hotel on sea shore. All bed rooms facing sea, fitted baths. Near Croden Beach Golf Course. Tel. Pevensey 26.

**SELSDON PARK HOTEL,**
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
Half an hour from the City and West End.
Combining the luxury of a modern hotel with the comfort, home atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 250 acres.
Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath rooms. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.

**SIDMOUTH.** Victoria Hotel, one of the finest. Hotel de la Mer. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages, many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.

**SIDMOUTH.**—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern, overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; manager lift.

**TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.**
Facing sea. Central heating, hot and cold water all bed rooms; free tennis; garage.—Mrs. T. Bagley. Tele. 3494.

## BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

**TORQUAY.**
**THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.**
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT. WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
**THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.**
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Prefection, Torquay. Tele., 2161. Garage.

**TORQUAY'S SUNNIEST HOTEL, THE OSBORNE.**
Modern comfort for 140 visitors. Garage 50 cars. Illustrated Brochure from Manager, W. PAUL. Telephone (three lines) 2282.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS.** THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL. Tele. 1511. Finest position in Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.
To their Palace of Oatlands Tudor Monarchs were wont to repair for rest and relaxation, and to-day the mansion standing on this historic spot has a hearty welcome for all guests.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
**OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,**
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Only half an hour from Town.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines).
Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

**WORTHING** TEL. 1500 **BEACH HOTEL.**
First-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams: "sunny," Worthing.

### SCOTLAND

**RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL,**
PERTHSHIRE.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Finest Grounds of any Scottish Hotel. Excellent centre for Motorists. The Beautiful Falls of Devon in Hotel Grounds. Putting, Bowls, and Tennis.
Golf one mile. Telephone, 7 Blackhart.
Postal Address: The Hotel, Rumbling Bridge, Scotland.
For Tariff apply JOHN EGGO, Proprietor.

## PRIVATE HOTELS
*3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)*

### LONDON

**HAMPSTEAD,** 19, LYNDHURST-GARDENS. Tele., Hampstead 4341.
Large sunny rooms in quiet private hotel. Constant hot water; separate tables; Adelphi Restaurant. Suite available for artist (South light) or author in beautiful secluded garden. Fifteen minutes from City and West End.—Apply Mrs. Bindon.

**KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL,** Ltd., LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 4288. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

**RICHMOND HILL.**—A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attention; beautifully furnished; quiet residential position, close Park, River, the famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS. Bus passes door. Station, convenience; constant hot water. Brochure.—GREEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, Queen's-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2318.)

### SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

**SHORTLANDS HOUSE**
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0916.

## PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

**THE AMBASSADOR** On the new Boulevard Haussmann. The largest Continental Hotel. 800 rooms. 800 baths.

**HOTEL ASTORIA.** CHAMPS ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents. Elysees 19-60.

**HOTEL BRIGHTON.** 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gds.). In the heart of the fashionable centre.

**HOTEL CAPUCINES.** 37, Boulevard des Capucines. Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comforts.

**ENGLISH** 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées). **FAMILY HOTEL.** Full board from 50 francs.

**FRANCIA HOTEL.** 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar. 120 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Francia'ay, Paris 83.

**THE LANCASTER** HOTEL and RESTAURANT. 7, Rue du Berri (Champs-Elysées).

**LA TRÉMOILLE** THE NEW HOTEL, 14, Rue de la Trémoille, Champs-Elysées. Very quiet. Up-to-date Restaurant. No taxes.

**HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND,** 2, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

**HOTEL LUTETIA** 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

**HOTEL MAUBEUGE,** 79, Rue de Maubeuge, 2min. Gare du Nord, 4min. Opera; modernized 1929. 'Phone all rooms. Rooms from 15frs. with bath 45frs.

### MEURICE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

**HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE,**
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Same management CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

THE
**HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ,**
PLACE VENDÔME.

**ROYAL HAUSSMANN,** 9-11, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

**SAVOY HOTEL.** 104bis, Rue de Rivoli. Opposite Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

**HTL. DEI 'UNIVERS** 10 Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comforts.

**TRIANON PALACE.**—D. Wilson, Proprietor, 1 bis Rue de Vaugirard, near Luxembourg. 100 rooms 50 baths; latest comfort. Full board from 60frs.

**HOTEL WESTMINSTER** 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

## FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
*3 lines 6s. (minimum)*

**BOMBAY.** GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

### BELGIUM

**CONTINENTAL PALACE.** BLANKENBERGHE, near Casino, facing sea and bathing; first-class throughout. Patronized by the leading English families.

### FRANCE

**LE TOUQUET, REGINA HOTEL,** in pine forest, near Casino and tennis; two minutes from beach and golf by own bus; splendid garden.

**LE TOUQUET.**—The CARLTON; right on beach; Pension September from 90frances. All taxes included.

**MONTE CARLO.—MONTE CARLO PALACE;** 250 rooms, 120 baths. Open all year. Pension from 70frs.

**NICE.**—SPLENDID HOTEL. 130 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

### ITALY

**THE DOLOMITES & MERANO.**
**MERANO.**
The healthiest resort on the Continent. All sports. Mild, dry and sunny. No wind. Inexpensive.
**THE DOLOMITES.**
The finest mountain district in Europe. Best time, May and June, September and October.
Particulars from Anglo-American Information Office, Merano (Italy), and all Tourist Agencies.

**PALLANZA.** MAJESTIC GRAND HOTEL. Golf 18 holes, 6,300 yards. The newest and finest Hotel in Italy.

## LEGAL NOTICES
*4 lines 8s. (minimum)*

ANDREW THOMAS LAURIE, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of ANDREW THOMAS LAURIE, late of 7, Ranfurly The Drive, Sevenoaks, in the County of Kent, who died on the 19th day of March 1930 and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of June 1930 to Albert George Andrew Laurie of "Ranfurly," The Drive, Sevenoaks, aforesaid, the Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Administrator, on or before the 14th day of November 1930, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he has then had notice, and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of September 1930.
KNOCKER & FOSKETT, The White House, Sevenoaks. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

FRANCES HUNT WARD Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of FRANCES HUNT WARD, late of 2, Muswell Road, Muswell Hill in the County of London formerly of 32 Harley House Mansions, Marylebone in the said County (who died on the 16th day of April 1930 at 2, Muswell Road, Muswell Hill aforesaid and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 10th day of May 1930 by John Beaconsfield Potter, the Executor named in the said Will), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such claims and demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the 8th day of November 1930, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he has then had notice, and that the Executor will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of September 1930.
BIDDLE, THORN, WELSBY & GAIT, 23, Aldermanbury, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Executor.

## LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

DAVID ELDER MILLER, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925—Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of DAVID ELDER MILLER late of Fairstead Arthur Road Wimbledon in the County of Surrey deceased who died on the 28th day of May 1930 and whose Will with a Codicil thereto was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 22nd day of August 1930 by Lawrence Edward Gilbert Heginbad Charles Bromhead and James Leslie Auld MacDonald the Executors named in the said Will and Codicil are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors on or before the 8th day of November 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of September 1930.
MURRAY HUTCHINS & Co. 11, Birchin Lane, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the Executors.

**H.M.** LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 5th day of September, 1930.

| Short Description of Land. | Person to be registered. |
|---|---|
| FREEHOLD. | |
| Part of 43, Penyrian Place, Little Stanmore, Middlesex. (P.58257.) | William Alfred Norton, of 19, Everleigh Street, Tollington Park, Middlesex. |
| Land in Norman Road, Cheam, Surrey. (P.68263.) | Arthur Percival Cecil Harris, of 28, Charnwood Avenue, Merton Park, Surrey. |
| Land near and to the east of Royal Avenue, Malden, Surrey. (P.58488.) | Lavender and Farrell, Limited, of Hilfra, Colborne Way, Worcester Park, Surrey. |
| Land in Whitton Avenue, Sudbury, Middlesex. (P.58529.) | Rhys J. Rees and Company, Limited, of 11, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff. |
| 169, Victoria Road, Wood Green, Middlesex. (P.68532.) | William Joseph Chant, of 13, Ritson Road, Dalston, E.8. |
| Bethany, Montague Road, Datchet, Buckinghamshire. (P.58537.) | Walter Harry Howard, of Glendon, Windsor Road, Slough, Bucks. |
| Chomlea, Brook Street Hill and land adjoining, South Weald, Essex. (P.68568.) | Frank Peacock Clark of Chomlea, Brook Street Hill, South Weald, Brentwood, Essex. |
| 102, Park Road, Ilford, Essex. (P.68609.) | Ernest George Davey, of 102, Park Road, Ilford, Essex. |
| Springfield House, Chalford, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire. (P.68611.) | Lt.-Col. Francis Ivan Leslie Pittman, of Springfield House, Chalford, Gloucestershire. |
| Land in Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. (P.58624/5.) | Thomas Edmund Money, of Myrtledene, Myrtle Avenue, Eastcote, Middlesex. |
| Land in Byng Drive, Potters Bar, South Mimms, Middlesex. (P.68636.) | Edward Hicks, of Mount View, Byng Drive, Potters Bar, Middlesex. |
| Land to the south of Peachfield Road, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire. (P.68649.) | William Herbert Cripps, of 35, Westover Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18. |
| South View Manor Road, Great Holland, Essex. (P.68677.) | Albert Tracey, of 107, Fleet Avenue, Bushill Park, Enfield, Middlesex. |
| 178, Station Road, Bamber Bridge, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire. (P.68678.) | Ethel Woodcock, of The Cottage, Bamber Bridge, near Preston, Lancs. |
| 110, Stroud Green Road, Hornsey, Middlesex. (P.68694.) | George Henry Hopkins, of 110, Stroud Green Road, Crouch Hill, N.4. |
| Land at junction of Wray-field Road and Hayes Crescent, Chessington, Surrey. (P.58751.) | Charles Lewis Guy Morgan, of Cranleigh Hall, Coombe Road, Croydon. |
| 9, Merthyr Terrace, Barnes, Surrey. (P.68758.) | John Joseph Miller, of 8, Poplar Grove, Hanwell-smith, W.6. |
| Land in Staines Road, Wellington Road South and Midsummer Avenue, Hamilton and Isleworth, Middlesex. (P.68756.) | Arthur Evelyn Fox and Alfred James Champion, of 6, 7 and 8, Marchfield Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. |
| 3-11 (odd), Millbrook Road, Edmonton, Middlesex. (P.68756.) | Fanny Lister, of Harewood, Eastcote Grove, Harrold Road, Southchurch, Essex, and Edith Bertha Galbraith, of 3, Millbrook Road, Lower Edmonton, N.9. |
| Land fronting the main road from Hatch End to Pinner Village, Pinner, Middlesex. (P.68757.) | Gilbert Abel Dance, of 12, Cyllene Road, Kensal Rise, N.W.10, and Brinsley Ellis Oakley, of 5, Lyndale Road, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex. |
| 1-34 (all), Addison Court Gardens, Blythe Road, Hammersmith, London. (392743.) | Olympia Limited, of 55-58, Pall Mall, Westminster, S.W.1. |
| LEASEHOLD. | |
| 50, 52, and 54, Somerford Grove, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.68545.) | Edith Charlotte Cook, of 71, St. Pauls Road, Tottenham, N.17. |
| 92, Brunswick Crescent, New Southgate, Hertfordshire. (P.68651.) | Cecil Frederick Mann, of 55, Rutland Gardens, Hurlingham, S.W.4. |
| 8, St. Marys Avenue, Beckenham, Kent. (P.68699.) | Frederick Alfred Strand, of 47, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent. |
| The Gorse (formerly Gorse Cottage), North View Road, Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire. (P.68720.) | Gerard Robert Townshend Leigh-Hunt and Tarra Muriel Leigh-Hunt, of Gorse, North View Road, Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire. |
| The West London Theatre, 67 and 69, Church Street and 3, St. Stephen's Street, St. Marylebone, London. (P.68795.) | James Henry Lambert, of 67 and 69, Church Street, St. Marylebone, N.W.8. |

J. R. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division. (Probate). In the ESTATE of PATRICK KENNY Deceased. Notice is Hereby Given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the GRANT of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed of the ESTATE of the above named Patrick late of Carlton Hotel Bulawayo in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia deceased granted by the High Court of Southern Rhodesia on the 2nd day of December 1929.
Dated this 2nd day of September 1930.
SLAUGHTER & MAY 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for Francis Cecil Howard the lawful Attorney of the Administrator.

MRS. HELENA GRACE ANTENBRING deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HELENA GRACE ANTENBRING late of Wynbrook Road West 88, Somerset-on-Sea, in the County of Sussex Widow deceased (who died on the 30th day of May 1930 and whose Will with a Codicil thereto was proved by Walter Bingham Stanford, Rudolf Stephen Antenbring and James Arthur Ludwig Marx, the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such claims and demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 8th day of November 1930, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and that the Executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of September 1930.
BIDDLE, THORN, WELSBY & GAIT, 23, Aldermanbury, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE ALFRED ORLANDO HENRY BRIDGEMAN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE OF ALFRED ORLANDO HENRY BRIDGEMAN deceased late of Weston, Blakeney, Gloucestershire who died on the 12th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved by Francis George Ayscoth, of 16a, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3 and the Right Honourable William Clive Viscount Bridgeman of Leigh Manor, Winterslow, Salisbury on the 25th day of April 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the eighth day of December next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 2nd day of September, 1930.
TAMPLIN, JOSEPH, PONSONBY, RYDE & FLUX, 165, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for Francis George Ayscoth and the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bridgeman the Executors.

RE SIR CLAUDE VILLIERS EMILIUS LAURIE Baronet, C.B., D.S.O. deceased. Pursuant to

# Sporting News

## RACING

### AUTUMN HANDICAPS

### BIRMINGHAM MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It seems only a very short time ago that the weights for the Spring Handicaps were announced in the *Racing Calendar*, and now yesterday's issue of that always interesting publication contains the weights for the more important of the Autumn Handicaps, such as the Cesarewitch, the Cambridgeshire, and the Duke of York Handicap. These weights are given in these columns this morning.

I have not yet had time to examine them carefully, but I note that that very genuine and good horse Palais Royal II. has been given top weight in both the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, but in the Duke of York Handicap he is set to receive 11lb. from his Epsom rival, Plantago. All our best staying handicappers are in the Cesarewitch, including last year's winner, West Wicklow, and the two placed horses on that occasion—namely, Friendship and Brown Jack. On last year's running Friendship would appear to be the worst handicapped of the three, but even then he is not at all badly treated. He was considered to have a great chance of success 12 months ago, when with stronger riding he might have won. With 7st. 9lb. to carry he can have stronger riding this year. He is to be started in the Rufford Abbey Handicap at Doncaster next week. Success in that race does not entail any penalty for the Newmarket race, but it would not surprise me if he was started in some more important event before the date of the Cesarewitch in order to get a penalty for him so that Carslake could ride. He is a very big and powerful horse, and if he belonged to me I would have such a rider as Carslake on him even if the penalty to be picked up to make that possible was 10lb. Apart from the French horses Xandover, who has been given 8st. 13lb., and Resoda II., who has been given 8st. 7lb., Diolite has been given top weight among the three-year-olds in the Cambridgeshire, he being set to give 11lb. to The Recorder, who won in such impressive style at Goodwood, and may well be an exceptionally good three-year-old over a mile. There is no need for me to consider the two races further for the time being, but if I had to give two selections for them now I should suggest that Friendship might win the Cesarewitch and The Recorder the Cambridgeshire.

### ROCK FORRARD WINS

The Birmingham Meeting was concluded yesterday in cooler but not unpleasant weather. There was again a good attendance of visitors. Indeed, the average attendance appeared each day to be larger than usual, but it is understood that the receipts were not affected in total, since there were more people than usual who went outside on the course, which is cheaper than using the enclosures. Now that there is a totalisator out on the course the betting arrangements are as good as they are in the enclosures.

Several of the horses who have been entered for the Cambridgeshire took part in the most important race of the afternoon, the Birmingham Plate, a handicap worth £1,000, run over a mile. Of the Cambridgeshire horses in the race the three-year-old Roral did best, for he was never out of the first two, finally finishing second, beaten by a length and a half by Rock Forrard, to whom he was giving two years and 12lb. Paradine was third, three lengths behind Roral, and Aroostook fourth. The time taken to cover the mile by the winner was a record for the Birmingham course—1min. 38sec. Roral yesterday was receiving 3lb. from Paradine, but in the Cambridgeshire Paradine has to give Sir A. Bailey's colt 9lb. The other Cambridgeshire horses in the race were Grace Dalrymple and Hot Bun. The former of these two started a pronounced favourite, but never was going at all well. On this form she can have no chance at Newmarket with 7st. 7lb. She belongs to Mr. Dewar, who also owns The Recorder. Hot Bun yesterday was giving Grace Dalrymple 6lb., but in the Cambridgeshire Grace Dalrymple has been set to give Hot Bun 3lb. Ghost Train had been sent to the meeting, but was not started on account of the funeral of Mr. H. Macdonald, Lord Woolavington's late stud manager.

Peace Pact followed up her two recent wins with another success in the Nantwich Plate, which she won by a neck from Spartan, with Oracle third. She was a pronounced favourite yesterday but only just won. Below the Distance Priory Lad, Spartan, and Oracle were in front of her disputing the lead, and it seemed then that Peace Pact had been left with too much to do, but she finished strongly, her superior class enabling her to get up and win. On their form at Bath it seemed that Green Cormorant would beat Happy Scot in the Tamworth Nursery, in which both appeared very kindly handicapped. They finished first and second, but not in the order anticipated on past form, for Happy Scot made all the running and won by four lengths from Green Cormorant, with Multorb third. After the race the Stewards of the meeting called upon Major Morris, the trainer of Happy Scot, for an explanation of what appeared to be a discrepancy in the gelding's running yesterday and at Bath. The Stewards expressed themselves as satisfied with the explanation given.

The two selling races were won by first favourites, so that it may be considered that they justified their presence on the race-card. Scotch Plume, who won the Doddington Selling Plate from Ca-Too-Sa and Epsom Lad, had been running quite well in rather better-class races than this. Imago was again ridden by an apprentice and once more ran very well, finishing fourth. She should win a small race when she is ridden by an experienced jockey. Eastern Song, after failing in 10 races—once, it must be admitted, she finished first but was disqualified—at last won a race when she was successful in the Aston Selling Plate. Admirably ridden by Ray, she caught the probably ungenerous Walter Raleigh close home, and won by half a length. She is owned and trained by Mr. De Mestre, many of whose horses, it seems to me, are handicapped as if they were much better than they are. Such is sometimes the penalty for past successes, but it should not be so.

The meeting was finished with a race for apprentice riders. This was won by Halloween, who was ably ridden by McCaffery, a promising boy in Lord Derby's stables. Halloween had shown before that she would go well for a boy, so that her starting price of 3 to 1 was unexpectedly generous.

### MANCHESTER PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There is always good racing at Manchester, and our trainers have given good support to most of the events to-day. It looks as if all the entries will run in the Ellesmere Handicap Sweepstakes. Caraquette is handicapped on her best form, but in spite of that she will want beating. MELLIN has also good public form. He showed to advantage against Fleeting Memory a few days ago, and I shall take him to prove our best.

Our runner in the Cobden Selling Handicap will be COLLINGWOOD, who has done very well in home gallops recently. It is with some confidence that I select him to win.

In the Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate Pinnacle, Witticism, Heritage, Twelfth Night, and Over the Sea are more or less fancied. TWELFTH NIGHT has been showing more improvement than any horse that is trained by Major Beatty, and I doubt if we have one in this race that can beat him.

It is a long time since Headquarters had only one runner for the Palatine Nursery Handicap. AMEER is the only likely horse, and he has no chance of winning on his public form, but he has done really well in home gallops lately, and I am prepared to see him go close.

Nothing trained here will beat KNIGHT OF THE VALE for the Irish Hospitals' Sweepstakes, but in the Spinners' Plate Headquarters will not be represented.

### FOLKESTONE

At Folkestone I like the chances of the following:—The VEIL COLT in the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate; SMOKED SALMON in the Hardinge Handicap Plate; GUIDING STAR in the Leas Nursery; BRIDAL VEIL in the Thanet Two-Year-Old Plate; and DARK HILLOCK in the Canal Plate.

### FOLKESTONE PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

**1.45.—The MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.**

| | | St | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | THE VEIL C, by Craig an Eran (Mr. O. S. Ambrose) Frank Butters | 9 | 0 |
| | KROONER C, by Verdun (Mr. A. Cochrane). East | 9 | 0 |
| | SEMITONE (Major H. Colmore) ..... J. Beary | 9 | 0 |
| | TRICKSTYE (Mr. R. Midwood) ..... Ramshaw jun. | 9 | 0 |
| a | QUEENEITA C, by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. G. E. Sadler) ..... G. Sadler | 9 | 0 |
| | SILVER KING (Mrs. J. Weld) ..... Beary | 9 | 0 |
| | BUCKINGE QUEEN C, by Silver Image (Mr. A. J. Bridgman) ..... K. Harper | 8 | 11 |
| | CURFEW BELLS (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) Alden | 8 | 11 |
| a | ORANGE PEEL F, by The President (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Pope | 8 | 11 |
| | TWILLETT F, by The Winter King (Mrs. D. P. Dick) Lick | 8 | 11 |
| | NO OTHER (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... Douglas-Pennant | 8 | 11 |
| | MY TUTOR (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..... Thrale | 8 | 11 |
| | BRANDYBALL F, by Glanmerin (Mrs. J. Howeson) W. Nightingall | 8 | 11 |
| | LITTLE STRUDGATES (Mr. R. H. Huxley) C. Chapman | 8 | 11 |
| | BACK HER G, by Knockando (Sir Dainty Lindsay) Morris | 8 | 11 |
| | WATERFORD GLASS F, by Craig an Eran (Mr. D. Macrae) ..... Macrae | 8 | 11 |
| | PIPINA (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Molony | 8 | 11 |
| | MAFALDA (Mr. V. P. Mesa) ..... Mesa | 8 | 11 |
| a | HEAD PROOF (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) Douglas-Pennant | 8 | 11 |
| | DRUMMOND HILL (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris | 8 | 11 |
| | SONNENSCHEIN (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale | 8 | 11 |
| a | PEDULAS F, by African Star (Major J. B. Walker) Whitaker | 8 | 11 |

**2.15.—The SANDLING SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile, seven furlongs and 100 yards.**

| | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUMMER PRINCESS (Mr. C. Gulliver). Barclay | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| | DANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers | 5 | 9 | 12 |
| | KLOOF (Mr. A. Dunn) ..... C. Langlands | a | 8 | 10 |
| a | KING'S COURIER II. (Major A. E. Phillips) Clement | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| | BLUE BELL (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| | ROYAL MILLER (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave | a | 8 | 7 |
| | FESTUM (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee | a | 8 | 7 |
| | DOVECOTE (Mrs. C. Ritli) ..... Butchers | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| | LASHAWAY (Mr. F. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| | PLASTER OF PARIS (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| | HUNCDAT (Mrs. T. Setchell) ..... H. Smyth | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| | CYRSON (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| a | ROCK BOMBO (Mr. H. Lester) ..... Scobie | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| | YVELLA (Captain D. P. Simson) ..... C. Chapman | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| | PECCADILLO (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth) ..... Ainsworth | a | 7 | 7 |
| | MY TOY (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett | 6 | 7 | 3 |

**2.45.—The HARDINGE HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs. One mile and a quarter.**

| | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall | a | 9 | 0 |
| | VIRGO (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| | GAY GUY (Mr. M. Calmann) ..... Lawson | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| | LADIES FIRST (Mrs. G. Davison) ..... Templeman | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| a | SMOKED SALMON (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| | BILL SYKES (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| | AMELAND (Mr. A. B. Briscoe) ..... Briscoe | 3 | 7 | 13 |
| | FOOTMARK (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman | 4 | 7 | 12 |
| | MERRY MILLER (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) Dicky | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| a | LADY VIOLET (Mr. M. H. Benson) M. Hartigan | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| | LAVAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| | ON APPROVAL (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) Dick | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| | INDUSTRIOUS (Mr. A. R. A. Heath) J. Nightingall | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| a | CHERTONPHIL (Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wallinger) F. Leader | 3 | 7 | 0 |

**2.15.—The LEAS NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Six furlongs.**

| | | St | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| | HAPPY SCOT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. J. Marshall) Morris | 9 | 2 |
| a | GUIDING STAR (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis | 9 | 0 |
| | LALD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. P. Nicholls) ..... Cundell | 8 | 10 |
| | LADY LLAMA F, by Simon Pure or The Viker (Mrs. T. Oakley) ..... Ramshaw | 8 | 9 |
| | SOMERTON (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Molony | 8 | 9 |
| a | MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd) ..... Briscoe | 8 | 7 |
| | AYLESBURY (Mr. A. E. Smith) ..... V. Smyth | 8 | 7 |
| | APPLE BLOSSOM (Lady Moyra FitzGerald) ..... G. Sadler | 8 | 5 |
| | VILSIKA (Major C. Blundell) ..... Stedall | 8 | 5 |
| | PHARNAN (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris | 8 | 3 |
| | TORDELVEN F, by Glanmerin (Mrs. O. Lyons) Private | 8 | 3 |
| | PRIVATE SEAL (late Monker) (Mr. A. Dyer) ..... V. Smyth | 8 | 3 |
| | MONDAY (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... Poole | 8 | 3 |
| | GRAPE FRUIT (Mr. F. B. Barling) ..... Barling | 8 | 3 |
| | ASSANTE COAST (Mr. C. Wadia) ..... Molony | 8 | 2 |
| | CHARMEYS (Mr. E. Macfadyen) ..... W. Payne | 8 | 2 |
| | ALL'S FOR SWEET (Mrs. Long) ..... Hamshaw | 8 | 0 |
| | FALSE NOTE C, by Rose Prince (Mrs. L. Scott) Wilmot | 7 | 13 |

(Continued in next column)

### MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

**2.30.—The ELLESMERE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 4 sovs. each, 2 sovs. the only liability if forfeit be declared by Tuesday, August 19, with 200 sovs. added. Five furlongs (straight).**

| | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | CARAQUETTE (Mr. G. C. D. Brighton) C. Leader | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| a | QUARTRAIN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| a | MELLIN (Mr. R. Joel) ..... Earl | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| a | PATERMINTO (Lady Ludlow) ..... Watts | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| a | TAD (Mr. W. R. Smith) ..... Peacock | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| a | TROCHEE (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| a | KONDA (Mr. A. Sevastopulo) ..... R. Day | 4 | 6 | 12 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LADY MARJORIE, G. Richards; JEROME FANDOR, H. WRAGG; FARINAGE, F. Fox; AMEER, J. Simpson.

**3.0.—The COBDEN SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.**

| | | St | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SONOMETER (Mr. F. Wright) ..... Templeman | 9 | 0 |
| a | CONVINCED TRICK (Captain C. F. Elsey) ..... Elsey | 8 | 11 |
| | CONUNDRUM (Mr. I. Simpson) ..... Drake | 8 | 9 |
| a | STORM CYCLE (Mr. C. Warrington) ..... Seymour | 8 | 8 |
| | GOLDEN WONDER (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts | 8 | 7 |
| a | COLLINGWOOD (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 8 | 6 |
| | FAST STICK (Mr. W. Webster) ..... Seymour | 8 | 5 |
| | EAGLE'S CLAW (Mrs. S. Hanley) ..... Hanley | 8 | 3 |
| | PERPLEXITY (Captain D. P. Simson) C. Chapman | 8 | 3 |
| | ASPENLEAF (Mr. T. Green) ..... T. Green | 8 | 2 |
| | CARABAS (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) C. Chapman | 8 | 1 |
| | UPPERCOURT (Miss M. Marks) ..... C. Armstrong | 8 | 0 |
| | GOGO (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie | 8 | 0 |
| | WELWYN (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader | 8 | 0 |
| | STORMY (Mr. H. M. Martineau) ..... P. Armstrong | 7 | 12 |
| | BARGEE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green) Hartigan | 7 | 12 |
| | KIPPIT LUE (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden | 7 | 11 |
| | CORNISH NUN (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Cundell | 7 | 10 |
| | ROYAL RUBY (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr | 7 | 7 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CONFIDENCE TRICK, H. WRAGG; STORM CYCLE, J. Taylor; COLLINGWOOD, G. Richards; ASPENLEAF, G. Skelton; BARGEE, J. Dines; ROYAL RUBY, A. Richardson.

**3.30.—The MANCHESTER AUTUMN BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE of 1,000 sovs.; for two-year-olds; the breeder of the winner to receive 100 sovs.; the breeder and owner of the second each to receive 50 sovs.; and the breeder and owner of the third each to receive 25 sovs. out of the plate. Five furlongs (straight).**

| | | St | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | LINDOS OJOS (10lb.) (Lady H. McCalmont) ..... Persse | 8 | 6 |
| | MOTS D'OR F, by Haine (10lb.) (Mr. E. C. Sykes) Reader | 8 | 6 |
| | COR DE CHASSE (10lb.) (Mr. E. A. Wigan) ..... Bullie | 8 | 6 |
| | CANDESCENT C, by Argosy or Diligence (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 2 |
| a | PINNACLE (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader | 8 | 2 |
| | BREADWINNER (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..... Gilpin | 8 | 2 |
| a | WITTICISM (Mr. N. Field) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 8 | 2 |
| a | HERITAGE (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... C. Waugh | 8 | 2 |
| | LIGHT PALATE (Mr. V. Thompson) ..... McCall | 8 | 2 |
| | OSALA (10lb.) (Major McCalmont) ..... Persse | 8 | 1 |
| a | TWELFTH NIGHT (Mrs. W. Beer) ..... Beatty | 8 | 1 |
| | WHITE LIE F, by Spion Kop (Mr. R. Dale) ..... Private | 7 | 13 |
| | BULAND BIBI (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson | 7 | 13 |
| | TWELFTH (10lb.) (Mr. Percy Peacock) ..... C. Cannon | 7 | 11 |
| | CHINESE MEASURE (6lb.) (Major L. B. Holliday) De Mestre | 7 | 10 |
| | HARPOONELLA (6lb.) (Sir L. Phillips) ..... J. Jarvis | 7 | 7 |
| | SMOCK (10lb.) (Mr. J. Cochrane) ..... F. Taylor | 7 | 6 |
| | STOUR (10lb.) (Mr. F. W. Hoicke) ..... Walter Griggs | 7 | 6 |
| | EATON MAID C, by The Vizier (10lb.) (Mr. D. Fraser) V. Smyth | 7 | 6 |
| | WARBOROUGH (10lb.) (Mr. Priday) ..... Priday | 7 | 3 |
| | SHIPPERS (10lb.) (Lady Beaverbrook) ..... In Ireland | 7 | 3 |
| | VAIN DREAM F, by Tremola (10lb.) (Mr. A. Falcon) William Griggs | 7 | 3 |
| a | OVER THE SEA (10lb.) (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 7 | 3 |
| | PRELIA (10lb.) (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary | 7 | 3 |
| | ASTERIXION (10lb.) (Lady V. Henderson) ..... Sneyd | 7 | 3 |
| | KINGPROOF (10lb.) (Mr. J. M. Joel) ..... T. Peck | 7 | 3 |
| a | KETTERION (10lb.) (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck | 7 | 3 |
| | BACK HER G, by Knockando (10lb.) (Sir Darcy Lindsay) ..... Morris | 7 | 3 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LINDOS OJOS, H. Beasley; MOTS D'OR, PILLY. —; PINNACLE, S. Wragg; WITTICISM, J. Dines; HERITAGE, R. Perryman; TWELFTH NIGHT, H. Wragg; OVER THE SEA, A. Richardson; PRELIA, —; STRAVERNA, G. Richards; EXTENSION, F. Fox.

**4.0.—The PALATINE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).**

| | | St | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 9 | 0 |
| a | BETTY FAY (Miss B. V. Harris) ..... In Ireland | 8 | 12 |
| | LADY MARJORIE (Mr. C. Wadia) ..... W. Hartigan | 8 | 9 |
| a | JEROME FANDOR (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..... Elsey | 8 | 7 |
| | WAIF (Lord Lonsdale) ..... Pickering | 8 | 6 |
| a | VAINGLORY (Lord Glanely) ..... Templeman | 8 | 5 |
| | BEDRAGGLED (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill | 7 | 12 |
| | WILD SON (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day | 7 | 11 |
| | LAMARTINE (Lord Woolavington) ..... C. Wright | 7 | 7 |
| | TETABU (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl | 7 | 6 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LADY MARJORIE, G. Richards; JEROME FANDOR, H. WRAGG; FARINAGE, F. FOX; AMEER, J. Simpson.

**4.30.—The IRISH HOSPITALS' SWEEP CUP, a handicap plate of 500 sovs. (being a cup value 200 sovs. or specie at the option of the winner, given by the Irish Free State Hospitals Subscription Committee), with 300 sovs. added by the Racecourse Executive; for three-year-olds only; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).**

| | | St | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| | STRONGBOW (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) Gilpin | 9 | 0 |
| | ROSALIE (Mr. W. R. Smith) ..... Peacock | 8 | 10 |
| a | HERONSLEA (Mr. W. R. Smith) ..... Peacock | 8 | 10 |
| | DEVONIE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) Alden | 8 | 4 |
| | PEGASUS (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader | 8 | 2 |
| | DEVONSHIRE (Duke of Mans (Mr. J. E. Rowson) Douglas-Pennant | 8 | 1 |
| | MEREDITH (Mr. S. Tatternall) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 0 |
| a | KNIGHT OF THE VALE (Sir G. Noble) ..... Whitaker | 7 | 11 |
| | TRIPTYCH (Lord H. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh | 7 | 11 |
| | GRANDMA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 7 | 11 |
| | PERCUSE (Mrs. V. D. Salmon) ..... Holland | 7 | 7 |
| | MERRY LASSIE (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day | 7 | 7 |
| | PIPERNO (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl | 7 | 7 |
| | VENDEUR (Mr. E. Farquharson) ..... Farquharson | 7 | 7 |
| | GOLDEN EARL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave | 7 | 6 |
| | VERNELLA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 7 | 4 |
| a | TETFUT (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day | 7 | 4 |
| | BELLIGERENT (Lady Z. Wernher) Boyd-Rochfort | 7 | 4 |
| | GUARDS OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 7 | 3 |
| a | DANDON (Mr. J. Bennett) ..... Elsey | 7 | 3 |
| | NEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley | 6 | 13 |
| | GOLDEN GLOW (Mr. M. Abrecht) ..... Osborne | 6 | 12 |
| a | ISMAILIA (Mr. A. Bell) ..... Elsey | 6 | 12 |
| | ROYAL BLOOM (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... M. Vasey | 6 | 7 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HERONSLEA, J. Taylor; DEVONIE, J. Childs; PEGASUS, S. Wragg; KNIGHT OF THE VALE, G. Richards; —; GOLDEN EARL, —; TETNUT, J. Dines; DANDON, —; NEGLIGENCE, —; ISMAILIA, A. Richardson; ROYAL BLOOM, McCafferty. J. Caldwell will ride Dandon or Negligence.

**5.0.—The SPINNERS' PLATE, of 200 sovs. Cup Course (one mile and a half).**

| | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CADENARBIA (Major W. Roderick) ..... R. Gordon | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| a | FAIRY STORY (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| | REVERSBY (Lady R. Gilbert) ..... Cooke | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| | QUICK WORK (Mr. J. Harrison) ..... Carr | a | 8 | 11 |
| | CYNOSURE (Mrs. J. V. Perrott) ..... M. Vasey | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| | FORAGE CAP (Mr. C. Priday) ..... Priday | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| | FOO HORN (Mrs. Tillcard) ..... Sunday | a | 8 | 11 |
| | FORUM II. (Mr. C. J. Loftus) ..... J. Cannon | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| | SILVER DOLLAR (Mr. G. Peck) ..... J. Cannon | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| a | TINKER'S WELL (Mr. J. L. Durdale) ..... Peacock | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| | ANAGRAM (Lord Rosebery) ..... Watts | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| | SILHONA (Mr. A. E. Brice) ..... J. Cannon | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| | ABBESS (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... J. Anthony | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| | BARNSTEP (Mr. S. Joel) ..... Earl | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| a | COUP DE GRACE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ..... Sneyd | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| | LATCHFORD (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon | 3 | n. c. | |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CADENARBIA, G. Richards; FAIRY STORY, J. Childs; TINKER'S WELL, W. Nevett; BARNSTEP, H. Wragg; COUP DE GRACE, J. Dines.

### OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EGERTON HANDICAP (MANCHESTER).—Grazzia.
ST. DENIS PLATE (MANCHESTER).—Knight of Lorn.
SCARBOROUGH STAKES (DONCASTER).—Salamis. Frankchase.
PORTLAND HANDICAP (DONCASTER).—Queen of the Nore.
RIPON AUTUMN HANDICAP.—Pomonalis.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MAJOR DURHAM MATTHEWS' NAME.—Phantasia.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Derryvullen. Lardida.

### LATEST LONDON BETTING

THE ST. LEGER

(To be run at Doncaster on Wednesday)

4 to 1 agst DIOLITE (o.) (Templeman).
4 — 1 —— PARENTHESIS (o.) (F. Darling).
6 — 1 —— SINGAPORE (o.) (T. Hogg).
8 — 1 —— RAMESES THE SECOND (o.) (Lawson).
10 — 1 —— UT MAJEUR (o.) (R. Dawson).
14 — 1 —— HUSTON PARKA (o.) (R. Dawson).
16 — 1 —— SEER (o.) (J. Cannon).
16 — 1 —— ALGONQUIN (o.) (Watts).
20 — 1 —— LOCH STAR (o.) (W. Nightingall).
25 — 1 bar nine (o.).

| | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARIGOT (Mr. W. J. Alcock) ..... Fred Butters | 7 | 12 |
| a | LADY ROSALIE (Mrs. W. Raphael) ..... G. Sadler | 7 | 12 |
| | ORINTHIA (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson | 7 | 12 |
| | BESTOBELL (Mr. T. W. Blenkiron) W. Nightingall | 7 | 10 |
| | GOLDEN DEW (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth | 7 | 10 |
| | GRAND ROCK (Mr. S. M. Bach) ..... Sadler | 7 | 9 |
| a | VIXEN'S PET C, by Allenby (Mr. B. Warner) O. Anthony | 7 | 8 |
| a | ROUBINSKY F, by Centavo (Mr. C. D. A. Stewart) H. Leader | 7 | 7 |
| | TOBERMORY F, by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton) S. Wootton | 7 | 5 |
| | PRINCE CHARMING (Mrs. C. Clare) ..... Alden | 7 | 5 |
| | DUTCH MYSTERY (Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake) ..... MacColl | 7 | 0 |
| | IMPERIAL PINT (Mr. J. C. Paterson) ..... H. Leader | 7 | 0 |

**3.45.—The THANET TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 110 sovs. Five furlongs.**

| | | St | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| | KNIGHT'S ORB (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin | 9 | 3 |
| | TROJAN PRINCE (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) ..... Leach, jun. | 9 | 3 |
| | FLEUR (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) C. Chapman | 9 | 0 |
| | THE LYNX (Major H. C. Colmore) ..... J. Beary | 8 | 7 |
| | WATCH LIGHT (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman | 8 | 7 |
| | SWEET ROCKET F, by Santorb (Lord Londonderry) O. Bell | 8 | 7 |
| | PRETTY MISSIE G, by Obliterate (Lady Sheffield) Higgs | 8 | 7 |
| | MADAME D'ARBLAY (Lady Wentworth) C. Chapman | 8 | 7 |
| a | TROUTSTREAM (Sir F. Eley) ..... Templeman | 8 | 7 |
| | RASH HERO (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..... Cunliffe | 8 | 3 |
| | STORHALL (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Dicky | 8 | 3 |
| | O'ER FLOWS THE MIST (Mr. Gale) W. P. Gale | 8 | 3 |
| | CLEVER PUTT (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ..... Poulton | 8 | 3 |
| a | PUNKAWALLA (Mr. A. C. Roberts) ..... Cole | 8 | 3 |
| a | DARAMELLO (Mr. M. Rothschild) ..... Pratt | 8 | 3 |
| | DOUBLE JOURNEY (Mr. C. Wilson) ..... Molony | 8 | 3 |
| | POLIZEI (Mr. F. W. Wilson) ..... Gwilt | 8 | 3 |
| | STOCKHOLM (Lord Woolavington) ..... Turner | 8 | 3 |
| | MOTOR MAGIAN F, by Tetratema (Mr. F. Ainsworth) Ainsworth | 8 | 0 |
| a | GARONNE (Lord Beatty) ..... Beatty | 8 | 0 |
| | POMP F, by Herodote (Mr. E. Benson) ..... Holland | 8 | 0 |
| | TEMEA (Sir G. Bullough) ..... J. Jarvis | 8 | 0 |
| | CAMSON F, by Milesius (Mr. L. A. Cundell) A. Cundell | 8 | 0 |
| a | PANACHE G, by Chivalrous (Colonel M. Hughes) C. Leader | 8 | 0 |
| | BROYTOI (Mr. V. Mesa) ..... V. Smyth | 8 | 0 |
| | AERIAL FLIGHT (Sir P. Newson) ..... W. Nightingall | 8 | 0 |
| a | ANNA (Sir G. Noble) ..... Whitaker | 8 | 0 |
| a | MONA GOUGH F, by Old Rowley (Mr. W. J. Pull) H. Leader | 8 | 0 |
| | BRAMBLE BERRY G, by Sonning (Mr. Harry Powney) Harry Powney | 8 | 0 |
| a | BRIDAL VEIL (Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wallinger) F. Leader | 8 | 0 |
| | SPINSTER (Duke of Westminster) ..... Persse | 8 | 0 |
| | JEBOA (Mr. P. Whitaker) ..... Whitaker | 8 | 0 |

**4.15.—The CANAL PLATE of 100 sovs. One mile and a half.**

| | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LUCKY CHARM (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ..... Coldbeck | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| | APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| | BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... Chapman | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| | YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) Barling | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| | LAW SUIT (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... M. Hartigan | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| | BOOTSTRONG (Mr. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| | MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) Dick | a | 8 | 6 |
| | THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. M. Stephens) Blair | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| | WHITE MAY (Miss V. Pratt-Barlow) R. W. Collins | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| | POTOMAC (Sir B. Sheffield) ..... Hunt | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| | SLEDMERE (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Lawson | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| | IRISH ROMANCE (Mr. E. T. Thornton-Smith) Templeman | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| | GLADIUS (Mr. V. P. Mesa) ..... V. Smyth | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| a | DARK HILLOCK (Baron Baeyens) R. W. Collins | a | 7 | 13 |
| | PLANARDO (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... Pickles | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| | ALAN MALONE (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| | SAINT REYNARD (Mr. Bendir) ..... M. Hartigan | a | 7 | 13 |
| | PERSEVERE (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... H. Leader | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| | TETRAGEN (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| | STEP FORWARD (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Martin | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| | TORRALONG (Colonel M. Hughes) ..... Leader | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| a | WOODHOUSE (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis | 3 | 7 | 7 |

## AUTUMN HANDICAP WEIGHTS

### THE CESAREWITCH

(To be run at Newmarket on October 15)

The **CESAREWITCH STAKES**, a handicap of 25 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit if declared by October 7, or 5 sovs. the only forfeit for horses struck out by September 9, with 1,000 sovs. added; for three-year-olds and upwards; the lowest weight may be 6st.; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. and of the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Cesarewitch Course (two miles and a quarter).

| | Yrs | st | lb | | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Palais Royal II. | 5 | 9 | 4 | Eagle's Pride | a | 7 | 0 |
| Brown Jack | 8 | 9 | 1 | Baanerole | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Old Orkney | 6 | 8 | 13 | Chaseliar | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Cacao | 5 | 8 | 7 | Story Teller | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Arctic Star | 6 | 8 | 7 | Troubadour | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| Bonny Boy II. | 6 | 8 | 6 |

# Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

## CRICKET

## THE SCARBOROUGH FESTIVAL

### M.C.C. DECLARE

Although there was a strong wind blowing yesterday, the weather was fine and pleasant for the match between M.C.C. and Yorkshire at Scarborough. Yesterday M.C.C. had the better of the play, and at the end of the day they had declared their innings closed after making 337 runs for seven wickets, in reply to Yorkshire's total of 253, and Yorkshire had scored 15 runs for no wickets in their second innings.

E. W. Dawson and N. Haig had scored nine runs overnight, and they went on to add another 30 runs yesterday morning on the wicket which was so clearly made for run getting that when Rhodes came on he omitted to have a slip, and concentrated on the ball that came in with his arm. There are few styles in which it is more fatiguing to try to find faults than in Dawson's, and he settled down immediately. He hit the well-pitched up ball from Dennis, who throughout the innings sent down an unconscionable number of balls on the leg side, to mid-wicket for four, but just when a big innings seemed inevitable he was bowled off his pads by the first ball Macaulay sent down.

When K. S. Duleepsinhji came in he and Haig indulged in an orgy of boundaries that was on the generous scale of Festival cricket. Leyland, like Rhodes, bowled without a slip, and two successive balls which he dropped a little short gave K. S. Duleepsinhji the opportunity first to cut him square, and then to steer him to the boundary through the non-existent first slip. Haig, not to be outdone, hit three successive boundaries off Macaulay, and if the second came off the edge of the bat and gave Leyland a possible catch in the slips the first came from a legitimate on-drive and the third from an eccentric but successful attempt to drive a ball on the leg stump past extra cover-point. K. S. Duleepsinhji then drove Leyland for two boundaries off two successive balls, but at 82 Haig was out to a very good catch on the leg side by Wood. Haig tried to turn a shortish ball from Macaulay round to fine-leg, but he only just touched the ball and Wood, moving very quickly across, caught him. When Rhodes came on K. S. Duleepsinhji swept an over-pitched ball round to the square-leg boundary, but when he had made 43 he went in front of his wicket to hit an innocent but straight ball round to square-leg, played the stroke somewhat wildly, and was leg-before-wicket.

Hendren pulled Rhodes for 2 to send up the hundred, and a little later he drove him for 6. At the luncheon interval he had scored 36 to M. J. Turnbull's 28 out of the 170 runs on the board. It would be an exaggeration to write that the cricket afterwards was wildly exciting. Both the batsmen played some pleasant strokes from time to time, but there was a complete absence of the dramatic in everything that was done. Hendren might have been caught on the boundary at long-on by Oldroyd off Rhodes as soon as he had reached his 50, and when he had scored another four runs he mis-hit Dennis and gave Macaulay, fielding at mid-wicket, as difficult a catch to judge as could visit a fielder in his wildest nightmare. Before this Turnbull had been caught at the wicket feeling for a ball from Dennis, and at 246 Hendren himself played on hard to the same bowler. One run later H. J. Enthoven was leg-before-wicket to Leyland, but V. W. C. Jupp then helped to add 70 runs by methods which did not altogether commend themselves to the crowd, who considered, not unreasonably, that the state of the game justified the taking of a mild risk.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| Holmes, b. Rowes | 34 |
| Sutcliffe, b. Jupp | 19 |
| Oldroyd, c. Dawson, b. Bowes | 9 |
| Leyland, st. Gilligan, b. Jupp | 11 |
| A. W. Barber, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Jupp | 1 |
| Mitchell, L.-b.-w., b. Kennedy | 29 |
| Robinson, c. Kennedy, b. Bowes | 24 |
| Rhodes, c. Gilligan, b. Bowes | 4 |
| Dennis, st. Gilligan, b. Jupp | 11 |
| Wood, c. Dawson, b. Kennedy | 80 |
| Macaulay, not out | 0 |
| Byes, 1; l.-b., 11; w., 1; n.-b., 9 | 16 |
| Total | 253 |

Second Innings.—A. T. Barber, not out, 3; Wood, not out, 12. Total (no wkt), 15.

M.C.C.—First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Haig, c. Wood, b. Macaulay | 39 |
| E. W. Dawson, b. Macaulay | 29 |
| K. S. Duleepsinhji, L.-b.-w., b. Rhodes | 43 |
| Hendren, b. Dennis | 79 |
| M. J. Turnbull, c. Wood, b. Dennis | 33 |
| H. J. Enthoven, l.-b.-w., b. Leyland | 22 |
| V. W. C. Jupp, not out | 50 |
| Kennedy, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes | 22 |
| F. W. Gilligan, not out | 2 |
| Byes, 19; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 3 | 24 |
| Total (7 wkts.) | *337 |

* Innings declared closed.

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower and Bowes did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bowes | 27.3 | 7 | 57 | 1 | Jupp | 19 | 3 | 71 | 4 |
| Hale | 7 | 1 | 24 | 0 | Eastboven | 4 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Kennedy | 35 | 7 | 77 | 2 | | | | | |

M.C.C.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson | 18 | 5 | 40 | 0 | Leyland | 13 | 5 | 19 | 1 |
| Macaulay | 26 | 5 | 74 | 2 | Rhodes | 26 | 7 | 58 | 2 |
| Dennis | 19 | 4 | 83 | 2 | Oldroyd | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

UMPIRES.—Hirst and Morton.

## MATCH AT WEST BRIDGFORD

The match between Sir Julien Cahn's team and Essex was continued at West Bridgford, Nottingham, yesterday. At the close of play Sir Julien Cahn's team had gained a lead of 214 on the first innings.

Score:—

ESSEX.—First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| Cutmore, c. Robins, b. Salmonson | 0 |
| Pope, c. Nicholas, b. Heane | 12 |
| O'Connor, b. Robins | 50 |
| Russell, c. Mant, b. Heane | 98 |
| Nicholls, b. Salmonson | 12 |
| H. W. F. Franklin, b. Salmonson | 5 |
| Eastman (L. C.), l.-b.-w., b. Robins | 24 |
| Sheffield, c. Robins, b. Gunn | 3 |
| G. R. Chester, b. Salmonson | 19 |
| Hipkin, l.-b.-w., b. Heane | 2 |
| Smith (P.), not out | 3 |
| Byes, 10; l.-b., 3 | 13 |
| Total | 241 |

SIR JULIEN CAHN'S XI.—First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Rogerson, b. Nicholls | 0 |
| S. D. Rhodes, b. Hipkin | 24 |
| Gunn (J.), c. and b. O'Connor | 139 |
| F. C. W. Newman, st. Sheffield, b. O'Connor | 32 |
| R. W. V. Robins, c. Russell, b. Hipkin | 56 |
| G. F. Heane, not out | 77 |
| G. A. F. Summers, b. Hipkin | 10 |
| F. W. H. Nicholas, c. Sheffield, b. Hipkin | 4 |
| H. C. Salmonson, b. Franklin | 90 |
| H. E. Munt, c. Nichols, b. Hipkin | 9 |
| Sir Julien Cahn, b. Hipkin | 9 |
| Byes, 8; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1 | 10 |
| Total | 455 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmonson | 21 | 3 | 86 | 3 | Robins | 17 | 1 | 52 | 2 |
| Munt | 4 | 1 | 22 | 0 | Gunn | 5 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| Heane | 24.2 | 2 | 54 | 3 | | | | | |

SIR JULIEN CAHN'S XI.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nichols | 21 | 2 | 73 | 1 | Hipkin | 29.1 | 3 | 74 | 6 |
| Smith | 30 | 6 | 114 | 0 | Russell | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Eastman | 8 | 0 | 39 | 0 | Franklin | 6 | 0 | 32 | 1 |
| O'Connor | 21 | 0 | 86 | 0 | | | | | |

UMPIRES.—Brannigan and Reeves.

And there was your old pal

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER


## THE AUSTRALIANS AT FOLKESTONE

### UNEVEN SCORING

The Folkestone Festival was continued yesterday, when the first innings of the England XI. was declared closed at the score of 403 for eight wickets, to which the Australians replied with 169 for three wickets. The fixture has proved a record attraction for the Festival. On Wednesday there were approximately 6,000 people present, but this number was considerably exceeded yesterday.

A further wicket fell directly play was continued in the morning, R. C. Robertson-Glasgow being bowled by à Beckett, but Tate and Ames played well and confidently, and the Australian bowling, weakened by the absence of C. V. Grimmett, who was suffering from a damaged hand, was gradually mastered. Tate should have been caught at extra cover-point when he had made 11, and the mistake proved costly. An hour's play produced 56 runs and sent up the 300, and after this the scoring became fast and furious. Ames soon obtained the highest score of the innings, and with some splendid drives went in pursuit of his century. Tate, making runs all round the wicket, almost kept pace with his partner, and in just over 80 minutes the pair added 100 runs. Soon afterwards Ames, with an off-drive to the boundary and a 2 to leg off S. McCabe, completed a splendid 100. Tate, with a square-cut for 4, reached his 50, but he returned the next ball to McCabe, and the valuable partnership which had produced 121 runs was over.

With the fall of this wicket the luncheon interval was taken, but A. P. F. Chapman did not declare the innings closed. He hoped, no doubt, for some quick runs after the interval, and was not disappointed, for both Ames and F. S. G. Calthorpe attacked the bowling, the former making a glorious drive for six which nearly broke one of the pavilion windows They added 33 runs in 20 minutes before Ames was caught at the wicket, and the closure was then applied. Ames's great innings included two 6's and fifteen 4's, and took just over three hours.

à Beckett and T. Wall, who did a tremendous amount of work in the long innings, were the most successful bowlers.

W. M. Woodfull and W. H. Ponsford, who opened the Australian innings to the bowling of Tate and M. J. C. Allom, though taking few risks, were far more aggressive than the opening pair for the English XI. had been. Fifty runs were scored in 45 minutes, though Ponsford, when he had made 19, gave a very hard chance to Chapman in the gully off Allom. Robertson-Glasgow and Langridge, however, slowed up the rate of scoring, the former putting in a long spell of very good work at the Downs end, and when tea was taken at 4.30 the score was only 98.

The batsmen looked to be set for one of their long opening partnerships when 117 was on the board with no wicket down, but at that point a dramatic change came over the fortunes of the game. First Woodfull was run out in attempting a short single, Langridge throwing the wicket down. Then in Allom's next over Ponsford was brilliantly caught left-handed by Calthorpe at mid-off, and A. Kippax was out leg-before-wicket before he had scored. Three wickets for 119 was a very different state of affairs to none for 117. Ponsford's innings was a very attractive one, brightly made with a great diversity of strokes, and five bowlers were tried before the first wicket fell. A sixth change, Hammond, was made later, and Chapman still had Hearne, Calthorpe, and R. E. S. Wyatt unused—a wonderfully varied possibility of attack. A. Jackson and D. Bradman played out time, and scored rapidly, 50 runs being added for their partnership before stumps were drawn.

Score:—

AN ENGLAND XI.—First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Oldfield, b. Hornibrook | 51 |
| Hearne, c. à Beckett, b. Wall | 33 |
| Hammond, hit wkt., b. Wall | 54 |
| Langridge (Jas.), c. Jackson, b. à Beckett | 23 |
| Ames, c. Oldfield, b. Wall | 151 |
| A. P. F. Chapman, c. Ponsford, b. à Beckett | 40 |
| R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, b. à Beckett | 2 |
| Tate, c. and b. McCabe | 50 |
| The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, not out | 14 |
| 1 no. 9; l.-b., 4; w., 2 | 15 |
| Total (8 wkts.) | *403 |

* Innings declared closed.

M. J. C. Allom and Freeman did not go in.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| W. M. Woodfull, run out | 24 |
| W. H. Ponsford, c. Calthorpe, b. Allom | 76 |
| D. G. Bradman, not out | 30 |
| A. F. Kippax, l.-b.-w., b. Allom | 0 |
| A. Jackson, not out | 20 |
| 1 bye, 4; l.-b., 5 | 9 |
| Total (3 wkts.) | 169 |

E. L. à Beckett, S. McCabe, W. A. Oldfield, C. V. Grimmett, T. Wall, and P. M. Hornibrook to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AN ENGLAND XI.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall | 41.4 | 11 | 104 | 3 | Hornibrook | 28 | 6 | 83 | 1 |
| à Beckett | 29 | 11 | 61 | 3 | McCabe | 19 | 3 | 78 | 1 |
| Grimmett | 10 | 1 | 35 | 0 | Bradman | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 |

UMPIRES.—Chester and Street.

## DURHAM V. SURREY 2ND XI.

Surrey Second XI., challengers to Durham for the Championship of the Minor Counties' Competition, were left with 418 runs to make to win at Sunderland yesterday, and when stumps were drawn they had lost one wicket for 24 runs.

Score:—

DURHAM

| First Innings | | Second Innings | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. L. Adamson, not out | 86 | l.-b.-w., b. Wellings | 13 |
| H. Gibbon, b. Wellings | 97 | l.-b.-w., b. Wellings | 68 |
| J. A. Adamson, b. Squires | 5 | c. Sheffield, b. Baldwin | 66 |
| T. K. Dobson, hit wkt., b. Squires | 5 | b. Geary | 6 |
| W. T. Hammond, c. Geary, b. Squires | 0 | l.-b.-w., b. Squires | 24 |
| H. C. Ferens, l.-b.-w., b. Wellings | 1 | c. Geary, b. Squires | 7 |
| C. Bell, b. Wellings | 0 | not out | 72 |
| R. Bradner (Felsted), c. Jacques, b. Wellings | 2 | b. Geary | 24 |
| E. Gwinn (Haileybury), c. Thompson, b. Thwaites | 0 | c. Whitfield, b. Geary | 12 |
| R. H. Bolls (Forest), b. Thwaites | 0 | b. Geary | 0 |
| R. A. Jacques, b. Thwaites | 2 | b. Geary | 11 |
| E. A. Bradner (Felsted), c. Jacques, b. Thwaites | 2 | b. K. Burton | 15 |
| E. Gwinn (Haileybury), c. Thompson, b. Thwaites | 0 | c. Bennett, b. Thwaites | 11 |
| R. H. Bolls (Forest), b. Napper | 0 | b. Thwaites | 6 |
| C. Wykes (Oundle), b. Thwaites | 0 | b. Sales | 0 |
| A. B. Lavers (Chigwell), st. Maxwell, b. Sales | 12 | not out | 47 |
| E. Saunders (Bancroft's), st. Maxwell, b. Sales | 7 | b. Thwaites | 0 |
| J. E. A. Belcher (Framlingham), not out | 2 | st. Maxwell, b. Sales | 9 |
| Byes, &c. | 5 | Byes, &c. | 16 |
| Total | 223 | Total | 309 |

SURREY SECOND XI.—First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| W. T. Cook, c. Ferens, b. Howell | 9 |
| Dally, b. Ellis | 10 |
| Mobey, l.-b.-w., b. Howell | 8 |
| Squires, b. Ellis | 0 |
| Whitfield, not out | 92 |
| Baldwin, b. Ellis | 1 |
| R. Henty, b. Carr | 15 |
| Wellings, b. Carr | 0 |
| Sheffield, l.-b.-w., b. Howell | 0 |
| Lock, b. Howell | 10 |
| Geary, c. Ferens, b. Ellis | 16 |
| Byes, 8; l.-b., 1 | 9 |
| Total | 115 |

Second Innings.—W. T. Cook, not out, 13; Dally, b. Hutchinson, 6; Mobey, not out, 0. Byes, 5. Total (1 wkt.), 24.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DURHAM.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheffield | 24 | 5 | 54 | 1 | Wellings | 24 | 5 | 53 | 3 |
| Geary | 29 | 9 | 54 | 1 | Whitfield | 3 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Lock | 14 | 2 | 21 | 0 | Squires | 12 | 4 | 24 | 3 |

Second Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheffield | 11 | 0 | 36 | 0 | Squires | 20 | 3 | 66 | 2 |
| Geary | 24 | 3 | 87 | 4 | Whitfield | 5 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Wellings | 16 | 3 | 46 | 2 | Baldwin | 5 | 0 | 19 | 1 |
| Lock | 20 | 5 | 39 | 1 | | | | | |

SURREY.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. | | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howell | 19 | 5 | 42 | 4 | Carr | 6 | 2 | 16 | 2 |
| Ellis | 19.4 | 6 | 22 | 4 | Gibbon | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Hutchinson | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | | | | |

## YOUNG AMATEURS AT THE OVAL

The Young Amateurs of Surrey beat the Young Amateurs of Essex at the Oval by eight wickets yesterday.

Score:—

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SURREY

| First Innings | | Second Innings | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. W. G. Hadingham (St. Paul's), b. Lavers | 68 | | |
| F. C. Jarchow (Brighton), c. Wykes, b. Saunders | 147 | | |
| C. R. Maxwell (Brighton), c. Wykes, b. Brabner | 5 | | |
| D. F. Walker (King's College School), not out | 64 | | |
| N. H. Bennett (Stowe), c. Hunt, b. Saunders | 0 | not out | 10 |
| H. T. Bartlett (Dulwich), not out | 84 | | |
| F. S. Thompson (Whitgift) | — | c. Wykes, b. Brabner | 2 |
| B. St. G. Thwaites (Canford) | — | c. Saunders, b. Unwin | 2 |
| K. J. Burton (Kingston Grammar School) | — | b. Brabner | 0 |
| W. C. Burton (Kingston Grammar School) | — | not out | 5 |
| Byes, 9; l.-b., 2 | 11 | | |
| Total (4 wkts.) | *379 | Total (2 wkts.) | 19 |

* Innings declared closed.

K. D. Napper (Dover) and G. C. Sales (Dulwich) did not go in.

YOUNG AMATEURS OF ESSEX

| First Innings | | Second Innings | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. D. Tyler (Malvern), b. Thwaites | 11 | l.-b.-w., b. Thwaites | 4 |
| J. S. Johnstone (Harrow), b. Burton | 27 | b. Napper | 1 |
| J. N. Dennis (Forest), b. Napper | 1 | c. Maxwell, b. Sales | 66 |
| R. H. Hunt (Marlborough), c. and b. Napper | 49 | c. Walker, b. Napper | 73 |
| H. C. J. Bolls (Forest), b. Thwaites | 32 | b. Sales | 14 |
| R. A. Brabner (Felsted), c. Jarchow, b. Thwaites | 2 | b. K. Burton | 15 |
| E. Unwin (Haileybury), c. Thompson, b. Thwaites | 0 | c. Bennett, b. Thwaites | 11 |
| R. H. Bolls (Forest), b. Napper | 0 | b. Thwaites | 6 |
| C. Wykes (Oundle), b. Thwaites | 0 | b. Sales | 0 |
| A. B. Lavers (Chigwell), st. Maxwell, b. Sales | 12 | not out | 47 |
| E. Saunders (Bancroft's), st. Maxwell, b. Sales | 7 | b. Thwaites | 0 |
| J. E. A. Belcher (Framlingham), not out | 2 | st. Maxwell, b. Sales | 9 |
| Byes, &c. | 5 | Byes, &c. | 16 |
| Total | 148 | Total | 247 |

## YACHTING

### THE AMERICA'S CUP

NEWPORT (RHODE ISLAND), Sept. 4.—The weather has taken a turn for the better, and conditions were almost perfect yesterday afternoon when Shamrock V and Enterprise, the contenders for the America's Cup, both had a run out.

Enterprise was the first to get under way, and had a run to Point Judith, but the challenger circled round Naragansett Bay. Enterprise only had a short outing, however, to enable her to try out a new set of sails. She then returned to her moorings. Shamrock remained out longer and rode into a sudden squall, which was countered by fine seamanship, the only damage sustained being the mere wetting of a few sails.

Something quite unprecedented in the history of the America's Cup contests also occurred yesterday when the designers, after the guards of both contestants had exchanged visits, viewed the rival vessels within as well as without. Hitherto the internal equipment of competing yachts has been closely guarded not only to opposing designers but to the public as well. On Monday Shamrock V. will be hauled out to the local yards of Williams and Manchester, but she is expected to be afloat again on Thursday, when she will be put through her final paces.—*Reuter.*

NEWPORT (R.I.), Sept. 4.—Shamrock V. passed all the official American measuring tests to-day. She was towed from her berth to the United States Naval Training Station and inspected by Professor Harold Webb, of Columbia University, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, in the presence of Colonel Duncan Neil, who is acting as manager for Sir Thomas Lipton.—*Reuter.*

### THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CUP

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., Sept. 3.—The British six-metre sloop Coral, sailed by Major Stuart Black, finished second in to-day's British-American Cup match, which was again won by the United States. The score in points is now:—United States, 20½; Great Britain, 16. Great Britain also took fifth, sixth, and seventh places, Lucie leading on the way home. —*Reuter.*

### BURNHAM WEEK

The Crouch Yacht Club was responsible for the fifth day's racing of Burnham Week, which took place yesterday in ideal sailing conditions. The official times for the placed boats in the various events were:—

HANDICAP FOR YACHTS 8 TO 15 TONS

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mona Lisa (winner) (J. H. Motzler) | 12 | 47 | 0 |

HANDICAP FOR BONA FIDE CRUISERS

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. (winner) (Aitchison, Rauscher, and Porter) | 1 | 51 | 55 |
| Primrose (2nd) (A. F. Challis) | 1 | 49 | 30 |

HANDICAP FOR YACHTS UNDER 8 TONS ("A" Division)

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rosalba (winner) (R. C. Roner) | 1 | 41 | 3 |
| Mimosa III. (2nd) (N. E. Dallimore) | 1 | 42 | 55 |
| Elver (3rd) (T. Griffith) | 1 | 47 | 27 |

HANDICAP FOR YACHTS UNDER 8 TONS ("B" Division)

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mara (winner) (J. E. Russell) | 1 | 35 | 36 |
| Wendy (2nd) (H. Stackforth Jones) | 1 | 40 | 59 |
| Corona III. (3rd) (H. Cohen) | 1 | 41 | 21 |

EX 24-FT. CLASS

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chittabob (winner) (Major J. E. Harden) | 1 | 10 | 23 |
| Lavender (2nd) (J. A. F. H. Morton) | 2 | 15 | 51 |

ROYAL BURNHAM RESTRICTED CLASS

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persephone (winner) (H. B. and F. J. Pitcher) | 3 | 4 | 48 |
| Erin (2nd) (A. O'Connor) | 3 | 6 | 17 |
| Linette (3rd) (H. F. Straker) | 3 | 7 | 42 |

EAST COAST ONE-DESIGN CLASS

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joyce (winner) (E. Morse) | 1 | 45 | 49 |
| Wraith (2nd) (W. B. de Ste. Croix) | 1 | 47 | 15 |
| Wizard (3rd) (Hopcraft and Myers) | 1 | 50 | 18 |

This result is subject to protest.

RESTRICTED 18FT. CLASSES

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melody (winner) (Ditton, Emery, and Greenwell) | 12 | 52 | 5 |
| Streak o' Dawn (2nd) (Norman, Sarra, and Wixley) | 12 | 52 | 12 |
| Santuzzi (3rd) (L. C. Nicholson) | 12 | 54 | 19 |

CROUCH ONE-DESIGN CLASS

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May (winner) (W. J. and C. F. Mason) | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| April (2nd) (A. W. Bourne) | 1 | 15 | 49 |
| Toots (3rd) (T. Miller Jones, jun.) | 1 | 15 | 52 |

UNITED HOSPITALS CLASS

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tern (winner) (London Hospital) | 1 | 13 | 48 |
| Curlew (2nd) (Middlesex Hospital) | 1 | 18 | 17 |

## COUNTY AVERAGES

### ESSEX

Played, 28; won, 7; lost, 5; drawn, 16 (won on first innings, 7; lost on first innings, 6; no result, 3). Points, 124 out of 224.

BATTING

| | Innings | Runs | Highest Times score | not out | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'Connor | 41 | 1,477 | 136 | 7 | 43·44 |
| Russell (A. C.) | 38 | 1,329 | 178 | 3 | 37·71 |
| Cutmore | 47 | 1,541 | 180 | 4 | 35·83 |
| Pope (D. F.) | 40 | 1,224 | 161 | 4 | 34·60 |
| L. G. Crawley | 7 | 144 | 36 | 1 | 24·00 |
| Nichols | 38 | 818 | 103 | 3 | 23·22 |
| C. Bray | 18 | 280 | 45* | 5 | 21·53 |
| Sheffield | 39 | 669 | 63* | 7 | 20·90 |
| A. G. Deer | 26 | 422 | 54 | 5 | 20·42 |
| C. H. Gosling | 4 | 71 | 37 | 0 | 17·75 |
| N. G. Wykes | 5 | 69 | 49 | 1 | 17·25 |
| Smith (P.) | 32 | 359 | 51 | 10 | 16·31 |
| Hipkin | 20 | 332 | 39 | 6 | 15·09 |
| T. N. Pearce | 7 | 89 | 31* | 1 | 14·83 |
| H. W. F. Franklin | 7 | 97 | 39 | 0 | 13·85 |
| H. M. Morris | 23 | 282 | 57 | 0 | 12·26 |
| D. R. Wilcox | 4 | 50 | 17 | 0 | 7·50 |
| Captain M. A. Green | 4 | 27 | 11 | 0 | 6·75 |
| Lywood | 3 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 4·00 |
| K. Farnes | 7 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 2·33 |

The following also batted:—Eastman (L. C.), 7; Hockey, 8, 22* and 12; H. J. Palmer, 0, 2, and 1*; M. C. Reison, 8 and 10; G. W. O. Smith, 0 and 2; H. T. O. Smith, 0 and 22*.

The following 15 three-figure innings were played for Essex in County Championship matches:—

O'Connor (5).—158 and 120* v. Gloucestershire at Bristol; 119 v. Warwickshire at Leyton; 104 v. Middlesex at Lord's; 101 v. Derbyshire at Derby.

Russell (A. C.) (4).—173 v. Sussex at Brighton; 132 v. Yorkshire at Dewsbury; 102 v. Middlesex at Lord's; 106* v. Warwickshire at Birmingham.

Cutmore (3).—180 v. Worcestershire at Leyton; 122 v. Derbyshire at Derby; 117 v. Somerset at Colchester.

Pope (2).—161 v. Warwickshire at Leyton; 123 v. Sussex at Brighton.

Nichols (1).—103 v. Worcestershire at Leyton.

* Not out.

BOWLING

| | Overs | Maidens | Runs | Wickets | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. T. O. Smith | 63 | 12 | 134 | 8 | 16.75 |
| Nichols | 744.5 | 141 | 2,108 | 108 | 19.50 |
| H. J. Palmer | 83 | 19 | 259 | 12 | 21.58 |
| K. Farnes | 159.5 | 29 | 421 | 19 | 22.15 |
| Smith (P.) | 733 | 111 | 2,165 | 85 | 25.47 |
| Russell (A. C.) | 174 | 56 | 338 | 13 | 26.00 |
| Hipkin | 554 | 134 | 1,106 | 34 | 32.17 |
| A. G. Deer | 583.4 | 124 | 1,574 | 51 | 30.86 |
| O'Connor | 747 | 173 | 1,843 | 57 | 32.68 |
| Lywood | 28 | 3 | 82 | 2 | 41.00 |
| Pope (D. F.) | 19 | 1 | 89 | 1 | 89.00 |
| Cutmore | 8 | 0 | 45 | 0 | — |
| M. C. Ralson | 12 | 1 | 66 | 0 | — |

The following also bowled:—H. W. F. Franklin, 6—1—25—1; T. N. Pearce, 3—0—12—0; and N. G. Wykes, 6—1—14—0.

### SOMERSET

Matches played, 28; won, 4; lost, 11; drawn, 13 (won on first innings 7, lost on first innings 4, no result 2). Points 87 out of 224.

BATTING

| | Innings | Runs | Highest Times score | not out | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. D. Lyon | 7 | 407 | 210 | 0 | 58·14 |
| E. F. Longrigg | 44 | 1,351 | 205 | 1 | 31·41 |
| J. C. White | 36 | 958 | 97 | 1 | 27·37 |
| Young | 40 | 1,198 | 70 | 4 | 26·62 |
| S. G. U. Considine | 5 | 112 | 77 | 0 | 22·40 |
| R. C. Robertson-Glasgow | 8 | 179 | 80 | 0 | 22·37 |
| Wellard | 23 | 472 | 61* | 5 | 21·77 |
| C. C. Case | 46 | 838 | 108 | 1 | 20·65 |
| R. A. Ingle | 43 | 795 | 73 | 2 | 19·39 |
| Lee (J. W.) | 36 | 378 | 50* | 13 | 16·43 |
| Hunt | 37 | 398 | 80* | 10 | 14·74 |
| Lee (F. S.) | 33 | 408 | 79 | 1 | 14·04 |
| A. G. Marshall | 15 | 141 | 36 | 4 | 12·81 |
| W. T. Greswell | 3 | 37 | 21 | 0 | 12·33 |
| R. P. Northway | 20 | 246 | 42 | 0 | 12·30 |
| P. H. P. Mernagen | 10 | 114 | 35 | 0 | 11·40 |
| H. D. Burrough | 4 | 40 | 15 | 0 | 10·00 |
| E. J. H. Hart | 6 | 45 | 16 | 1 | 9·00 |
| J. Madden-Gaskell | 4 | 34 | 29 | 0 | 8·50 |
| L. Hawkins | 9 | 69 | 18 | 0 | 7·66 |
| Lackes | 11 | 41 | 13 | 5 | 6·83 |
| Andrews | 17 | 47 | 9 | 7 | 4·70 |
| Clarke | 9 | 0 | 0* | 2 | — |

The following also batted:—S. L. Amor, 2 and 0; Buse, 1, 2, and 0; A. G. G. Cunningham, 2* and 2; P. A. Foy, 0; G. Holt, 8 and 4. Pratten played in one match, but did not bat.

* Not out.

The following six three-figure innings were played for Somerset in County Championship matches:—

E. F. Longrigg (four).—205 v. Leicestershire, at Taunton; 153 v. Hampshire, at Portsmouth; 112 v. Kent, at Bath; 108 v. Derbyshire, at Taunton.

C. C. Case (one).—108 v. Middlesex, at Taunton.

M. D. Lyon (one).—210 v. Gloucestershire, at Taunton.

BOWLING

| | Overs | Maidens | Runs | Wickets | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. White | 1117.5 | 439 | 1,961 | 111 | 17·66 |
| Young | 583.5 | 117 | 1,398 | 66 | 18·30 |
| W. T. Greswell | 45.3 | 17 | 63 | 3 | 21·00 |
| L. Hawkins | 11.1 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 22·50 |
| R. C. Robertson-Glasgow | 224.2 | 69 | 529 | 22 | 24·04 |
| Buse | 40.3 | 12 | 107 | 4 | 26·75 |
| Lee (J. W.) | 649.2 | 210 | 1,463 | 55 | 28·18 |
| Hunt | 523.3 | 177 | 1,170 | 41 | 28·53 |
| R. Andrews | 271.2 | 55 | 780 | 18 | 43·33 |
| Wellard | 395.2 | 131 | 1,556 | 35 | 44·45 |
| M. D. Lyon | 35 | 6 | 104 | 2 | 52·00 |

The following also bowled:—C. C. Case, 2—0—3—0; P. A. Foy, 3—0—12—0; J. Madden-Gaskell, 0.3—0—8—0; P. H. F. Mernagen, 5—0—26—0.

### TO-DAY'S MATCHES

SCARBOROUGH.—Yorkshire v. M.C.C. (continued).
FOLKESTONE.—An England XI. v. Australians (continued).
NOTTINGHAM.—Sir Julien Cahn's XI. v. Essex (continued).
SUNDERLAND.—Durham v. Surrey Second XI. (Minor Counties Challenge Match) (continued).

## LAWN TENNIS

### THE CINQUE PORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Army champion, G. O. Jameson, H. B. Purcell, J. Pennycuick, the holder, and H. W. Standring qualified for the semi-final round of the Singles in the Cinque Ports Championships at Folkestone, yesterday. Jameson and Purcell won their fourth round matches easily. T. M. Mavrogordato ran Standring to 6—3, 8—6, and Pennycuick beat W. M. S. Lillie by 6—0, 7—5.

Miss M. E. Dix, who narrowly defeated the Kent player, Miss O. L. Webb, by 6—1, 2—6, 6—4, and Mrs. Beamish joined Miss J. C. Ridley and Miss Mary Heeley in the semi-final round of the Women's Singles.

The results were:—

SINGLES (CINQUE PORTS CHAMPIONSHIP).—FOURTH ROUND.—H. W. Standring beat T. M. Mavrogordato (6—3, 8—6); G. O. Jameson beat Captain P. S. Cannon (6—0, 6—1); H. B. Purcell beat L. J. Hill (6—2, 6—2); J. Pennycuick (holder) beat W. M. S. Lillie (6—0, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES (CINQUE PORTS CHAMPIONSHIP).—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss M. E. Dix beat Miss O. L. Webb (6—1, 2—6, 6—4); Mrs. Beamish beat Mrs. E. O. Moss (6—1, 6—2).

DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—H. W. Standring and J. Pennycuick beat S. D. F. Harwood and E. O. Moss (6—2, 6—4); J. B. Stimson and D. R. Stimson beat T. M. Mavrogordato and V. Barr (6—3, 3—6, 6—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss M. Heeley and Miss E. Hemmant beat Mrs. B. M. Brancker and Miss G. Roberts (6—3, 6—1); Mrs. Beamish and Miss L. Johnstone beat Mrs. H. W. Standring and Miss M. K. Phayre (11—9, 6—2); Miss J. C. Ridley and Miss M. Fraser beat Miss B. E. Fryc and Mrs. D. Langrin (6—2, 6—4); Miss D. L. Webb and Miss E. M. Dearman beat Mrs. C. O. Turkey and Mrs. V. Burr (6—3, 7—5).

### PHYLLIS COURT

Lieutenant-Commander H. F. H. Layman, R.N., joined W. H. Powell, R. N. A. Leyton, and R. J. Ritchie in the semi-final round of the Men's Singles in the Phyllis Court tournament at Henley-on-Thames yesterday, when the results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Lieutenant-Commander H. F. H. Layman, R.N., beat G. W. E. Sherrard (6—3, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott beat Miss B. Duthie (6—2, 6—3); Miss M. Slaney beat Miss B. Holly (6—4, 8—6).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—C. H. Applewhaite and W. H. Powell beat G. Leyton and E. C. A. Keen (6—3, 6—7); R. N. A. Leyton and A. T. Hill beat A. C. Chamberlain and J. W. Osmond (6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. McIntyre and Miss K. McCleery beat Mrs. Deacon and Miss C. M. Brown (6—2, 5—7); Miss A. Kemp and Miss P. Shields beat Miss B. Duthie and Miss L.

# THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

### AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURES

### THEORY OF DIFFUSION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 4

The first full day's programme of the meeting of the British Association here was carried through to-day. Presidential addresses were delivered in a number of sections.

Dr. H. S. Harrison made his presidential address to the Section of Anthropology a moderately stated but very definite support of the conception of the diffusion of culture from the centres in which it arose, on the lines advocated by Professor Elliot Smith and Dr. Perry as contrasted with the older school, who regard similarities of culture as due in the main to the similarities in the human mind.

After discussing the psychological side of the questions and such particular cases as pottery, mummification, the sowing of grain, and the building of pyramids, Dr. Harrison said:—Time will not permit of more than a glance at this complex subject, and indeed it is one for the psychologist to unravel. Perhaps he has already done so, and I have overlooked it. The essence of my contention—and, of course, not mine alone—is that there are no common faculties of the human mind that are capable of overruling the vagaries of environmental and historical compulsions and of directing man's progress in discovery and invention, in various times and places, along lines that are parallel. Beginning with the primary discoveries of early man, applied for material purposes, the prevailing outcome of his independent and opportunist reactions to the results of his own interference with natural materials and phenomena has been divergence and not parallelism.

If among some people progress has been notable, in others there has been degeneration or stagnation. The non-progressive and self-obstructive common tendency of man has been emphasized by various anthropologists, but by none more insistently than by Professor Elliot Smith, who has done so much to make us think again. Whatever may be our emotional reactions to the theory of the origin and spread of civilization maintained by him and Dr. Perry—and what seems too good to be true is not for that reason false—it has helped to bring about a big change in the general attitude towards the problems of the evolution of culture, and light, as well as smoke and heat, is emerging from the controversy.

### THE NEW WORLD

After discussing on the same lines and coming to a similar general conclusion against the probability of the duplication of any important discoveries or inventions, Dr. Harrison dealt with the special case of America.

The general case against identity or similarity by independent evolution, he said, is overwhelming, as is very widely admitted at the present day, but to a large extent it is based on cumulative circumstantial evidence, since there are grave difficulties in finding proofs that leave no loophole for the defence. This is especially true in relation to the question of New World origins. The American dread of Old World entanglements has given rise to an anthropological Monroe doctrine, and there are many who are prepared to postulate independent evolution in America on a scale which might give pause to the most patriotic evolutionist. No agreement on the general question can be reached while divergent views are held on this particular issue, and although the actual proofs of diffusion across the Pacific must come from other sources—or, as some think, have already come—I may be permitted to close this address with a brief contribution to the discussion.

The constituent elements of the material culture of the American Indians reveal, as is well known, many correspondences with Old World products of discovery and invention. Even in its highest grades, however, the general level was never as high as that of Egypt and Mesopotamia before 3000 B.C., and in many respects it was much lower.

### TEST CASES

Taking a few culture-traits in detail, we may note that there was cereal culture with irrigation, but without the plough; corn-grinding with the push-quern but without the rotary quern; pottery-making with the use of manufactured moulds, but without the wheel; decoration with slips and paints but no mineral glazes; metal-working without iron. Considering tools and weapons only, we find that in stone, copper, or bronze, most of the important types of the Old World down to Chalcolithic times and later, were represented, and that all the chief modes of hafting were employed. But the hoe never became the plough; the pestle and mortar did not develop the mechanical devices found especially in Asia; the free bow and the sinew-backed bow were used, but not the highly-developed composite bow or the crossbow; the dagger never became the bronze sword; all the Asiatic methods of making the blow-tube were known, with the exception of that of boring out a solid rod of hard wood; the sledge and the travois never ran on wheels.

Those are cases in which agreement with the Old World occurs up to a point and then breaks down. There are, of course, many other correspondences (and not in material culture alone) which are more or less precise, and some of them are especially reminiscent of Eastern Asia. The blow-tube has already been mentioned, but to this we may add cotton cultivation, tie-dyeing, gauze-weaving, mosaic-work, tripod supports for pottery, slat armour, and quipus. Some of these are not restricted in their distribution in the Old World, and to them we may add plank-boats, the loom, pan pipes, flageolets, steelyards and scales, and the *cire perdue* process of casting Bronze.

### THE "INDEPENDENT" THEORY

Among those who believe in the independent development of American culture there is some difference of opinion as to the equipment of the original immigrants, coming across, it is supposed, from North-East Asia. The chief items mentioned by Kroeber (in 1923), for example, are the dog, bow, harpoon, fire-drill, woven and twined basketry, perhaps the spear-thrower, stone implements, and the beginning of the grinding of stone; as perhaps introduced later from Asia, he mentions the skin-boat, sinew-backed bow, tailored skin-clothing, coiled basketry. It will be realized that for such a meagre initial outfit to expand into the complexity of the higher Amerind cultures, there must have prevailed a degree of opportunism and inventiveness comparable with that of the peoples of the Old World; and that for the results to be so closely similar the "common faculties" of man must have been in good working order.

In his recent Huxley Lecture, Nordenskiöld discussed this question of the inventiveness of the American Indian from a standpoint which did not exclude the possibility of outside influence. He was, in fact, in search of cases in which the evidence of indigenous origin seemed worthy of acceptance. It is not possible here to discuss the culture-traits he regards as American in origin and development, by far the most important of which are agriculture, pottery-making, and bronze-working, but it must be observed that in the main the case he unintentionally makes is that of the non-inventiveness of the American Indian with regard to tools and other artefacts. Those which he accepts as indigenous in the New World are mainly either of simple types, very little removed from their beginnings, or are the results of substitution and other factors in which invention is not involved. We may exclude as irrelevant the discoveries of native food-plants, for reasons already given.

### THE FAILURES

The idea of the progressiveness of the American Indian depends in reality upon the assumption that from the hunting and food-gathering culture of the first immigrants there were developed, without extraneous assistance, the high cultures of Mexico, Central America, and Peru. As we have just noted, however, his apparent progress, while advancing, on this assumption, more or less parallel with that of the Old World in numerous culture-traits, stopped abruptly at many points which were in the Old World overrun. He missed mutations that were essential to further parallelism, but by dint of discovery, substitution, and variation he was led to the production of those superficial differences that characterize many American inventions and discovery-complexes.

There was little that he did better than it was done elsewhere, and much that he never did at all. If on his own account he made the discoveries leading to such achievements as agriculture, bronze-working, pottery-making, and if he invented the hoe, the push-quern, the pestle and mortar, the loom, the corbelled arch, and much else, how was it that his genius failed him when it might have carried him still farther along the lines determined by his "common faculties"?

Why was it that it was always he, and not his Old World rival, who fell behind in the race? Why is it also that there is so much in the higher, as well as the lower, American cultures that compel comparison with Eastern Asia, and not with, let us say, Neolithic or Bronze Age Western Europe? It would seem that we have to choose between explaining and explaining away or, more precisely, between diffusion and the common faculties of man.

# CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS

## THE DETERMINATION OF SPECIES

Dr. W. T. Calman, President of the Section of Zoology and Keeper of Zoology at the British Museum (Natural History), discussed the naming and identification of animals.

He said that the systematist was generally supposed to be a narrow specialist, concerned with the trivial and superficial distinctions between the members of some narrow group of organisms which he studied in the spirit of a stamp collector. There was some truth in such criticisms, but those who were concerned with the applications of zoology to practical affairs were for the most part aware of the need for exact identification of the animals they dealt with, although they did not always recognize the difficulties.

When Linnaeus published in 1758 the first volume of the tenth edition of his "Systema Naturae," he named and described about 4,370 species of animals. If they were asked how many were known to-day the diversity of the answers gave some indication of the confusion that existed. A colleague at the Museum had told him that the number of species of mammals was "anything from 3,000 to 20,000 according to the view you took of what constituted a species." He was not sure but that these divergences were overestimated. It would be found that in most orders of animals there existed a considerable body of species regarding whose limits there was no serious difference of opinion among competent specialists, but alongside these there were in almost every order, in most families, and even in many genera a difficult residue in which the delimitation of specific groups was little more than a matter of personal taste.

Unfortunately, as his colleagues informed him, there were great sections of groups so imperfectly surveyed that it was impossible even to guess how many of the supposed species that had been described would survive reconsideration. The torrent of publications catalogued in the Zoological Record increased year by year, and the specialist, if he were not to be overwhelmed by it, could not allow his curiosity to stray beyond the limits of a narrow corner of the field.

By far the greater part of this literature, he continued, is written by specialists for specialists, and much of it is unintelligible to anyone else. From the time of Linnaeus, however, there have not been wanting publications that have a different aim. We have monographs, synopses, revisions, of all sorts and sizes, attempting to render possible the identification of species without demanding a lifetime of study for each special group. The ideal for such monographs would be, I assume, that they should be intelligible to, and render possible the determination of species by, any properly trained zoologist, even without previous experience in dealing with the particular groups of which they treat.

### WORK OF BRITISH MUSEUM

The Zoological Department of the British Museum may fairly claim to have done more towards this re-editing of the "Systema Naturae," than any other institution in the world. The long series of monographs, of which the true character is somewhat concealed under the official title of "catalogues," is a monument to the learning and industry of the great zoologists who planned and executed them. Though they remain indispensable to all serious students of the different groups, however, they are now, for the most part, long out of date, and, vast as is their scope, they cover only a fraction of the animal kingdom.

In 1896 the German Zoological Society began the publication of "Das Tierreich" afterwards continued by the Prussian Academy, which was planned to give nothing less than a revision of all the species of living animals. Here again, however, after 34 years, only a small part of the ground has been covered, and already the progress of research has rendered many of the earlier parts obsolete. Colonel Stephenson tells me that Michaelsen's revision of the Oligochaeta, published in this series in 1900, deals with exactly half the number of species enumerated by the same authority in 1928.

Apart from these attempts at comprehensive revision, we have, of course, numerous surveys of local faunas on a larger or smaller scale, besides monographs of restricted groups, but hardly ever do these fit together without leaving gaps, geographical or systematic.

One cause that has encumbered systematic literature with unaccounted pages of useless writing is the prevalent delusion that it is possible to give what is called a "complete description" of a species. . . . Now a moment's reflection will show that a lifetime would not suffice for the "complete description" of any animal whatsoever, and, on the other hand, a very little experience will convince one that it is impossible to predict the kind of characters that will distinguish the next new species. . . .

### DESCRIPTION

If every one who describes a new species were to restrict himself to a bare enumeration of the characters in which it differs from all the known species of its genus, systematic papers might be vastly diminished in bulk, although one suspects that the labour necessary to write them might be correspondingly increased. It may be a counsel of perfection to suggest that no one should introduce a new specific name without undertaking at least a partial revision of the genus including it, but there are very many instances where the multiplication of species might with advantage be postponed until we learn something about those that are supposed to be "known."

The number of described species of animals has been estimated at something in the neighbourhood of three-quarters of a million. It is not at all improbable that between a quarter and a third of that number would be suppressed as synonyms or put aside as "species inquirendae" by careful monographers, and that in many groups the proportion would be far higher.

The prospect is not one that can be contemplated with any satisfaction. The successively expanding volumes of the "Zoological Record" give us a picture of systematic zoology being smothered under the products of its own activity. The confusion will grow steadily worse unless systematists come to realize that the mere description of new species is a far less important thing than the putting in order of those that are supposed to be already known, and until, on the other hand, zoologists in general cease to regard taxonomy as a kind of menial-drudgery to be done for them by museum curators.

# A NATIONAL FOLK MUSEUM

## VANISHING CRAFTS OF THE PEASANTRY

In the Section of Anthropology a discussion on a proposed National Folk Museum was introduced by a paper written by Sir Henry Miers, and read in his absence by PROFESSOR J. L. MYRES.

Sir Henry Miers said that art galleries and museums concerned themselves with the upper classes and showed largely arts and customs of foreign growth. The progress of one age obliterated the customs of the previous age, and from the point of view of the folk museum it was the industries, arts, and handicrafts of the humbler class that must be preserved. It was only recently that any systematic attempt was made to preserve the crafts and customs of the past. This country had nothing corresponding to the open air or folk museums. Two appropriate sites had been mentioned—the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, and the grounds of Chiswick House. A joint committee of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the British Association, and other bodies had unanimously favoured the Botanic Gardens as the most suitable site. In Sweden a not inconsiderable revenue was derived by selling to visitors the products of the forge, the dairy, and the loom.

PROFESSOR F. O. BOWER, President of the British Association, urged that wherever a folk museum was established space should be reserved for practising country dances.

DR. MORTIMER WHEELER, Director of the London Museum, said a folk museum constructed with judgment would summarize the growth of England from the Norman Conquest to the industrial revolution. The desire for the establishment of a folk museum in the Botanic Gardens had been conveyed to the Government, and was now being considered by the appropriate departments.

# MYSTERIES OF LIFE

## VISTAS OF RESEARCH

### FILTERABLE VIRUSES AND LIVING CELLS

Addressing the Section of Physiology, the President, Professor H. S. Raper, said that although the chemical transformations which occur in living animals were usually divided into anabolic and catabolic, the distinction was not exact. The synthesis of one substance might require the concurrent degradation of another.

Physiologists had been more successful in investigating the phenomena of catabolism and chemical degradation in the cell than the process of synthesis. That might be expected, as catabolic processes might persist long after the cell had ceased to possess the fundamental properties which were associated with life. The anabolic processes were essentially those which occurred during life, and to study them successfully the cells had to be kept alive during the investigation. But although the subject was difficult it had a fascination, especially to himself, as he had been a chemist before he became a physiologist. The chemist was more proud of his synthetic achievements than of his analysis. There was more artistry about them, and they were examples of that creative instinct by means of which man from the earliest days had striven to conquer nature. But there was also a historical justification for his choice of subject, as it was little more than 100 years since the first synthesis of a product of animal life from inorganic matter—the production of urea from ammonium cyanate—was described by Wöhler.

Wöhler's discovery did not bear fruit for more than 30 years, when Kekulé made his hypothesis of the tetravalency of carbon and the mode of linking carbon atoms, so that it was possible to frame a rational method of illustrating the structure of carbon compounds. That was of prime importance to the physiologist because structure was the point from which they had to start when trying to find out how any particular substance was made in the cell. But they had the special difficulty that they could not use the ordinary methods of the synthetic chemist, as the living cell was extremely sensitive to temperature, environment, and osmotic pressure. It could live only in an aqueous medium, and acids and bases could be applied to it only in very weak concentration.

### MATERIALS OF SYNTHESIS

The animal cell, unlike the chemist, had a very limited choice of raw materials from which synthesis must start. These were the components of the ordinary foodstuffs, and when they had undergone the preliminary processes of digestion, they provided about 30 substances available for the building up of new compounds. There were about 20 amino-acids, two purine bases, three pyrimidine bases, three hexoses, glycerol and higher fatty acids. Possibly there might be other as yet undiscovered components of foodstuffs which were necessary, but if so they could be but few in number and present in small amount.

The President then discussed in technical detail the nature of the synthetic processes in various important products of the animal cell. He explained the special part played by the nucleus and suggested that the protoplasm might serve as a protective layer between it and the external world, guarding it from changes which would otherwise terminate its existence. The known chemical and physical properties of the proteins which it contained were almost ideally suited to this guardianship.

In conclusion, he said:—Even if we can accept as possible the unorthodox view that the nucleus is the only living part of the cell, and is therefore the only part that can bring about syntheses which depend upon life, it does not solve our difficulties in explaining how they are achieved. It merely narrows down the possible sites in the cell in which they occur. The nucleus itself is a complex structure, and we have as yet few experimental methods for elucidating it. Most biologists would, I think, agree that the cell has arisen by a process of evolution from something simpler and eventually from non-living materials. It cannot have come as a "bolt from the blue." If we regard the nucleus as the only living part of the cell, then we may justly regard the protoplasm as something that has been acquired on the road in the process of evolution and is now necessary to its existence. We do not know definitely, however, of nuclear material which is living and devoid of its protoplasmic envelope unless such an arrangement is present in the bacteria. But the investigation of filterable viruses has given an indication that material possessing the prime attribute of life, namely, the power of reproducing itself, exists, possibly in simpler forms than we find in the smallest visible organisms.

### NUCLEUS OF THE CELL

If we agree that the cell has evolved from something simpler, then we might expect to find such elementary forms of life coexisting with it, did we but know how to look for them. The filterable viruses may represent such forms, and their chemical characters may resemble those that we find in the nucleus of the cell. The ability to synthesize protein may be a property which living material only acquired at a late stage of its evolution, and that property may be one which in the process of time has come to be essential for the maintenance of the complex structure of the nucleus as we see it to-day.

I have dwelt for a time on these problems of synthesis in relation to the structure of the cell because, however speculative they appear to be in the present state of knowledge, it seems to me that it is necessary to get some picture of them. Progress in synthetic chemistry has been intimately associated with the ability to represent objectively the structure of substances and the changes which take place when they are undergoing reaction. We know much about the manifold chemical activities of the cell, but, until we can by deductive methods get some picture of its organization, the problems which I have attempted to sketch briefly in this address will not be solved.

The view has sometimes been expressed that it is the task of physiology to study the reactions of the whole animal because the whole animal is the unit. That is perfectly true if our object be only to describe and account for animal behaviour. But there is just as truly a cellular physiology in which the cell is the unit. Until we can analyse and understand the behaviour of the cell we cannot expect fully to explain the reactions of the whole animal.

In stressing therefore the importance of studying the activities of the cell as such for the progress of our science, I feel that I am not at variance with some of my predecessors in this office. Like them, I have attempted to indicate the lines upon which progress may come in our endeavour to elucidate some of the problems to which I have referred.

### SYNTHETIC FOOD

Classical organic chemistry with all its achievements of synthesis cannot yet claim to rival the synthetic activities of the cell. That it will ever do so as regards the synthesis of our main foodstuffs, the proteins, carbohydrates and fats, cannot be foreseen. Both from the chemical and economic points of view the signs at present are not very hopeful. The synthetic breakfast table is a myth and likely to remain one. Man has, so far, not learnt from Nature the mechanisms of syntheses that she uses and on which his existence depends, so that the tilling of the soil and reaping of the harvest must for long remain his most vitally important occupation.

# EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL "ATMOSPHERICS"

## A CONFLICT OF VIEWS

There was an animated discussion on the cause of "atmospherics" in the Section of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, where British and Continental views were in sharp contrast.

Mr. R. A. WATSON WATT and Mr. M. A. GIBLETT explained the methods of investigation used at the radio research station at Slough, and examined foreign methods critically. PROFESSOR E. V. APPLETON supported the British view that extra-terrestrial sources for "atmospherics" were much less likely than the mechanism of thunderstorms, and confirmed Mr. Watson Watt, who had said that the apparent absence of reported lightning flashes from sources of "atmospherics" was probably due to the absence of a reporter or to the presence of cloud between the reporter and the flash.

M. R. BUREAU discussed the recording of the number of "atmospherics" per minute and explained the methods employed and the difference of the results obtained at Mount Valerien and St. Cyr. He was inclined to look for an extra-terrestrial origin.

SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD and SIR OLIVER LODGE on independent grounds came to the conclusion that the evidence so far was strongly in favour of the provisional hypothesis that all "atmospherics" originated in lightning discharges of the order of magnitude measured by Professor C. T. R. Witson, from whose investigations Mr. Watson Watt had quoted.

# PART-TIME SCHOOLS

## LORD EUSTACE PERCY'S ADVOCACY

Lord Eustace Percy had a large audience for his presidential address to the Section of Education.

He said he was opposed to the view that full-time schooling up to the age of 16 must be good for everyone. During and after the transition from elementary to higher education if girls or boys failed to progress at the school or schools available, it was better that they should leave school. Higher education could not work by compulsion, and its lines must be determined not by scholastic considerations, but from the nature of the outside demand for it.

The most important fact about that demand was that it was for mental keenness rather than for physical skill. Broadly speaking, industry was approaching its apotheosis of mechanization, and required the mind that could marshal machines and could grasp the social purpose of cheap mass production even in the dull routine of repetition work. A generalization like that, indeed, must be qualified. But while some industries might depend upon craftsmanship, the number of industries which relied on purely mechanical skill acquired at an early age was to-day very small. The textile industries constituted one of the very few exceptions, and it was surely an extraordinary reflection on our social intelligence that, so far as he knew, we should have hitherto failed to make any serious scientific study of the extent to which early apprenticeship was really necessary to efficient production in a cotton or woollen mill equipped with the most modern machinery.

This demand for mental keenness meant, for most occupations, longer schooling, directed primarily to the training of the mind. One danger of our present policy was the thought that we were tending to fall between two stools. Impressed as we rightly were with the need for training of hand and eye in education, we were putting more and more emphasis on "practical" instruction for older children in full-time schools, and we were trying to give this education at the carpentry bench. In this we were, perhaps, inclined to make the same mistake as had been made in the "arts and crafts" movement. It was our business to make terms with the machine, not to attempt to promote an ineffective reaction against it by reviving the craft spirit of a past age. The reason why we were being called on to keep children longer in school was not that the boy who was going to be a manual worker, skilled or unskilled, ought to be kept out of the labour market until he was 15 or 16, but that the demand for manual labour, skilled or unskilled, including juvenile labour, was declining and giving place to a demand for labour involving at least some measure of abstract thinking and planning.

### MACHINE TOOLS

To a very considerable extent this training of the mind should, no doubt, be carried out in actual contact with the material things upon which the pupil's mind would have to work, but these material things were not hand tools but machine tools. The type of small full-time school to which we were accustomed in this country, and which most of us thought infinitely superior to the vast polytechnic-high school of the United States, could not provide machine shops within its own walls. That fact put a definite limitation on the function which it should seek to perform, and the full-time school should, therefore, not attempt, as it was attempting at present, to cover the whole ground of adolescent education. Its justification lay in the mental training it could give, and it should beware of ineffective compromises with the needs of boys who still required physical rather than mental training.

In his view our first aim in higher education should be to develop part-time education in technical schools and continuation classes for all children over the age of 14. The reason was not that part-time schooling was better than full-time schooling for the mass of our population. The experience of the United States seemed to indicate that, in the coming machine age, full-time schooling would, under the influence of industry itself, more and more supersede part-time schooling. The reason was rather that we were in a stage of transition when purely manual labour, and therefore juvenile labour, was still required in many industries which would increasingly eliminate it as they reorganized themselves, but when almost all industries desired that their young employees should remain in touch with education in some form.

We should not run the risk of starting the full-time schools of the future on wrong lines, by forcing them to assimilate a mass of pupils who would stay on at school with no clear object either in their own mind or in the mind of their future employers. The various types of full-time schools should be given an opportunity to detach themselves, as it were, from the background of popular education, to define the kind of mental training they sought to offer and then to draw away from the great reservoir of part-time education an increasing number of pupils who needed that kind of training. Moreover, the adequate development of part-time technical education was of the first importance because, if American experience again was any guide, many pupils in full-time schools would, in the future, have to combine their mental training with a considerable amount of practice in the machine shop. The part-time technical school or college must increasingly occupy the position of a central focus for a large range of full-time schools, who would be grouped round them for "practical" instruction purposes.

It was to be hoped that we should see a development of agricultural colleges occupying much the same position as the Danish folk school—the more so because full-time education would never play so large a part in the life of an agricultural as of an industrial community, however much the mechanization of agriculture might be developed.

### THE HADOW REPORT

However important the recommendations of the Hadow Report might be, nothing could be more disastrous than prematurely to confine the changing demands of industry and the adventurous tastes of the growing boy within the limits of any nicely-ordered school system. The small full-time school of the English tradition was an inelastic institution. The great advantage of the part-time technical school at the present moment was its elasticity, its ability to conform easily and tentatively to the demand of different industries, its power of reacting directly upon that demand, guiding it, modifying it, and developing it.

We ought, he thought, to expand the Hadow ideal of four-year courses of full-time schooling for all children from 11 to 15 into the wider ideal of five-year courses for all children from 11 to 16, beginning for the first three years in full-time schools but completed in the last two years either in full-time schools or in part-time schools according to the pupil's needs. We should seek to ensure attendance at the last two years of such courses, not by compulsion, but by attraction and by arrangements with employers. The full-time school should, at every stage, work in with the technical school, so that the five-year course was really a continuous one. We should thus secure, through close cooperation between two distinct institutions, the same result as was secured in America through the rather amorphous polytechnic-high school, without destroying the individuality of our full-time schools.

This should be the foundation and first storey of our policy of higher education. If we wanted a name for this first storey, better than our present phraseology of senior, central, and technical schools, we might consider the general name of junior high schools, full-time and part-time. From this first storey would rise side by side our traditional type of secondary school and our senior technical courses, bringing the pupil up to the college stage of higher education, whether in the technical college or the university.

# ROAD MAINTENANCE

Mr. Gilbert Ponsonby, in the Section of Economic Science and Statistics, gave an address on the incidence of the cost of road maintenance and construction.

He contended that now that vehicular traffic had ceased to be local and had appropriated the roads to the exclusion of other users it should, in equity, cover the major portion of road costs. Although the "gap" between road costs due to vehicular traffic and the total revenue collected from the latter had been gradually closing, it must be admitted that before the War by far the largest part of these costs fell upon local ratepayers, and in post-War years, until the recent imposition of the petrol duty, considerably more than half had fallen upon the rates.

Local authorities should be relieved still further of their responsibilities for road construction and maintenance so that a larger proportion of the costs should fall directly upon vehicular traffic. He also suggested, unless openly defended as a "luxury tax," that all sums raised from vehicular traffic, including the duty on petrol, should go into the Road Fund and should not be expropriated by the Exchequer. Finally, the speaker advocated that machinery should be set up which would establish an interdependence between total payments made by vehicular traffic and the total amount spent upon the roads.

# THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

## NEED OF EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Discussing the education of the pre-school child before the Section of Educational Science, Miss Margaret Drummond (Edinburgh) said it was not only the social and economic conditions of the age of steam and steel that made it necessary that an educational environment should be provided.

Even if we could solve the housing problem, including the problem of the ignorant parent, and set every mother free to attend to her home and her children, the three-year-old, like his bigger brothers and sisters, had needs which no mother could entirely satisfy.

In connexion with nursery schools she said over 60 plans were now being considered by the Board of Education, and 34 were already recognized. In Scotland there were 14 nursery schools or kindergartens, but few were under education authorities. She emphasized the importance of a proper selection of teachers for such schools.

We were beginning to realize that a child's development should be continuous, and that there was no time in early life when a sudden change from one environment to another was entirely safe. Definite harm was often done to our nursery school children when at the age of five they were removed from the open-air life and freedom to which they had been accustomed to the cramping and deadening conditions which mass instruction involved in many infant schools. No account was taken of the knowledge they had acquired; their initiative was suppressed; they were lost in the crowd. The solution of this difficulty would seem to be in an amalgamation of nursery school with infants' school and an extension of nursery school methods to the age of seven. This change could not come about quickly. Our more immediate aim must be the provision of more nursery schools for those children who were in dire need of them and the lessening of the gap between them and the infants' school.

### TRAINING OF PARENTS

DR. W. E. BLATZ, of Toronto, speaking on the motivation of child behaviour, referred to the system employed in the clinics and schools of his own city, designed, as he said, for the purpose of keeping the children "off the psychological rocks."

The background of our personalities, he explained, was laid down in the first five or six years of our life on the basis of the control we had over attitudes, appetites, and emotions. If the child could be brought to discipline himself in these matters it would be found he would have little difficulty. "We should all live with our own generation," he declared, "therefore we should have nursery schools for all children, no matter whether they live socially at the top or the bottom."

Asked what was the place of the mother in this scheme, Dr. Blatz said that the mother whose child was in the Toronto nursery school must take courses in parent education for three years, and during that time they might not bother the children, because they did not know how. "Very few parents know how to bring up their children," declared Dr. Blatz. "How shall they learn? There are no university courses for mothers and very few good books on this most difficult subject. Wherefore mothers go to their own mothers for learning and we get perpetrated such doctrines as 'Spare the rod and spoil the child,' one of the most diabolical rules ever introduced into child training. We have such rules as 'Children should be seen and not heard,' whereas parents should be seen and not heard. They should get out of the way of the children."

Because there were few places where parents could learn how to train children, a governess was engaged. Governesses were the worst things in the world. The child was kept with the governess until it grew up to be a governess. No child should be with one adult always. It was bad enough to have only two parents, but one governess was worse. The solution was to train nursery school teachers. Asked whether boys and girls were separated in his Toronto nursery school Dr. Blatz replied spiritedly, "No school should separate boys and girls. To do that is flying in the face of Providence." (Cheers.)

### MENTAL HEALTH

DR. J. A. HADFIELD, of London, dealing with the question of mental health, said that the question of abnormalities of character and personality in adults now showed that they went back to the false attitude to life in the pre-school period. To treat people for these disorders therefore was a poorer type of work than investigating the childhood causes and removing them. That was the way to the production of real mental health, which the speaker defined as freedom of expression, opportunity and the harmonization of those things by the natural process of self-discipline which was in every child.

By way of contrast DR. HADFIELD suggested that the imposition of ideals like discipline and considerateness, which were the older methods, involved the danger of doing violence to the child's personality, and also had the drawback that the parental ideals might not be right ones. The full and harmonious expression of the child's innate tendencies constituted, he suggested, real mental health, and he added that the child had a natural disposition to such a harmonization though he might require some assistance in this development. That was where true discipline came in—not in punishing a child for what it had done, but in helping it to harmonize itself and gain self-discipline. No discipline was of any value which did not lead to self-discipline.

# STATE RESEARCH IN CHEMISTRY

## PROFESSOR MORGAN'S ADDRESS

Professor G. T. Morgan, Director of the State Chemical Research Laboratory at Bushey Park, in his presidential address to the Section of Chemistry discussed "A State Experiment in Chemical Research."

He described the origin and work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and said that the work in the chemical laboratories was conducted under the guidance of a Chemistry Research Board, and for the present, in addition to some more general investigations by the director, related to synthetic resins, low-temperature tar, high-pressure chemistry, corrosion of metals, chemotherapy, and water pollution.

After describing in detail the progress of the work under these headings he discussed the relation of the State Laboratory with the scientific public, other scientific institutions, and the chemical industry. After discussing methods of publication of results, he continued:—Apart from substances of therapeutic interest prepared for the Committee on Chemotherapy, numerous other research materials have been distributed to colleagues in the universities and research institutions. Compressed helium and carbon monoxide have been rendered available for scientific workers requiring these gases. Organic derivatives of tellurium have been lent to the Cambridge University Chemical Laboratory for the purpose of physico-chemical measurements, and to the Birkbeck College for the demonstration of the parachor of this element.

Compounds of special chemical interest have been supplied to the Davy Faraday Laboratory and to the National Physical Laboratory for the X-ray study of their crystal structure. . . . Certain preparations from low-temperature tar have been submitted to the Cotton and Woollen Research Associations for examination in connexion with the chemical treatment of textile fibres. . . . More than a hundred samples of the research products of the laboratory have been distributed to interested inquirers.

Members of the scientific staff participate in the work of the Committee for the Standardization of Tar Products Tests, the Bureau of Chemical Abstracts, the Corrosion Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute, and the council and various committees of the Society of Chemical Industry.

In conclusion, the president said that he had spoken as a historian rather than as an advocate, but the two leading points in his case for the State Laboratory were, first, the scientific and industrial importance of the researches completed and in progress, and, secondly, the significant fact that of the 16 members of the staff who had resigned during the last five years 14 had gone into chemical industry to occupy positions of considerable importance and responsibility.

# ECONOMIC BOTANY

## SOME IMPERIAL PROBLEMS

### MYSTERY OF LOST SCENT OF MUSK

Dr. A. W. Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, devoted his Presidential Address to the Section of Botany to "Recent Developments and Present-day Problems in Taxonomic and Economic Botany."

In the realm of systematic botany, he said, I suppose our most important problem is still that of the "species. . . . In the case of any region or country the first thing to be done is to assemble the material, to put it in order and assign names to the "species," that is, the definitely distinct assemblages of very closely related plants; but we are realizing now, I think, that such work is rather of a preliminary and tentative nature, and cannot be regarded as in any way final. It is only when we are able to make an intensive study of the vegetation of a given area, and undertake a critical examination of a wide range of specimens, which appear to fall within the bounds of what may have been described as a "species," that we can feel justified either in accepting the original definition and description, or, on the other hand, in forming an entirely new conception, which may result in the original "species" being regarded as a "habitat form," a "variety" or a "genotype" or a member of a compound species.

### INTENSIVE STUDY

The intensive study of the flora of a region, or of particular genera, such, for instance, as *Rubus*, *Taraxacum* or *Hieracium*, has led in some cases, I feel, to the adoption of a very narrow, or I might call it a "parochial" outlook, which has tended to detract from the importance of taxonomic work in the eyes of the younger botanists entering on the paths of a botanical career from our universities. To them, and to many others, the sole aim and occupation of the "local" systematist has seemed to be to browse along a hedgerow in order to find a somewhat dubious "new species," and then with no small pride to prepare and publish its description.

In the past, in somewhat petty work of this character, no attempt was made to study effects of light and shade or other environmental conditions, or to make cultural experiments to test the validity or otherwise of the find. I believe it is now properly recognized that such short cuts to transitory glory are a hindrance rather than a help to the progress of systematic botany, and that the many problems which arise when a flora comes to be studied critically and intensively can only be solved by means of experiment. Such experiments may involve controlled cultivation, genetical research, and very careful tabulation of statistics before full light can be shed on the true nature of what may have been regarded as a large "compound species" or a host of small, closely-allied "micro-species."

Until he had had the opportunity of visiting New Zealand, Dr. Hill said, he had not been very greatly exercised about the problems underlying the species question, and had been content, like others, to describe a new species without any particular qualms from a single specimen. He gave instances of what appeared to be the "extraordinary prevalence of hybridization in that country and in Australia.

### MISTLETOE VARIETIES

The importance of soil factors and physiological varieties had also to be taken into account. The common mistletoe, for example, occurred in three races, one growing on deciduous plants, a second on the silver fir and its allies, and a third on certain pines. The races were so far distinct that the seeds of the "pine form" would not grow on the apple or fir, and *vice versa*. Physiologically they were distinct, although they could not be separated morphologically. It might be a case of the advent of three species from one and that eventually morphological differences would also appear. In South Africa there were two strains of a salt-wort growing side by side and distinguishable morphologically only because the young twigs were purplish red in the one and pale in the other. The first were eaten greedily by sheep, the second not touched except in extreme hunger. And yet at Kew specimens of the plants with leaves, flowers, and fruit had been critically examined and could not be distinguished except for the colour of the young stems. In South Africa there were three forms of strongly scented *Pentzia*; sheep and caterpillars ate one type and avoided another; and yet at Kew they could not distinguish them. The Indian lac insect in the same way distinguished between physiological forms of two of its food plants, feeding on one and not touching the other, and there again the botanist could not discriminate.

There was still a wide field for the taxonomist connected with the nature of the units with which he had to deal, and taxonomy pursued in an enlightened manner would cease to be a specialized and narrow subject. It would be necessary, he said, to develop the subject by the experimental method, and he gave many examples of the directions in which experimental work in taxonomy was being pursued.

### RHYTHMIC ALTERNATION OF SEX IN PEARS

The President then turned to some of the economic matters in which the scientific botanist could assist the commercial grower. Among the examples he gave was the avocado pear in the Bermudas, which could not be got to fruit. Prizes were offered and cultivation devices, spraying and so forth, were tried to no purpose. The facts were that although the avocado bore hermaphrodite flowers there was a daily rhythmic alternation of sexes to secure cross-pollination and without knowledge of the facts they were growing trees of only one clonal variety.

### LIMES IN DOMINICA

Limes, again, the staple industry of Dominica, present a curious and difficult problem. The wither-tip disease has made it imperative to carry out experiments with the object of producing races or varieties immune to the disease. There seems, fortunately, good prospect of success attending these efforts, so far, at any rate, as the production of an immune type is concerned. Dominica, however, is very hilly, and the lime bushes are grown on such steep hillsides that hand-picking of the fruit would be very costly, and in some cases well-nigh impossible. The lime of commerce, as is well known, has the useful habit of shedding its fruit when ripe, so that the Dominican peasant merely has to go and collect the fruit under the trees or bushes. The problem before the plant-breeder working on limes, therefore, is to produce a lime which not only is immune to disease, but which will also shed its fruit when ripe. Unless this second essential can be attained the new variety is of little or no commercial value.

The banana problem, connected with the attempt to produce a strain immune to Panama disease, is also hampered by a somewhat similar economic question. In this case it is necessary that the fruits should be incurved, so that in each "hand" the apices of the bananas curve inwards towards the stem. In this way the bunches can be easily handled without injury to the fruit, and also there is the further practical advantage—they take up the minimum of space on board ship—two practical points which make all the difference between success and failure in a commercial enterprise—but matters which may baffle the ingenuity of the botanist and geneticist for many a long day before a satisfactory solution, *i.e.*, the successful combining of the two desired characters, can be attained.

### MUSK

After giving similar examples from date palms in the Canaries, Para rubber, camphor, eucalyptus, Peru balsam, and other essential oils, the President recalled the curious case of musk, saying:—I fear there must be some here who have never smelt musk, but I well remember its characteristic odour and how it was grown in pots in almost every cottage in the country, as it was reputed to keep away flies. As some of you will recollect, musk quite suddenly lost its scent a few years before the War, and apparently, though unfortunately we have no exact records, the loss of scent was universal. Despite repeated efforts no scented musk has since been found, though often reported, nor can I get material or seed from Western North America—the home of the plant—with any trace of the characteristic scent. The plant was introduced to cultivation by David Douglas in 1826, and as far as we know all the wild native plants had the characteristic scent.

What has happened? Is the musk plant now grown exactly the same as the old scented plant, and, if so, why did all the plants in cultivation as well as those growing wild in British Columbia almost simultaneously, as it would seem, lose their scent? Is this to be regarded as a sudden and universal mutation, and if we assume this, how much nearer are we to an explanation? It would seem a problem worthy of the attention of the ecologist and chemist to attempt, by cultivating the plant in different soils and under diverse conditions, to try to regain the musk scent.


# TH

# Letters to the Editor

## AIRSHIP AND LINER

### COST OF CONTINUOUS SERVICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd's letter to you, published in your issue of September 2, may I point out that my estimate of from two to four years for the "life" of an airship was based on the assumption that the airship would be more or less continuously in commission and exposed to the weather all the year round and would cover not less than 144,000 miles in that period? The mere fact that the Los Angeles, though built in 1924, is still in existence appears to have no bearing on such a case. No airship, as far as I am aware, has yet flown for a total distance of 100,000 miles even in fair weather in the summer months. Also I may say that there are certain strains and stresses to which the framing of an airship is subjected in gales or storms which cannot be determined by theoretical calculation or by any other means. A large ground staff at terminals will continue to be required, even with the most up-to-date appliances, for the purpose of manoeuvring airships into and out of their sheds for repairs and renewals, which cannot be carried out at the mooring mast while exposed to weather of all sorts.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd suggests that fares by airship across the Atlantic may be as much as £150 for a single journey. I have just booked my passage to New York by a 25,000-ton steamer sailing next month. The fare for a single bedroom on the promenade deck, with three windows, is £35 10s., or less than one-fourth of that sum. But supposing people are found ready to pay so much extra for the doubtful privilege of crossing by airship, would not operating expenses more than absorb the increased earnings of the airship? Interest on capital, maintenance, depreciation, navigating officers and crew, replenishment of gas, overhaul of engines, provision of ground staff, and last, but by no means least, insurance, all have to be paid for, as well as fuel and other incidental expenses.

May I add that in one respect, in my letter you were good enough to publish on August 28, I was not quite fair to the steamship? Actually on the round trip across the Atlantic and back the total of 6,000 miles would always be exceeded by the airship. If made in a continuous gale of 40 miles an hour, such a round trip would necessitate the airship travelling nearly 50 per cent. farther "through the air," or close on 9,000 miles, instead of 6,000, while in a continuous breeze of 30 miles an hour the distance "through the air" would be increased to 7,260 miles. The mileage total for 24 round trips a year by airship would therefore be some 150,000 to 160,000 miles, instead of 144,000 miles, with correspondingly increased working costs.

Your obedient servant,
BRADFORD LESLIE.
23, Oxford-mansion, W.1.

## 'A WATERLOO MONUMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It has been brought to our notice by Earl Granville, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador in Brussels, that the monument in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon (1786-1815), who, as A.D.C. to Wellington, died of the wounds he received at the Battle of Waterloo, is in a very bad condition. Sir Alexander, who was a younger brother of George, the fourth Earl of Aberdeen (Prime Minister, 1854-56), entered the Scots Guards from Eton, and had a very brilliant career, taking part as A.D.C. to his uncle, Sir David Baird, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. He was also at the capture of Copenhagen, and fought in the Peninsular War, including the Battle of Corunna. Young as he was, he received 10 medals for general actions, and was made K.C.B. Wellington had a very high opinion of him, and was greatly distressed when he was fatally wounded.

The reports show that the undergrowth and weeds round the monument are most unsightly, and render approach to it difficult; the base of the monument is badly cracked, and in a dangerous condition—the inscription, which is in French on one side and English on the other, is almost illegible, while some of the iron railings by the steps up from the road are missing.

Everything touching Waterloo, which is visited yearly by great numbers of travellers, is of first-rate interest, and of national importance. Earl Granville has kindly obtained a report, under the superintendence of M. Lucien Laudy, and a detailed estimate of the cost of restoring the monument, which amounts to 16,293l.—say, £100.

We are informed that others besides members of the Gordon Clan, in addition to Sir Alexander Gordon's immediate family, desire to assist in preserving the memorial to a distinguished soldier on the historic field, and we therefore ask the assistance of *The Times* in bringing the proposal to public notice. Subscriptions are limited up to £2 2s. Lord Stanmore (a great-nephew of Sir Alexander) and Dr. J. M. Bulloch, 45, Doughty-street, W.C., have kindly consented to act as Treasurer and Secretary respectively to the Fund.

We are yours faithfully,
HUNTLY.
ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.
RICHMOND AND GORDON.
Aboyne, Sept. 3.

## ARRIVAL OF BOAT TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Grasemann says that the arrival indicator at Victoria gives "the fullest possible information in regard to the running of the inward service," the time of the boat departure being sent by wireless from the French port. I quarrel with the word "possible." In the case to which I referred the delay was due to the temporary failure of the French engine. "No advice reached us," Mr. Grasemann says. My point is that the officials who sent the wireless message might have added, "Temporary French engine failure," and people who then waited for the arrival of the train would have been reassured and convenienced.

With regard to my unjustified complaint that on the eastern side of the station the telegraph office had been closed, I can only say that on August 26, just after the departure of the 11.15 a.m., I could not find such an office, and was then told by two officials that it had ceased to exist and that if I wished to telegraph I must go through to the western station.

Yours faithfully,
GRANT RICHARDS.
September 3.

## FLEUR-DE-LIS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My father, the late Mr. Arthur à Beckett, of *Punch*, was fond of the following yarn: Both Sir Henry Irving and Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree happened to be acting in London at the same time in different plays in which the word "Fleur-de-lis" was mentioned several times. Sir Henry pronounced the last word as if it was "lee," while Sir Herbert (who was a French scholar and talked like a native) emphasized the "s." It was at the Garrick Club one Saturday night after their performances that they met and came almost to fisticuffs over the way the word should be pronounced and appealed to my father, who was a great friend of both of them, to decide who was correct, but this he told them he could not honestly do, as he was hanged if he knew himself. However, he suggested that they should toss up, and whoever lost should agree to the pronunciation of the winner. Tree won the toss, and Irving, shaking him warmly by the hand, said, "Herbert, my boy, I think you are right, but I was not going to tell you that I was wrong."

Yours faithfully,
PAT À BECKETT, Major.
Oxenham Arms, South Zeal, Devon, Sept. 2.

## THE FALL IN SILVER

### EFFECT ON EASTERN TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the present time the efficacy of the gold exchange standard in maintaining a world price-level (though not necessarily, of course, a stable one) is being jeopardized by an international hunger for gold rather than for devisen or credits abroad. This is perhaps natural when bills covering real exchange are few and industrial production at a low ebb; but it has brought about a state of affairs precisely the reverse of that advocated and desired by the inaugurators of the gold exchange standard at Genoa in 1922. Moreover, though the second balance-sheet of the Bank of International Settlements just issued shows increased deposits by central banks both on "own account" and for "others," the B.I.S. can have no opportunity for years to come of mitigating the effects of the present gold-hunger on credit policy in gold centres.

Meanwhile, Far Eastern commerce is totally paralysed by the catastrophic fall in silver values. This prohibits imports at the enhanced gold prices; it also reduces exporting power; and the action of the Chinese authorities in creating embargoes and silver "pools" has largely contributed to this paralysis. Japan and the Argentine have been exporting large parcels of gold to the U.S.A., and the U.S.A., in turn, has had to re-export them to Canada and France. Belgium, Germany, and, above all, France have been exercising independently, though steadily, a drain on the Bank of England over the last 12 months and more.

I write to ask why there exists no available means:—

(*a*) of making effective machinery for international cancellation of international indebtedness so as to obviate competitive gold movements; and

(*b*) of absorbing into Western currencies some of the redundant silver of the East before the Far East is driven to become yet another competitor for gold.

In regard to (*a*) above, I am surely only asking for *bona-fide* cooperation of central bankers in the application of those principles which they affirmed at Genoa in 1922. The attack on the gold exchange standard as a guarantor of a world-price is being led by certain States (or their commercial bankers) who are persuaded that their own escape from the collapse in the world price-level can be effected by realizing those holdings of devisen and foreign credits recommended at Genoa, by subsequent gold imports, and so finally by a concomitant increase in the note issue. This process is directed to the maintenance, and even to the inflation, of their own internal price-level. In France the wholesale index has been steadily falling in sympathy with the world (gold-price) index. But the retail index (which we can roughly term a "paper-price") has been steadily rising consequent on the large increases in note-issue against gold imports offered to the Bank of France. To a very large extent this has created that embarrassing lacuna between wage-earners' interests and *entrepreneurs'* interests in France.

Competition for a dwindling supply of gold can never guarantee immunity to any State from the effects of a *malaise* which is mundane in nature and origin. In the U.S.A., in Japan, the Argentine, France, and lamentably in Australia, the effects of a collapse in the world gold price-level have inevitably made their presence felt in the grim shapes of unemployment, or strikes, or gold exports, or "rationalization" (blindly, without a guaranteed demand!), or invocations to financial advisors to "come over and help us." Even in long-favoured Switzerland the latest industrial figures make sorry reading. Yet recently they not only returned to the gold exchange standard, but, not content with this, they turned first to gold imports and then to the reinstatement of a gold currency and economy in silver.

The world's bankers and industrialists are significantly awake nationally, but internationally they are either appalled at the enormity of the task facing them or desperate to the degree of *dolce far niente*. It is high time the bankers and industrialists of the world realized that if political nationalism is their foe, then economic nationalism is their arch-enemy. They cannot hope to shift their own burdens on to the shoulders of other populations in the world when to-day, in Sir Thomas Browne's words, "all the world is America." Attendance and signatures at conferences have been proved futile in the absence of machinery to execute their findings. Gold exchange standard, tariffs, hours of work—the agreements are abortive. Nineteen twenty-two was a slump year. In 1930 the world seems in an even more unfavourable economic situation: and still the only hopeful sign in the wilderness is that voices are audible.

In regard to (*b*) above, I would only suggest that the abnormal disparity between the purchasing powers of East and West could better be bridged (to the advantage of the under-consuming East and over-equipped West) if only silver were exchanged for gold without exacerbating competition for the yellow metal. If any new currency is needed in the West, for heaven's sake let Western States introduce a silver currency as near 100 per cent. fine as is practicable! That would help us all to-day, and at no great cost in gold. Fluctuations in silver would then be spread over all countries at once; and the old bimetallic drawbacks would not emerge when gold itself did not move in large quantities. In fact I seem to remember a recent advocacy of this suggestion in your columns, with especial reference to our so-called silver coinage. But if the Swiss precedent be extended to other Western States, I hesitate to envisage the consequences of such lamentable economic retrogression.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. GRAHAM HUTTON.
7, Catherine-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

## REVISION OF TREATIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since there is a general belief, among both the revisionists and the anti-revisionists, that the League of Nations or the Permanent Court of International Justice may, by virtue of Article 19 of the Covenant, modify the treaties of 1919, may I be allowed to point out that in fact no machinery exists for the revision of the treaties; nor, in my opinion, can its existence be conceived in the present stage of international relations. It is surely curious that the anti-revisionists in Europe have failed to challenge the assumption that it is only necessary to invoke Article 19 to obtain a reconsideration of the territorial and political dispositions of the peacemakers.

The mistake doubtless arises out of the propaganda of 1919, when the peacemakers, doubtful of the virtue and stability of their own work, let it be proclaimed that Article 19 was a complete answer to those who criticized the treaties.

There is, of course, a political section of the Secretariat of the League which, according to *Europa*, "studies political and security questions, especially those placed before the League by members under Article . . . 19 of the Covenant." But the Article itself merely states that the Assembly "may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable . . ." Presumably the Assembly must be unanimous. And even though it be unanimous as to the "inapplicability" of treaties, it is empowered only to "advise" reconsideration. Which members of the League are to be "advised"? Surely not the interested parties; for even if they could agree (which is unlikely in the case of Germany and Poland), they would have no power to change the clauses of a treaty which has been signed by nearly all the nations of the world. The Council of the League can hardly take it upon itself to revise documents which emanate from a higher authority. Arbitration, in whatever form, is quite inadequate to deal with fundamental international laws; and the Court must base its decisions on international laws.

In short, it is difficult to discern any body which is competent to revise the treaties. The only body which could be competent would be a body armed with the same powers as the original Supreme Congress. It seems to me, therefore, if we rule out war as a method of revising treaties, we are driven to the conclusion that, should this issue of revision or confirmation of the treaties be pressed, it may become necessary to convoke a second Peace Conference to undo or endorse the findings of the first. That is, to use a colloquialism, a tall order; and it is well that we should realize that the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties of 1919, despite the misleading Article 19, do not carry any other legal machinery of redress than that which is common, by implication, in all treaties. Whether we think that there should be revision or not, the fact is that there is no special machinery of revision, and the promise of Article 19 is illusory.

I am, yours faithfully,
SIBLEY HUDDLESTON.
St. Pierre d'Autils (Eure).

# Points from Letters

### THE FOREST OF DEAN

Your photographs of charcoal burning in the Forest of Dean may serve to remind the public generally of the existence of this astonishingly beautiful part of England. Here, less than 120 miles from London, is a hilly and heavily wooded countryside that can hardly be equalled anywhere in England, and yet it is visited by scarcely more than a handful of people. There are certain beauty spots of which every one has heard, but how many know of the lower part of the Soudley Valley or of the views from Ruardean Hill? Once away from the main roads one can wander throughout the day through country of changing beauty but unchanging charm, meeting hardly a single soul, and, if you meet him, glad to know that some other stranger has found his way to a good land hidden between the Severn and the Wye.—The REV. C. PAUL GLIDDON, St. John's Vicarage, Cinderford, Forest of Dean.

### COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

If an old and undistinguished lover of cricket may make a suggestion, I submit that we should scrap the present system of grading altogether, with its illogical ascription of points for a match without result and for losing on the first innings—an absurdity comparable to the Indian "failed B.A." (1) Substitute "proportion of wins to matches played" as the sole test, and we should have brighter cricket and more finished games. The proportion could be expressed, as at present, by a percentage; incidentally, I may add, the reform would give much-needed encouragement to the bowlers. (2) Severely limit the preparation of the wicket. (3) Reduce the excessive number of so-called first-class counties by relegating the last two to the second division, the minor counties, and promoting one each year from the latter until the really first-class counties—some eight or ten—alone remain. A total of 28 matches imposes an unreasonable strain on the regular county players; a reduction of the number to 16 or 20 would greatly relieve the strain.—Mr. N. L. HALLWARD, Westcote, Dunsfold, Godalming.

### IMPROVING TRAFALGAR-SQUARE

Mr. Kark finishes his letter with a reference to the centre of London's largest traffic circle. It is to be hoped that, if the scheme for making the centre of Trafalgar-square more attractive goes through, Mr. Morrison, as the Minister of Transport, will join with Mr. Lansbury so that the centre portion of the square may be more truly described as a circle. Many of our squares, circuses, and corners suffer from congestion, because one-way traffic can circulate much more readily round a circle or oval than round squares, rectangles, or triangles with the corners merely rounded off. It is submitted that any scheme dealing with Trafalgar-square should deal with it as a whole and for all purposes.—Mr. STENSON COOKE, Secretary, The Automobile Association.

### BROKERS' COMMISSIONS

I find it difficult to appreciate the distinction that so many of your correspondents draw between bankers and solicitors. Both presumably carry on their businesses for the mutual advantage of themselves and their customers or clients, and not from motives of philanthropy. If a banker did not obtain half commission from the broker, he would either refuse to undertake that form of business or make a charge against his customer suitable to the transaction; but obtaining the half commission he charges his customer nothing. The position is exactly the same with the solicitor. Why a solicitor who takes a commission from a broker, but makes no charge to his client, is guilty of some infringement of a rule of the Stock Exchange, while a banker who does the same is not, passes my comprehension. I have, however, had two cases within my own experience where a bank did make a charge against the customer. Whether they took half commission as well, I cannot say.—Mr. C. A. HOPKINSON, 25, Craven-street, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

### PHYSICAL FITNESS FOR WORK

There is an aspect of unemployment which does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves. Manual labour is carried out by muscular effort, and in order to maintain efficiency it is necessary to keep the muscles in condition. The professional boxer or footballer would not engage in his pursuit if he knew himself to be out of training, but that is exactly what many of our unemployed will have to do sooner or later. It would therefore be logical to inaugurate an intelligent system of physical culture which would enable those who really desire work to keep themselves fit. If this were carried out attendance on the course of instruction might be voluntary, in which case it would afford a useful test as to whether an unemployed person desires to work, or it might be made a condition of receiving assistance.—DR. P. MCBRIDE, 3, St. Peter's-grove, York.

### KEEPING COOL

Surely the most important part of one's body that should be kept cool is the head—both sides of it. And yet the almost universal headgear in England to-day is the felt Homburg—notoriously the hottest hat yet invented, not excepting the topper and the bowler. Even if common sense does not effect a change, perhaps the swing of the fashion pendulum will next year give us the clean, cool, comfortable, old-fashioned boater.—COLONEL H. L. STAFFORD, Holmhurst, Malvern.

### SURCHARGED POSTAL PACKETS

Would it not be desirable for some responsible official to initial any surcharge imposed on mail packets? There would then be some opportunity of bringing home to the offender the responsibility for the default. On two occasions recently I have had packets wrongfully surcharged. In the most recent instance, to provide against any such irresponsible action, the packet was taken to a post office in London, duly weighed and stamped in accordance therewith. A South Coast post office surcharged the packet, stating it was above 8oz. On return of the packet and contents to London this was proved not to be the case, but we were informed there are different types of weighing balances, and it may be that the balance in the South Coast office is not of the type which the London office considers more accurate than the others used. In any event the present method would seem unbusinesslike, unjust, and even irritating.—Mr. ALFRED JAMES, 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

### BROADCAST CONCERTS

I desire to support Mr. Graham's timely protest against the cutting off of the splendid concert from Ostend on Sunday night in order that an "epilogue" might be given. I was so disgusted that I did not hear the epilogue, and I imagine that many listeners feel as I do about the matter.—Mr. PHILIP BRIGHT, The Mill Cottage, Goring-on-Thames, Oxon.

### TITHE

Mr. Sollet says he bought a field 40 years ago for £24 an acre, and has paid 16s. an acre upon it in tithe each year. He does not say whether this land was subject to extraordinary tithe, that is, tithe arising out of land devoted to some special crop, such as hops (I observe that he writes from Kent). If it is, he has nothing to complain of, as such tithe was valued and fixed, so far as ecclesiastical tithe is concerned, by Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, and as to tithe owned by private persons, by agreement between the parties. If Mr. Sollet's tithe is ordinary tithe, it is evident that there must be special circumstances in the case, as otherwise he would no doubt have sought, and obtained, the relief provided under the Tithe Acts for cases where the tithe exceeds two-thirds of the annual value of the lands as ascertained in the assessment for the purposes of Schedule B to the Income Tax Act, 1918.—Mr. E. W. I. PETERSON, Secretary, Church Property Defence Association, 5, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

### TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

As further traffic light signals are contemplated at the junction of Cannon-street and Queen Victoria-street and Moorgate and London Wall similar to the system at Ludgate-circus, E.C., might I suggest that they should be raised at least 6ft. higher than those now in use? In driving from Farringdon-street the other day up Ludgate-hill the signals were obscured from view by the height of a large lorry in front of my car. By the raising of these signals they could be seen some distance off by approaching traffic and would thus give the driver timely warning regarding his movements.—MAJOR C. A. THIMM, Junior Army and Navy Club, S.W.1.

### ELECTRIC DRILLS

If I stood in the street and yelled as long and as loudly as my lungs permitted, I imagine that I should be liable to arrest as a public nuisance. Yet for months electric drills have created an abominable noise in Southampton-row immediately outside my office. To such an extent has this row affected me that I find myself listening for it at night when I am courting slumber. Are there no methods of silencing these devilish inventions or of controlling them so that there may at least be periods of quiet during business hours?—Mr. GEORGE HOBSON, 11, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

# Books of the Week

## THE NEW TURKEY

### AN INTERPRETATION

TURKEY FACES WEST: A Turkish View of Recent Changes and their Origin. By HALIDÉ EDIB. With Preface by EDWARD MEAD EARLE. (New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Milford. 14s. net.)

Halidé Edib Khanum, whose book is based on lectures delivered at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and accordingly at times contains American comparisons, has called it, perhaps out of politeness to her American public, "Turkey Faces West." After finishing it the reader may be tempted to give it a different title, and "Turkey Finds Her Soul" would aptly express the process which the author describes so convincingly. Undoubtedly in the words of Zia Geuk Alp, the apostle, strangely enough, of Yeni-Turan which looked east and north-east rather than west, the Turk has come from the east and metaphorically is going towards the west, for in some of the changes which he has brought about of late he has reached westward for this or that improvement on what he had before. But the greatest changes and the most marked progress recorded in Halidé Khanum's pages come from inside him; and that successful introspection only became possible after fate had made him recoil geographically 600 miles and more from what was once his limit towards the west.

The author's argument, put briefly, is that the ruling class among the Osmanli Turks, in winning a military victory over the Greeks of the Eastern Roman Empire, suffered a fate curiously similar to that which is supposed to have befallen the Roman conquerors of decadent Hellas. She sees the Turks absorbed and influenced by the Byzantine civilization, and seems to agree with those who have suggested that but for the accident of religion the House of Othman might well have been considered just another Asiatic dynasty upon the Byzantine throne. Halidé Khanum finds that this Byzantine influence caused the development of Ottomanism—long before the Young Turks devised the word and applied it in another way to mean something rather different. Her Ottomanism meant that the Sultan made use of all his newly acquired subjects in one way or another and neglected his Anatolian Turks. The Empire was ruled for him by Moslems of almost every race: the Greek Vallahades, Turgut Reis, and Khair-ed-Din Barbarossa upheld his prestige by sea; the Janissaries, for many years recruited solely from Christian-born youths, mainly Slavonic, made his arms invincible by land; his civil administration was largely conducted by men who had begun their career as Imperial slaves—military and civil mamluks, if one can use the word in the latter connotation, who were often, almost generally at one period, non-Turkish. His foreign affairs were frequently guided by Grand Viziers who were Arnaüts, Pomaks, Bosniaks; he might have Lazes, Kurds, and Arabs about him in important offices, but his Turks, the backbone of his Army, were few in the higher ranks of his service, and probably just as few among his timariots, or holders of military fiefs. Thus there came to be a marked difference between the Court and the ruling class on the one hand and the rural Turk on the other; and with the growth of this difference came the fashion for the ruling Ottoman, of almost any blood other than Turkish, to despise his humble co-religionist, the up-country Turk. Accordingly Court Turkish, to fit in with the author's argument one might call it Ottoman, was invented; full not only of Arabic and Persian words, but even of constructions and inflexions drawn from these languages, it shouldered the native Turkish out of the way and relegated it to second and third place or to the use of peasants. Such was Imperial Ottomanism, a brilliant Moslem shell over a solid Turkish kernel. It was that Ottomanism which cracked and decayed and was finally destroyed by the Turkish nationalism which was inflamed to volcanic force and fury by the blunderings of those who made the Treaty of Sèvres and by the Greek occupation of Smyrna.

Halidé Khanum points out that the Ottomans had no use for nationality; it was a tiresome malady which attacked *rayahs* and turned useful, if Christian, taxpayers first into insolent rebels and then, after foreign intervention and much humiliation for their masters, into truculent and uneasy neighbours. The Ottomans did not expect that this disease would ever carry off good Moslems from the Ottoman fold, and, when Arnaüts and Arabs became affected, it was the end of Ottomanism. The Empire had shed the greater part of Hungary and the wherewithal to make six European kingdoms and supply the Tsar with several useful provinces before the Ottomanism, which had cracked from within as the result of the stirring of the Turks at the time of Tanzimat, 1839 to 1876, met its fate, perishing as the result of a war just as it had come into being some four and a half centuries before as the result of a war. All was lost except the Turks, and they, in coming to their own, after long generations of humble political hibernation, during which they had obediently provided cannon-fodder for their Lord the Hunkiar, or Slayer of Men, the very respectable and descriptive Turkish title of the (Persian) Padishah or (Arabic) Sultan, got rid of Ottomanism and the House of Othman alike, and have gone far towards getting rid also of the imported creed of which the Head of that House had been the titular chief for just 400 years.

This book treats the Turks and their history from a new angle: the West had known too long the Ottoman and his non-Moslem subject the Levantine, and had mistakenly supposed that they were Turks. The author insists that some of the reforms which the West had, equally mistakenly, supposed to have been borrowed from it by the Government of Angora were in truth mere reversions to true Turkish type. Notable among these is the improvement in the political and social position of women, who among the early Turks were the equals of the men, and lost that status only owing to the adoption by the Ottomans of Byzantine and Moslem customs and theories. Halidé Khanum also maintains that the Turk is a more tolerant fellow than any of his Christian subjects and neighbours, and complains bitterly of the cruel way in which he has been massacred by them as soon as he became an under-dog instead of the ruling conqueror, fortified by a comfortable superiority complex and having no temptation to resort to nationalism, that preservative of a weak nation and spiritual medicine of an oppressed people. In writing her "Memoirs" Halidé Edib Khanum was necessarily limited in scope; on the far wider stage provided by five centuries of Ottoman and Turkish history she has more elbow room and longer perspectives, and admirably does she take advantage of this increase in her field of activity.

## NEW NOVELS

### HERR HEINRICH MANN

Among new novels is THE LITTLE TOWN, by Herr Heinrich Mann (Secker, 7s. 6d. net).

Herr Heinrich Mann's novel, translated by Miss Winifred Ray, is a brilliant philosophical comedy of human nature staged in a small Italian town. The visit of an opera-company wakes the town to life; from the moment when the artists get out of the diligence it is as though a dose of oxygen had been given to all the men sitting in the piazza and all the women looking out of the windows. The emotions and dreams of all humanity burst out like tropical flowers in the little community. Love, hatred, jealousy, ambition, intrigue, religious fervour, and pagan resistance to asceticism are typified in all their different shades through a multitude of characters who externalize their emotions with Southern vivacity. The emotions of love and ambition flourish in particular, whether their home be the heart of the politician Belotti, the self-absorbed conductor, the cold, contemptuous prima donna, the carnal Italia, the devout Alba, or the furnace of Don Taddeo's priestly bosom. Like a skilled composer of opera, Herr Mann combines all his themes and characters in certain superb *ensembles*, of which the first performance by the players and the fire at the inn are the most notable. Underneath the brilliance and vivacity of this novel, which never flags, there lies that deep reflectiveness which distinguishes the writing of the Manns.

MRS. FISCHER'S WAR (Jarrolds, 7s. 6d.), by Henrietta Leslie, is less to be commended for its manner than for its matter, but those who read entirely for "what happened then" will greatly enjoy the tale. It is tragic enough, this story of a mixed marriage; Janet Fischer is English and Carl is a German who has omitted to become naturalized. They have a son at a public school, and they live in England, but on the outbreak of war they happen to be travelling in Germany and Carl's natural feeling forces him into the German Army. Janet returns home, and endures the agony of having her son and his father fighting against each other. The detail of the story, careful and interesting, recalls movingly the years of the War. In the end Janet gets back her men—Carl maimed and blind; John, her son, crippled and in a sense alienated from his parents for ever, as his whole existing ambition is for his marriage and his coming life in Canada. But for Mrs. Fischer Carl's restoration is fortunately more to her than anything else, and not even the coolness of the vicar's wife can trouble her hard-won peace.

FACETS, by I. R. G. Hart (Benn, 7s. 6d.), is a well-written, amusing, and a sufficiently mystifying story to hold the attention of even the more hardened and sophisticated devourers of exciting fiction. Miss Hart chooses her characters carefully, and presents them as all-round portraits, lively and natural villains and heroes, bores that entertain because they are so like dread members of one's own family and yet so happily flattened into print, and minor personages who share the general capacity to talk briskly and to the point. The secret of Mrs. Nott's paintings is less original than some other matters in this readable story, but that does not signify; the entertainment woven round it is the thing—a good thing, too.

## SHORTER NOTICES

Probably most readers will expect a book on the Jews in South Africa to deal largely with the modern development of the financial houses of Johannesburg. Mr. Louis Herrman, however, in A HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA (Gollancz, 12s. 6d. net), excludes this topic by bringing his history to a close in 1895. He devotes only a short chapter to diamonds and gold, although he informs us that scarcely a name figures in the books of the Jewish congregations of the time which was not at one time or other connected with both these commodities. This limitation at the latter end is counterbalanced by a wide comprehensiveness at the beginning which allows him to include matter which, though perhaps a little remote from his subject, is nevertheless a tribute to the Jews. He shows the great part they played, either as New Christians, Marranos, or exiles, during the age of discovery. His book is a history of individuals, not of a community—the first Jewish society was not formed in Cape Town until 1841. It is in consequence rather disjointed, but is nevertheless a useful contribution to South African history.

Fifteen critical writings are collected in ESSAYS, by James Huneker (Werner Laurie, 25s. net). The author was for many years in the front rank of American critics of literature, drama, and music. He had a serious regard for philosophy, but he never lost a sense of humour, and he wrote with a hearty zest, searching always for the autobiographical explanation of an author's idiosyncrasies. Mr. H. L. Mencken, who was a close friend of Huneker in his closing years, contributes a memoir which does disclose a picture of the man in spite of tirades against the United States and prohibition.

Dr. A. E. Zucker, Professor of Comparative Literature at Maryland University, is the author of IBSEN: THE MASTER BUILDER (Thornton Butterworth, 10s. 6d. net). This is the first English biography of Ibsen to appear for the past 20 years. The work is not primarily concerned with criticism, but with the facts of Ibsen's life and work, and the author in his painstaking researches has made many interesting discoveries.

## SOME NEW BOOKS

AN AMBASSADOR OF PEACE; LORD D'ABERNON'S DIARY. Vol. III.—The Years of Recovery. (Hodder and Stoughton. 21s. n.)

AUSTRALIA. By W. K. Hancock. (Benn. 15s. n.)

ESSAYS. By James Huneker. (Werner Laurie. 25s. n.)

IBSEN. By A. E. Zucker. (Thornton Butterworth. 10s. 6d. n.)

STONEWALL JACKSON. By Allen Tate. (Cassell. 15s. n.)

BLIGH OF THE "BOUNTY." By Geoffrey Rawson. (Philip Allan. 10s. 6d. n.)

CROMWELL. By Eucardio Momigliano. Translated by L. E. Marshall. (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE ART OF SHOOTING. By Leslie Sprake. (Witherby. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE. The Report of the S.W. Lancashire Joint Town Planning Advisory Committee. (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE ROMANCE OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL MOVEMENT. By A. Delbert Evans and L. G. Redmond Howard. (Hutchinson. 18s. n.)

THROUGH UNKNOWN AFRICA. By Willem Jaspert. Translated by Agnes Platt. (Jarrolds. 12s. 6d. n.)

THE FILM TILL NOW. By Paul Rotha. (Cape. 10s. n.)

CLUNY IN THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CENTURIES. By L. M. Smith. (Philip Allan. 15s. n.)

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE OBEDIENTARY AND MANOR ROLLS OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL PRIORY. By H. W. Saunders. (Norwich: Jarrold. 10s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

THE LITTLE TOWN. By Heinrich Mann. Translated by Winifred Ray. (Martin Secker. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

An agreement has been reached in connexion with the demands of the Belfast District Committee of the Electrical Trades Union for a readjustment of the wages and conditions of cable jointers employed in the Belfast Corporation electricity undertaking.


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# MAJOR KENWORTHY CHARGED

## £12,800 INVOLVED

### STORY OF STOCKS AND SHARES BUSINESS

At Steyning Police Court, Sussex, yesterday, Major Reginald Watson Kenworthy, of Dunmow, Sussex, who was formerly a well-known air pilot, was charged with conspiring with four other persons to obtain by false pretences sums amounting to £12,816, from Mrs. Janet Mabel de Selincourt, of Sand Pit, Thakeham, Sussex.

The detailed charges were of "unlawfully and maliciously conspiring by diverse false pretences and subtle devices on May 6, 1930, to obtain from Mrs. de Selincourt the sum of £998 18s.; on May 8, the sum of £91 16s. 6d.; on May 27, the sum of £3,727; and on June 3, the sum of £7,997 18s. 9d.

It is stated that the four other persons who are alleged to have been concerned are now in America. Major Kenworthy was one of the British pilots in the Schneider race of 1923, when he crashed and had a remarkable escape from death. Mrs. de Selincourt is the wife of the novelist.

Mr. J. E. Dell appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Major Kenworthy was represented by Mr. St. John Hutchinson.

Mr. Dell said that there were other charges to be preferred against Major Kenworthy. The other four persons alleged to have been concerned in the conspiracy were still at liberty. The actual scheme originated before Major Kenworthy met any of the other four men. According to his own statement, Major Kenworthy was introduced by a mutual friend to one of the four men in a London hotel. It was explained to him that they wanted to get hold of an Englishman who was well known, as they proposed to go in for dealing in stocks and shares. The business would be on the principle of the deferred payment system. Their scheme was 25 per cent. down and the balance by instalments over a period of 10 months. Having obtained an introduction to a person like Kenworthy, who was well known in connexion with his flying exploits, they offered him a very substantial salary. In this case it was about £600 a year and 5 per cent. commission on the profits made. They acquired an office in a good position and, having done that, arranged for an individual, such as Kenworthy, to register as the sole proprietor of the company. In this case it was registered as "R. Kenworthy and Co." They engaged an office staff consisting of clerks, typists, &c. They then made arrangements with gentlemen connected with perfectly genuine *bona-fide* stock-broking firms to draw up reports as to the stock markets. These gentlemen wrote up reports on the markets twice a week and they were circulated to a number of people by Kenworthy and Co.

#### SOUND REPORTS

There was not the slightest doubt that they were perfectly sound reports, Kenworthy and Co. would then obtain a list of persons who held stocks and shares in various companies, and to those persons they would circulate about 15,000 circulars twice a week. As a result, certain perfectly genuine business came into the office of Kenworthy and Co., and in consequence of the circulars people got into touch with the company. That was how Mrs. de Selincourt came to know them.

Having opened business with them in a small way, the next thing that happened was that the client received a telephone message purporting to be from Kenworthy and Co. The client would be informed that the firm had bought certain shares on his or her behalf and were about to sell them at a profit. In this case, Mrs. de Selincourt expressed the greatest surprise, because she had given no instructions for any such shares to be bought. The reply was that she was a customer of the firm, and they had used their discretion and were glad to say they had made a profit for her. They sent a cheque for the amount of profit made on the transaction. But that was only what might be described as "ground bait." Clients began to think it was a very nice firm.

A week or 10 days later a gentleman would arrive in a car with a letter of introduction from Kenworthy and Co., saying that he had very valuable information he could give to him or her. In the course of conversation the man would ascertain exactly what holdings he or she had in various companies, and would proceed to discuss the advisability of selling those shares and purchasing shares which he would recommend. The man invariably advocated the purchase of shares known as Anglo-Colonial Territories. Mrs. de Selincourt was told that a new vein of copper had been struck, and an agreement reached with the Government in connexion with the territories. Anglo-Colonial Territories was not a fictitious company and held considerable land in certain parts of South America.

Shares valued at £12,800 in Imperial Chemicals were held by Mrs. de Selincourt, and on the advice of the man who visited her she sold them. She now held Anglo-Colonial shares. The prosecution had been unable to trace any dealings in Anglo-Colonial shares since 1927. They were not quoted in the Stock Exchange List and their last balance-sheet showed a loss of over £4,000.

#### VOLUNTARY SURRENDER

When Kenworthy heard of these proceedings he surrendered to the police, and said, "I am the victim. I want to help the police all I can. I am sorry for Mrs. de Selincourt. I thought they were doing legitimate business with her." When formally charged Kenworthy said, "I don't know anything about it, but I will tell you everything I do know." Kenworthy made a statement in which he explained how he was introduced to a man named Guest at the Grosvenor House, Park-lane. Guest said that he was looking for an Englishman with a name well known to open up business for him. He said the business would have a better chance in the name of a well-known Englishman than in the name of an unknown Canadian like himself. Guest unfolded his scheme and said that stockbrokers in London were very much behind the times, as they did not advertise. Later they went to a solicitor, who said that the scheme was quite legal. Guest assured him that he had reserves to finance the scheme. Kenworthy added that he was given £500 by Guest in notes to open a banking account. The company was registered.

Kenworthy said that with regard to the signing of cheques he did exactly as he was told. Many times when people went to do business he was asked to leave the room. He had never in any shape or form attempted to buy or sell shares. He first became suspicious because of the secretiveness of Guest and others. When he (Kenworthy) was in the room the typist would turn over the work she was doing so that he could not see the nature of it. He was amazed to hear that Mrs. de Selincourt had spent so much money with the firm. Personally he had nothing to do with Mrs. de Selincourt's transactions, either by writing or telephone. He alleged that his signature on one of the documents had been forged.

Mr. Dell said that eventually it was found that the office had been closed, the furniture removed, the whole of the books and papers destroyed, and the four men, all of whom, he believed, were American citizens, had disappeared.

#### MRS. DE SELINCOURT'S EVIDENCE

Mrs. de Selincourt, in evidence, described the transactions which had taken place and had resulted in the company obtaining the whole of her shares in Imperial Chemicals. The man who went to see her and the man who spoke on the telephone had an American accent. At no time in her transactions with Kenworthy and Co. did she see Major Kenworthy or speak to him.

Mr. George G. Hepburn said that he was engaged in the statistical department of Kenworthy and Co. He looked upon Guest as the head of the firm and had very little to do with Kenworthy.

Replying to Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Hepburn said that instructions were never issued by anyone except Guest and Sherman. He thought that it was a genuine business and that it offered great scope with its new ideas. Kenworthy never gave any instructions as to the buying and selling of shares. A number of employees gave evidence to the effect that Major Kenworthy only took a minor part in the business. They regarded Mr. Guest and Mr. Sherman as the heads.

Miss Gladys Newton, of Acton, a stenographer, said that when the office was closed Mr. Sherman told her that all the books and papers bearing the name of Kenworthy and Co. were to be destroyed.

It was stated that it would take some time before the prosecution would be ready with the other charges which it was intended to prefer.

Major Kenworthy was remanded until October 16, and was allowed bail in two sureties of £500 and himself in £1,000.

The names of the four other men mentioned in the case were given as:—Reginald Charles Guest, George Isidore Sherman, Earl Henry Gray, and John Fritz Figel, *alias* Baker.

# THE TRAIN ACCIDENT AT EUSTON

## EVIDENCE AT OFFICIAL INQUIRY

Colonel A. H. C. Trench, Inspecting Officer of Railways of the Ministry of Transport, held an inquiry at Euston Station yesterday into the accident which occurred there on Monday, when a night express train from Glasgow ran into the buffers and 30 people were injured.

Mr. F. N. A. Humphreys, organizing secretary, represented the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. Barton Wild, organizing secretary, represented the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

E. Jones, the guard in the rear van of the express train, said that the train passed Stafford 54 minutes late, and was also 54 minutes late at Rugby. At Watford and at Willesden it was 52 minutes late. The brakes were applied for the "slow" at Stafford and for the stop at Rugby, and worked perfectly on both occasions.

The train passed Willesden at a normal speed. Immediately after that he thought that they were going too fast. Near Camden No. 1 box he applied the hand-brake, and before entering the tunnel outside Euston No. 2 box he screwed the hand-brake on hard. He looked at the vacuum gauge and found there were still 10 inches left.

The INSPECTOR.—At what speed were you running then? Faster than usual?—Yes.

I take it that you then proceeded to slow up much faster?—Yes, but there was not "the bite" one would have thought until we were partly on to the platform.

The witness added that it was a heavy train for a Monday morning. He imagined that they were travelling at four miles an hour when they struck the stop-blocks.

Henry William Airey, a guard in the front van, said that during the journey the train appeared to be running normally. It must have hit the buffer-stops at a speed of from five to eight miles an hour.

Walter John Hobbis, a passenger guard in the front van, said that when the train was passing Euston No. 4 box he looked out of the window, and thought that it was "going a bit fast." He looked at the vacuum gauge and saw that it was at zero. They passed Euston No. 2 box at 20 miles an hour.

#### A SPEED RESTRICTION

The INSPECTOR.—Do you know that there is a speed restriction there of 10 miles an hour?—Yes.

Platform-inspector Campley said that the train was signalled into No. 1 platform, and he went to meet it. When he realized that it was coming so fast he ran towards it shouting and waving his arms.

The INSPECTOR.—Have you any idea what the speed was?—I could not tell when I first noticed the train. When the pilot engine passed me it was going at about 18 miles an hour. The witness added that when the pilot engine passed him he had no doubt that the wheels were skidding. He could see the driver of the train engine reversing his engine as he approached, and he saw the wheels of the train reversing.

The train hit the buffer-stops at four miles an hour. If it could have gone on another six or seven yards the train would not have hit them at all, because it seemed to pull up very well indeed after passing him.

The INSPECTOR.—Will you express an opinion whether a train coming in at an excess speed past No. 2 box would have any difficulty in stopping before the buffer-stops?—I have had them come in at more than the speed. When they do do it it is reported, but they have always managed to stop.

The 10 miles an hour restriction is a very safe margin? They could come in much faster and still stop in time?—Yes.

Signalman George Alfred Rogers, who was in Euston No. 2 box, said that he estimated the speed of the pilot engine when it passed his box at from 35 to 40 miles an hour. It was just like a flash of lightning. He could not see any brake at all on the wheels.

The INSPECTOR.—You suggest that they were not applied?—I do. I never saw them myself, anyway.

Signalman Cook, who was in the box with Rogers, said that he said to Rogers that the train was coming too fast and would hit the stops. When the train passed him the wheels of the coaches were turning free and not skidding. He would not like to say definitely that the brakes were not on.

D. Glover, of Crewe, driver of the pilot engine, said that on the journey he was quite satisfied with the working of the brakes until nearing Euston, when he considered that the brake application did not hold the train as it should. He therefore made a further application, sending the vacuum down. Later, thinking that the train was going too fast—and as they approached No. 2 box it seemed to be going faster—he made a full application and destroyed the vacuum.

The INSPECTOR.—At what speed do you think you were travelling past No. 2 box?—I should say about 15 miles an hour.

What speed would you have liked to have been travelling at?—About eight miles an hour.

The witness added:—By the time I got on to the platforms I reversed the engine, opened the regulator, and started the wheels slipping backwards. I applied sand about the time we entered the platforms as I realized I would not be able to stop.

The witness said that as pilot driver he was working the brake, and he had no reason to suppose that the train engine driver interfered with his working in any way.

Replying to the INSPECTOR, the witness said that the engine brake was all right, and he had no reason to suppose that the brake of the train was defective.

S. Jeffs, the driver of the train engine, attributed the accident to the fact that "the wheel picked up on the greasy rail."

The inquiry was concluded and a report will be made to the Ministry of Transport.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND IMPORTS

## ARTICLE IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

In to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* Mr. J. S. Hecht concludes his series of articles on Unemployment. He discusses the respective effects of free trade and tariffs on the demand for labour, and declares himself in favour of a ban on competitive imports as one of the remedies for unemployment.

Continuing his series of articles on Rationalization, Dr. James A. Bowie expresses some interesting views on the question of finance, especially the provision of new capital, and on the part played by labour. "To-day the wage rates paid throughout British industry call aloud for rationalization," he says. "If labour's contribution takes no other form than that of making demands it will be easy for the new-found liquidity to disappear down its endless throat."

Other articles review trade affairs in the United States of America, Germany, France, India, and other countries, as well as at home, and there is in addition a special motor section containing several articles by Our Motoring Correspondent.

*The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

## *FINE FOR REFUSING TO HAVE A MOTOR-LORRY WEIGHED*

A motoring prosecution of an unusual character came before the Warrington magistrates yesterday, when DANIEL BARBER, of Thomas-street, West Gorton, Manchester, was fined £5 for refusing, at the request of the police, to have weighed a motor-lorry he was driving. When the police constable asked him to drive on to the weighing machine he refused, saying that it might break the machine. He agreed to do so if the officer would give him a written guarantee that he would accept responsibility for any damage which might be done.

## *OIL TANKER LAUNCHED AT BELFAST*

Workman Clark (1928), Limited, launched at Belfast yesterday the motor oil tanker Corabank. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Cora Fleming, youngest daughter of Lord Inverforth. The vessel is the ninth launched by the builders for Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co. within the last 16 months. She is fitted with duplex pumps, each of which will discharge 300 tons of heavy oil an hour. She will be propelled by Sulzer type Diesel engines.

## *COLDSTREAM GUARDS*

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Smith, D.S.O., M.C., has been selected for command of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. B. Lawrence, M.C., whose tenure expires to-day.

# PHILOSOPHERS AT OXFORD

## THE NATURE OF ART

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, SEPT. 4.

The International Congress of Philosophy to-day again carried on discussions in its four divisions. A larger proportion of the papers than on previous days were technical in character.

"The relation of scientific thinking to the ideal of knowledge" was discussed at a meeting presided over by PROFESSOR H. WILDON CARR (London). Papers were contributed by PROFESSOR B. BAUCH (Jena), PROFESSOR L. BRUNSCHVIEG (Paris), PROFESSOR E. DUPREEL (Brussels), and PROFESSOR R. PUCCOLI (Naples). The papers dealt with the new view of the universe now presented by science as it affects the ideal of knowledge and the question whether the philosophical problems that come out of it make a vicious circle.

"The nature and source of non-perceptual factors in thinking" was considered at another meeting, at which PROFESSOR G. E. MOORE presided.

Papers relating to the theory of fine art were read at a meeting when MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH (Rathgar, Co. Dublin) was in the chair.

PROFESSOR S. ALEXANDER, dealing with the subject of "Truth, goodness, and beauty," said the first way of distinguishing the three supreme values was to observe the difference in the controls engaged in the creation of these values. In a work of art they could distinguish the physical material and the part played by the mind. A bust was at once different from the subject and looked like that subject. In the joint product of mind and material it was clear that there was a two-fold control, one from the material itself, and the other from the mind. But the more important control was that of the mind itself. In truth and goodness this double control was replaced by a single one, in truth control from the material and in goodness control from the mind. Both science and virtue were works of art in that they would not be except for the mind which made them or appreciated them when made. They were creations of mind. But they were not works of fine art, where the dual control was so evident.

Miss V. BURDWOOD EVANS (Aberystwyth), in a paper on "Matter and form in art," claimed that matter was a distinctive aspect of the work of art. It might be legitimate to use various arts in combination, but she denied the possibility of translation from one art to another. She suggested that the reason for this was the intrinsic importance of matter in the work of art.

M. LUNATCHARSKY, organizer of the Moscow Art Theatre and formerly Minister of Education in Russia, read a paper on "The New currents of the theory of art of Western Europe and Marxism." The paper tended to show that the progress of art was influenced by social factors, that in the past the capitalist outlook in political life had influenced the character of art, and that now the dominance of the proletariat as exemplified in Russia was making itself felt in new art tendencies.

#### ETHICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

"The value of ethical and political philosophy as guides in practice" was discussed at a meeting presided over by PROFESSOR W. R. SORLEY.

PROFESSOR C. BOUGLÉ (Paris) said it was never certain that the reason invoked by philosophers for framing a hierarchy of values was an eternal form. In part, at least, it might be a product of social life. In that case the light which it supplied would no longer be that of the star shining in the heavens, but that of the column of fire which moved in front of the people, and which in reality the people pushed in front of it on its march.

PROFESSOR G. C. FIELD (Bristol) maintained that philosophy affected our conduct not by providing a direct and immediate guide in action, but by influencing and modifying the accepted standards of conduct which lay in the background of our minds. To suppose that anyone could ever arrive at one moment of time at a complete and final system which henceforth we could apply without modification to the conduct of our lives was a vain dream. The practical value of philosophy lay in the constant and vigilant criticism of the assumptions, which, without it, we should too readily take for granted.

PROFESSOR W. LUTOSLAWSKI (Wilno), dealing with the theory and practice of national life, said that for an incalculable period derivation from a common stock constituted the main foundation of social unity. But it was no longer a common stock that mattered, but a common aim or mission. Every modern nation was formed from the mixture of many diverse ethnic elements. Polish national life had shown that a nation might grow and prosper spiritually, even when deprived of its ordinary conditions, such as a national government and an independent national territory. The Polish nation had its greatest creative period under three despotic enemy governments. To Polish thinkers and poets was owing a theory of national life which explained the political transformation of Europe and allowed them to foresee future developments. According to this doctrine the spiritual links between individuals which united them in a national mission would grow and multiply until the whole life of each individual was intimately related to the life of his nation. Such nations, formed of individuals fully aware of their participation in the common task, would become the natural organs of a regenerated mankind. The process which might be called the integration of modern nations had not yet anywhere reached its culmination. They could imagine that the French might in a distant future be merged with the Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese into one Latin nation. The lost political unity of the English-speaking world might be regained by the growth of many links now existing between England, her Colonies, and the United States.

# 13TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

## A "ROMAN" WITHDRAWAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CATTERICK, SEPT. 4

Last evening I left the scene of operations as the East Surreys and East Lancashires were approaching their objective, Whit Fell and the high ground to the north.

At 10 p.m. the Roman Commander received a message from the Commander of the 5th Legion that Cumbria had completed mobilization and had fought an action with, and had beaten, the South Brigantes, who had capitulated, but were still friendly towards the Romans. The message further stated that 1,000 South Brigantes had crossed into Deira and were reorganizing in Hornby Park, having been pursued by a force of victorious Cumbrians, as far as the River Ure, about Middleham. This force numbered about 1,200 men, with artillery. As a result of this serious threat to his southern flank, a Roman withdrawal from Stainton Moor began about midnight, and by dawn a new line had been occupied with its right on Seat How, its left about Gandale, and its centre near Halfpenny House. Here, shortly after daylight, the operation concluded, and units returned to barracks.

When operations begin again on September 8 it will be in continuation of to-day's operation, and Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Watson, 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, will be in command of the Roman Force.

Miss Margaret McMillan yesterday opened the Edith Kerrison Nursery School at Custom House, which will accommodate 120 children, and the Rubecca Cheetham School, West Ham.

# ARMY TRAINING

## THE 9TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

### INVASION OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

WITH THE NIGHTLANDERS,

SEPT. 4

About four miles east of Yarmouth (on the northern shore of the Isle of Wight, opposite to Lymington) we find on the chart the estuary of the little Newtown river, opening out into what is called on the Ordnance map "Newtown Bay"; this is no bay, but a nearly straight strip of steeply-shelving pebble-beach admirably suited for a surprise landing on an enemy's coast. High ground crowned with a belt of trees screens the beach from view from the land, and quite a good hard track, suited to tanks and to guns, skirts a triangular wood lying to the west of the little beach. It leads to the little hamlet of Hamstead, situated on a spur running eastward to Lower Hamstead, a small group of buildings close to the estuary of the Newtown river. Between the little beach and the Newtown river itself there is marshy ground difficult for troops to traverse. At the head of the Newtown estuary lies the village of Shalfleet, on the high road from Yarmouth to Newport, near which place lies Parkhurst, where the "Daylander" garrison of the Isle of Wight (The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) are stationed.

It was on that little strip of beach that the Nightlanders at Portland determined to land for the conquest of the island. If the defenders from Parkhurst anticipated them on the Hamstead-Lower Hamstead line, then landing on the beach and progress inland would have been impossible. Only by surprise could the landing be achieved. The chief event yesterday, after I reported from Portland in the afternoon, was the arrival of air photographs, taken by "C" Flight of No. 16 Army Cooperative Squadron (Flight Lieutenant S. L. Quine). These were invaluable to the Nightland Force commander (Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming), who had hitherto had at his disposal only a map, on too small a scale for tactical value, and a chart on which the topography was very misleading. Given surprise, the plan that he formed was certain of success; without surprise, it seemed to be equally certain of failure.

#### THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE

The Nightland commander took every possible step to achieve surprise. He tried to mislead the Daylanders by a feint of landing at Sandown Bay far away on the east coast of the island, and here the Navy helped him by sending the destroyer Tribune there with instructions to be somewhat indiscreet in the showing of lights in the early hours of the morning. It was assumed that Dayland lookouts would be there. The Nightland commander had sent secret agents to meet them. Their mission was to worm out from the Dayland scouts the secret of their S.O.S. signal. The Nightlanders were provided with an assortment of fireworks to enable them to copy that S.O.S. signal, and so to draw the Dayland garrison to Sandown.

At 8.30 last night the Nightland warships, carrying the Expeditionary Force (Headquarters, Signals, a 6in. howitzer with dragon R.A., a medium and a light tank R.T.C., a light and a heavy lorry R.A.S.C., and an ambulance R.A.M.C., also a radio-telephony tender R.A.F.) passed the passage through the Portland breakwater. I was fortunate in being able to accompany the little armada, having spent my day in visits to all the loaded vessels, where I noted the good-fellowship between the sister Services. Excellent sleeping accommodation (far more comfortable than bivouacs would have been) had been found for the soldiers, and they had the loan of the ships' companies' galleys to cook their meals. The Nightland Squadron included the battleships Iron Duke, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Dumbar-Nasmith (the Senior Nightland Naval Officer) and Warspite; the cruisers Concord and Champion; and the destroyer Tribune. Each battleship carried a battalion; the Iron Duke the 2nd Dorset, the Warspite the 2nd South Wales Borderers. The 1st Welch, destined to form the covering force, were in the cruisers which would anchor nearest to the shore. It might be a question of a race for the covering position, and that is what actually occurred; the Daylanders won, but only with a small detachment, and this is the story of the race against the clock.

During yesterday Dayland fleet-air-arm aircraft the 443rd Flight (Flight-Lieutenant Macfarlane), had, I am told, watched the Nightlanders at their anchorage at Portland, and they had sent a (mistaken) report that landing practice was being carried out at a spot, somewhat similar to the Newtown Beach, but several miles from the spot where the real trials were taking place, which was quite unlike it. From this report, however, the true deductions seem, curiously enough, to have been made. The Daylanders were, therefore, ready to rush for the crucial point so soon as any further indications were received. These came between 2 and 3 a.m. The Nightland squadron, which had made the whole circuit of the island, with lights out, in the night, were observed from the shore to be processing from east to west past Egypt Point, west of Cowes.

#### THE LANDING

We now return to the Nightlanders and to my impression of what I saw from H.M.S. Iron Duke. The "tows" began to leave the ships with the covering force at 4.42 a.m., after the operations of anchoring and of hoisting out boats had been conducted without a sound, and without showing a light to the shore (blue torches were used by those at work on board, and these torches show only for a very short distance). The operation which occupied most time was the collection of ships' boats. Had the cruisers carried enough of these, I think that nearly half an hour of darkness would have been saved. The covering force was landed safely, in spite of the fact that a whiff of some tear-gas substitute reminded the invaders of one method by which beaches can be defended nowadays against aggressors in war. Gas-masks overcame that obstacle. At 5.55 a light signal showed that some opposition was being encountered in reaching the first objective, but this was soon overcome.

I landed ahead of the main body with Headquarters who, within a few minutes, were in communication by telephone, wireless telegraphy, radio-telephony, and by other methods with the ships, with the Beachmaster, with the commander of the covering force, with the naval forward observing officers for ships' guns, and with the air. Dayland air-craft constantly flew up and down within a few feet of the heads of the landing force, braving when at higher altitudes the anti-aircraft guns of all the ships, and at lower the constant stream of bullets from the infantry automatics. Meanwhile the disembarcation proceeded smoothly. Horses, vehicles, tanks, a wagon, and various lorries landed without incident. The handful of spectators who were early enough to see this unusual sight included Major-General J. B. Seely, the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes and Lieutenant-General Sir A. Montgomery-Massingberd watched the whole operation.

### 9TH BRIGADE OPERATIONS

# MODEL ENGINEERING

## EXHIBITION OF CLEVER CRAFTSMANSHIP

Ingenuity in making models on the tiniest scale, and with the scantiest tools, is shown at the exhibition, organized by the *Model Engineer*, which opened yesterday at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster.

One exhibitor has used human hair for the aerial and handrails of a ship and horsehair for the rigging; another filed down pin heads for the buffers of a locomotive which weighs just under an ounce and has a speed of two miles an hour; and a third has on view a case containing a pocket knife, a pair of scissors, and a bench vice which can only be properly seen with the aid of a magnifying glass.

A pocket knife, pliers, and a soldering iron seem to have been adequate equipment for some of the exhibitors. A taxi-cab driver made all the small parts of a 2ft. model of Drake's Revenge while waiting for fares, and made the hull and rigged and decorated the ship on the kitchen table at home. A London dock worker used only a penknife on the model of a shop; a retired boiler maker has constructed a locomotive entirely from motor-car scrap metal.

Models whose aggregate value is over £6,000 have been entered for the championship cup and prizes. There is a striking model of H.M.S. Hawkins, made by Captain T. W. Wall, of Canterbury. The Government have asked him if he will place it at their disposal in the event of their wishing to show it at any British exhibition abroad. Another exhibit which attracted great attention is an 18-cylinder radial aero engine, made by Mr. Gerald Smith, a draughtsman, of Nuneaton. It develops 15 brake horse-power at 4,000 revolutions, and contains 3,000 parts, of which 1,400 are in the valve gearing.

Mr. G. F. G. Desvignes, a well-known Thames shipbuilder a generation ago, is showing the first model he ever produced—a steam pump made in 1865, when he was a student at King's College—and a modern example in a high-speed launch engine of the type made for the Khedive of Egypt in 1881. The youngest competitor is a boy of 13.

Engines, liners, trains, and airships are the subjects chiefly chosen by youthful competitors. Each is asked to outline the conditions under which his model was constructed, and one boy wrote: "I did the work in my father's workshop. Conditions were favourable when father was not there."

As in past years, the R.A.F. School of Technical Training at Halton Camp is represented at the exhibition. They show an excellent display of work done by apprentices during their three years' training, including wing construction, rigging, engine fitting, and sheet metal work. There is also an interesting exhibit from the Army Technical School at Beachley Camp, Chepstow, including a model of a pontoon bridge made to the order of the Royal United Services Institution, and aeroplane targets, of which 2,000 have been ordered by the War Office.

The exhibition will remain open until September 13.

# WARDER FOUND STABBED

## PRISON COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Prison Commissioners:—

"With reference to the reports of an injury to an officer at Wandsworth Prison, the Prison Commissioners have to state that on the morning of the 2nd inst., the instructor in charge of the leather-working shop, while examining some work, was stabbed in the back with a knife by a prisoner. The prisoner was at once secured, and the case has been reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The officer, Mr. Graham, was removed to hospital, where he is making favourable progress."

It is understood that if an inquiry reveals that a serious attempt was made on the life of the warder, police-court proceedings will follow. On the other hand, minor offences committed within the prison are usually dealt with by the Visiting Justices, a body appointed by the Home Office.

A large saloon motor-coach running from Windsor to London caught fire when passing near Eton College yesterday. The driver stopped the coach and the passengers got out safely. The Eton fire brigade succeeded in saving the rear part of the coach.

# DISORDER IN GLASGOW COUNCIL CHAMBER

## UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Following the refusal of the Glasgow Corporation to receive a deputation of unemployed workmen scenes of disorder occurred in the council chamber yesterday. Demonstrators who attempted to force an entrance were beaten off by a number of officials, assisted by one of the Labour magistrates of the city.

A fortnight ago the corporation declined to receive a deputation from the organizer of the National Unemployed Movement, Glasgow Central Council, and yesterday a second request was submitted, but by a substantial majority the corporation once more declined. While this decision was being made a large crowd of men and women congregated in George-square in front of the council chamber, but a strong force of police were on duty in the neighbourhood and prevented the demonstrators, who carried a reg flag, from entering the municipal buildings.

Admission to the public gallery was by ticket, but this did not prevent one or two demonstrators from gaining entrance, and as soon as the vote against receiving the deputation had been announced a young man rose from the front seat in the gallery and began shouting at the corporation members down below. After some altercation he was led out struggling violently.

While this was in progress half a dozen of the demonstrators, including one woman, had reached the entrance hall and, after they had been informed of the corporation's refusal, they dashed upstairs and made a rush for the council door. Bailie Newman, a well-known Labour member, was standing near the door and was struck a violent blow on the face which made him nearly swallow the cigarette he was smoking. The Bailie turned upon the intruders and, with his fists, knocked two of them down. Police dashed up and soon the demonstrators were bundled down the stairs, where they were greeted by the crowd in the square with cheers.

# ALLEGED THEFT OF DRUG

## CHARGE AGAINST A BILSTON DOCTOR

DR. JOHN PARK MATHIE, 44, of Kelvin House, Church-street, Bilston, was remanded for a week at Wolverhampton yesterday, charged with stealing 1oz. of morphine hydrochlor, valued at £1, from the shop of Frederick J. Gibson, chemist, Wolverhampton.

Detective Dineley said that on Wednesday night a complaint was received that a man went into Mr. Gibson's shop and ordered a prescription of silver nitrate, which necessitated the attendant leaving the shop. Later the drug, the subject of the charge, was missed, and he (the detective) went to Dr. Mathie's surgery at Bilston. When questioned Dr. Mathie said: "Look here, you can't prove it. You have no evidence against me. Dash it, find out." The doctor, who became excited, then said: "If I bring you the drug you must do your best for me." He then produced the drug, stating: "I have used five grains. I have lost a quantity changing it round." He was arrested, and when charged he said: "Not one ounce, but two."

The detective added that the doctor's answers were incoherent and contradictory.

The Chief Constable stated that Dr. Mathie was not in good health.

# SEVERE STORM IN DUBLIN

## STREETS AND BASEMENTS FLOODED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, SEPT. 4

Dublin has just passed through one of the most severe thunderstorms in living memory. After a fine day the storm started shortly before midnight last night, and continued almost without intermission until the middle of to-day. The thunder was exceptionally heavy and was accompanied by a downpour of rain which continued for hours.

One house in the Clontarf district was struck by lightning and six chimney-pots were wrecked. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. During the night the fire brigades had a busy time attending to numerous cases of serious flooding in areas and basements. Traffic was suspended on some of the suburban roads. During this afternoon the storm stopped as suddenly as it had begun.

# News in Brief

In 12 months Blackburn Weavers' Association has disbursed over £80,000 in benefits for stoppage through trade depression.

While working on the L.N.E.R. between Northallerton and Danby Wiske station (Yorks) yesterday, John Metcalfe, 51, a subganger, was killed by a passenger express train from Newcastle to York and Bournemouth.

A 60-year-old plumber, Alfred Hazeldene, of Duncan-road, Holloway, N., was found drowned in a water tank on which he had been working at the top of the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras. At the inquest yesterday a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

A Gipsy Moth aeroplane which competed in the recent King's Cup air race, and was owned and flown by Mr. D. L. Scott, crashed on a landing-ground near Skegness yesterday morning. Mr. Scott was able to jump out, but his mechanic was strapped in and is suffering from concussion.

When about to go over the level crossing at Boarers Manor Way, Belvedere, yesterday, Mrs. Caroline Banks, aged 59, of Wardley-street, Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, was knocked down by a train and killed. Her three-year-old granddaughter, who was with her, escaped injury.

George Farrar, a clerk in the Leeds Education Department, appeared at Leeds again yesterday on two charges alleging the fraudulent conversion of one shilling of moneys of the gate receipts of children's day at Roundhay Park. Farrar was committed for trial at the Assizes. Bail was allowed.

The Mayor of Blackburn yesterday handed the Royal Humane Society's parchment to Thomas Myerscough, of Langho-street, a weaver and disabled ex-soldier. After rescuing a child from drowning, he hurried away to avoid publicity, but a crowd followed and he was identified.

Ernest Edward Davis, 64, a part-time postman, of Regina-road, Finsbury Park, was at North London Police Court yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing two postal packets at Finsbury Park Post Office. Davis, who pleaded "Guilty," had been in the postal service for over 24 years.

A motor-car containing 200,000 cigarettes was stolen yesterday afternoon from outside a restaurant in Whitechapel-road. The owner of the car, Mr. Herbert Richard Barnett, a commercial traveller, of Hampton-road, Forest Gate, had left the vehicle for a few minutes, when two young men jumped into the car and drove off at high speed.

Five guineas costs were allowed against the Southend Police yesterday by the local Bench in dismissing seven charges of larceny against Tamlin Macey, 22, an engineer, of Wentworth-road, Prittlewell, and John Bickford, 21, a printer, of St. Mary's-road, Prittlewell. The Chairman of the Bench (Alderman H. A. Dowsett) said:—"We consider that this prosecution has failed, and that the defendants are entitled to costs. There is not the slightest shadow of evidence that they are guilty."

# NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

An engineer representative (British) is wanted for the British Empire Trade Exhibition, Buenos Aires, 1931. (p. 1)

Any person with knowledge of a will of the late Annie Pollock Wheeler, of Sea-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, dated subsequently to November 3, 1921, is asked to communicate with advertisers. (p. 1)

A resident political tutor (male) and a resident tutor (woman) are wanted for the Bonar Law College, Ashridge. (p. 3)

The Charity Commissioners propose, after the expiration of one calendar month, to establish a scheme for the regulation of the Charity of Lawrence Atwell under the management of the Skinners' Company. (p. 3)

The London County Council invites applications for the position of district inspector of schools in the Education Officer's Department. (p. 3)

# THE HARROW GASOMETER

A deputation from Harrow Council has discussed with the board of the Gas Light and Coke Company the company's proposal to erect a gasometer 220ft. high at their South Harrow works. This, the council consider, would seriously affect the view from Harrow Church Terrace.

Mr. T. Charles, chairman, put the case for the council, and after a discussion Sir David Milne Watson promised to review the whole question very carefully and write to the council on the matter.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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## THE DUTY OF FITNESS

*By CALLISTHENES*

Ralph Lynn, we are inclined to think, has brought as much laughter to London in the last 10 years as any other man on the stage. Week in, week out, while others have "rested" he has kept it up. He is a comedian of almost perfect technique, never failing to produce the effect he wishes and never producing one he does not wish. His humour goes deep. It reaches our imagination because it has come from his.

We were, therefore, not surprised when he revealed in an autobiographical article the other day that he is one who takes his profession seriously, who believes in preparation, in thoroughness and in hard work.

"I think the world of my work," he said. "I am proud to say that I am an actor—not a gentleman of leisure who strolls round the theatre at night. Nothing annoys me more than to hear an actor say when he arrives at the theatre—probably late—'By Jove, I feel tired. Been on the links all day.' That man is an impostor, he takes the public's money on false pretences. They pay to be given his best, not the fag-end of his energies."

These words may have been addressed first to actors, but they apply equally to every man and woman in business. Certainly we take them as applying to us here in this Store.

Fitness we look upon as a duty to the public; and by fitness we mean, not fitness as an abstract state of well-being, not fitness for golf or tennis or bridge, but fitness for the work which it is ours to do.

We believe in sport. In no business organization is it more encouraged or is there better equipment for it. But we have no sort of use for an indulgence in sport which absorbs so much of a man's interest and his energies that he arrives dull and stale at his work. We do not say that in all his sport the young man must be consciously making himself more fit for his work. We often find in those who make that claim for themselves a touch of priggishness and self-deception. But we do say that indulgence in sport must be consciously limited by the determination to be fit for our work.

We have put this case before from the point of view of the man himself. Character is built by work, not by play, and if he is to be a real man fitness for work must dominate his purposes.

The case from the point of view of the firm is obvious. Every man is paid on the understanding that he gives his best to the firm. The man who only gives his second best is not standing by his bargain.

We have to thank Ralph Lynn for putting the case so trenchantly from the point of view of the public. The public when they come to this store expect, and they are entitled to expect, that everyone who serves them is fit for his job—fresh, interested, energetic. If it happened otherwise they would be deprived of their rights to good service. Because we believe in the duty of service we believe in the duty of fitness for service and pursue it with a single mind.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

# Entertainments

## VAN GOGH

### EXHIBITION IN AMSTERDAM

(FROM OUR ART CRITIC)

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 4

Consisting of 600 paintings and drawings arranged in 17 rooms, the exhibition of work by the Dutch artist, Van Gogh, and his contemporaries at the Municipal Museum, Amsterdam, which, under the general title of "Vincent Van Gogh and his Times," will be open to the public on Saturday and continue until November 2, gives a complete account of the development of the artist and of his relation to the artistic movements of his day.

As illustrating such relationship the exhibition cannot be too highly praised, recalling in this respect the exhibitions of the Norwich School and of Gainsborough which were arranged by Mr. Percy Moore Turner at Norwich and Ipswich respectively. The occasion of the exhibition is the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Van Gogh in France in 1890. About half the works, including some 150 drawings by Van Gogh, are from the collection of Mme. H. Kroller-Müller, and are arranged in chronological order, the remainder coming from private and public collections in Holland, England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. Among the British owners who have lent pictures are Lord Sandwich, Lord Ivor Spencer-Churchill, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, Mr. Frank Stoop, and the Leicester and Lefevre Galleries. The galleries of the Municipal Museum are extremely well lighted, and the undyed canvas on the walls makes a good background for the pictures.

When we are told about the development of Van Gogh as an artist it must be remembered that it all took place within 10 years. His purely artistic rank in comparison with the two other leaders of what is conveniently called the Post-Impressionist movement, Cézanne and Gauguin, would be difficult to decide offhand, but at two points he excelled them—in human interest and in intensity of expression. Van Gogh was born in 1853 at Groot Zunbert, in Dutch Brabant, where his father was a Lutheran pastor. He entered the business of an uncle, an art dealer, connected with the Paris house of Goupil, and in 1876 went to London, where he is still remembered as going daily to the office of the firm, always in a top hat. Even at this date his humanitarian interests were active, and he taught the poor and preached in the streets. In 1877 he returned to Holland to train for the ministry, intending to do missionary work among the Belgian miners, but his artistic instincts would not be denied. His sister had married Anton Mauve, the Dutch painter of The Hague School, and for a time Van Gogh studied with him. The influence was slight, though it is traceable in such drawings as that of a twilight landscape with trees and rooks, No. 11 in the first room, and comparison between the first and the second rooms shows that Mauve taught the young man the rudiments of naturalistic drawings. Afterwards Van Gogh went to Antwerp, and finally to Paris, where he met the artists of the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist groups. The influence of one and the other can be seen in several of the works produced in this period of formation.

Van Gogh's object in persuading Gauguin to go with him to Provence in 1887 was that, having different gifts, they might collaborate in the service of humanity. The two artists did not agree. Gauguin was a proud and solitary man with a dislike of civilization, while Van Gogh was as highly strung as he was earnest. The association between the two is commemorated here in the painting No. 160, entitled "Les Misérables," and other works. Finally Van Gogh lost his reason, and after a violent attack on Gauguin cut off one of his own ears. With his own consent he entered the lunatic asylum at Arles. Partly recovered, he lived for a time with Dr. Gachet, himself a painter, at Anvers-sur-Oise, but his health broke down again, and on July 28, 1890, he shot himself and died the following day.

Much as Van Gogh owed to his French contemporaries, he remained essentially a Dutch artist. His earliest drawings, with their insistence upon character at the expense of form in the artistic sense, recall the Dutch primitives; in others there are hints of Peter Brueghel the Elder; and though through Mauve and the Paris painters he learned not to sacrifice the picture to the subject, he had little in common with the sentiment of the one or the detachment of the others. In Paris he learned to paint in a lighter key and brighter colours and with more care for composition; but the great awakening for him was the ill-fated expedition to Provence, where he discovered the sun. It had been said that his mental aberration was partly due to the habit of working hatless in the open air; it is certain that his later pictures are full of intense visual excitement. Too much must not be made of the artistic effect of Van Gogh's insanity; if his later pictures are "mad," it is only by intensity—heightened colour and nervous vitality in the background.

The net result of Van Gogh's association with the French painters seems to have been the discovery of a technique—of strokes of pigment defining the form—admirably adapted to his passion for identifying himself with the life of things. He was an apt illustration of Emerson's remark, "Before a man can draw a tree properly he must first of all have been a tree." On the whole it is his latest works, produced at Arles and Saint-Rémy between 1888 and 1890, that must be ranked highest—the painting of cornfields, olive-yards, sunflowers and irises, and the portrait of himself, the postman, and his associates at the asylum. If it were indeed Van Gogh's intention to bring home to humanity the glory of creation it is fully realized in the rooms containing these pictures in the Municipal Museum at Amsterdam. They glow with light and colour and quiver with energy. The other artists of the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist groups, including Renoir, Monet, Manet, Pissarro, and Cézanne, are very well represented by familiar works, some of them lately seen in London.

## CAMBRIDGE THEATRE

### "CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE"

*Book by* RONALD JEANS. *Lyrics by* ROLAND LEIGH

A revue on this scale—Mr. Jack Hulbert has produced several which, incidentally, have yet to be outshone—must always be something of a lucky bag. Out of it tumble the trifles, songs, sketches, dances that are entirely delightful, and with them come the trifles that fall disappointingly flat. In this case a simple sum in addition and subtraction might suggest a dull evening, but since dullness cannot consist with the droll composure of Miss Beatrice Lillie, the friendly exuberance of Mr. Henry Kendall, and the whimsicality of Mr. J. H. Roberts, the calculation would be misleading.

The evening is not dull when Mr. Roberts and Miss Florence Desmond are showing us what a country vicarage will be like when the process of absorption by America has been completed, nor when Miss Lillie is gently mocking the astonishing profusion of Miss Ruth Draper's characterizations, nor when all the chief entertainers are in the throes of a sketch in which all the characters talk like paragraphs in the evening papers. Nor is it dull when Mr. Roberts is addressing Miss Lillie as he imagines literal minded lawyers address their wives at the breakfast table: Miss Lillie's devastating retort would assure the success of this, the best of Mr. Jean's sketches.

But the evening drags a little heavily when the light sketches have given place to masques and *ballets*. The new theatre, which is as comfortable as any in London, contrives to seem at once intimate and spacious, but the stage is comparatively small and easily overcrowded. It is overcrowded in the masque based on Poe's story of the Red Death, and its pattern is blurred by large, ungainly headdresses. A *ballet* re-telling the fairy tale of the "Snowdrop and the Seven Brothers," from Grimm, is also hampered by lack of space and never once achieves a touch of beauty. The best of the more elaborate spectacles is that afforded by the sketches; and in general it may be said that the smaller the effect at which this masquerade aims the greater its success.

## THE LORD MAYOR LEAVES STOCKHOLM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 4

The visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Stockholm ended to-night, when he left for Copenhagen. He spent the morning sightseeing and visiting various institutions, and after lunching at the British Legation he paid a final visit to the exhibition. On leaving, the Lord Mayor said he could not sufficiently express the pleasure which the reception accorded by the people of Stockholm to himself and his party had given him.

### *OPENING OF BARNET FAIR*

Barnet Fair opened yesterday on what was stated to be the 775th occasion. Whereas for centuries the cattle and amusement fairs have been held in adjoining fields under the charter granted by Henry II., this year the two sections were some distance apart. In spite of this change in the organization of the fair, large crowds assembled. Dealers from Germany, France, and various parts of this country came to buy cattle, some of the animals having been sent to the fair from as far away as the Orkneys and Shetland.

### *THE CITY SHRIEVALTY*

The presentation by friends of his chain and badge of office as Sheriff of the City of London will be made to Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks on Wednesday, September 24, at 12 noon, at Haberdashers' Hall. A similar gift will be presented to his colleague, Mr. D. George Collins, on September 25, at 12.30, at Cutlers' Hall.

The Blue Star Line's autumn cruise programme will be inaugurated on September 19, when the cruising liner Arandora Star, of 15,000 tons, is to sail from Southampton on a 6,000-mile cruise to the Mediterranean. The itinerary will include visits to Malaga, Palermo, Kotor, Dubrovnik, Brioni, Venice, Corfu, Tripoli, Palma, and Ceuta, and is to occupy 24 days.

## CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

### THE FESTIVAL AT LIEGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, SEPT. 3

It may be a right or it may be a wrong way to listen to music, but the temptation is irresistible to confront these international festivals of contemporary music with the question, not "Is it good?" nor even "Do I like it?" but "Where is it leading?" "Our century," says Professor Dent, "has not yet found the essential principles of its style," and the ear of the critic is strained towards the discovery of the technical and the aesthetic bases of what contemporary composers are saying. Certain lines faintly emerged at the first chamber concert here yesterday, and we shall see as we go on whether they are going to solidify sufficiently to help clear thinking. The five works heard to-day seemed to indicate that the importance of melodic line is beginning to reassert itself against the recent passion for counterpoint. Six songs by Germaine Tailleferre, Bax's sonata for piano duet and a string quartet by the Belgiar Albert Huybrechts each made a clear impression by having a central core of melodic line, as opposed to the multilinear structure of a septuor of Karel Haba (brother of the better-known Alois). In Stravinsky's wind instrument symphony, by the way, which we heard the day before and which is often regarded as one of the first and best creations on multilinear principles, the structure is not contrapuntal at all—there is too much homophony and too much preoccupation with pure rhythmic balance. In default both of line and of counterpoint, it is only held together by rhythm.

Tailleferre's songs had a clear and flexible vocal line, and the two slow ones (of which one sounded almost like a Frenchified Strauss) almost had melodies of the sort ordinarily called tunes. Bax loads his line with extremely rich harmonic embellishment, but there it is, running right through persistently. Huybrechts's quartet is said to be persistently bitonal, *i.e.*, in two keys at once, but owing to the speed—it is a delightfully vivacious and light-hearted work—the grinding together of the two keys is only heard distinctly in the slow movement. In the other three movements the keys may oscillate, but just because there is a definite melodic line constructed on definite principles of tonality, the effect is immediately intelligible. Some of our quartet parties might do well to learn this work and play it at chamber concerts with the sub-title, "Easy steps in polytonality for the classically minded."

### "A TRIANGLE OF FORCES"

Now on the other hand Haba has written a work for seven instruments, in which themes, so stripped of flesh and blood (*i.e.*, passing-notes) as to be inspired, pursue their dogged way independently of harmonic or other considerations. They simply do not integrate into a whole, and if one asks Antcliffe's *raison d'être* of the work, the answer is that here is a triangle of forces—piano, strings, wind—which offers quite a pretty problem to the composer (and the listener) and strings of notes must be provided as a medium in which the struggle can be conducted. The notes provided by the composer have no line, merely the bare skeleton of a line.

Miss Ethel Bartlett and Mr. Rae Robertson secured a warm reception for Bax's sonata for two pianos by the perfection of their *ensemble* and style. The temperature really went up, and it remained up through the similarly excellent playing of the string quartet by the Pro Arte Quartet. A piano sonata of the Czech Erhard Michel showed musical feeling and technical ability to use the piano for what promises to mature into a personal expression.

In the meantime, the Congress of Musicology, divided into three sections, has been busy with papers on the most varied and recondite subjects; English scholarship has already been represented by Mr. J. B. Trend, who spoke on Spanish madrigals. Special point was lent to these historical studies by a concert at the Conservatoire on Monday night, when music by Liége composers of the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries was performed by Liége musicians under M. Lucien Mawet. It was astonishing to find that Liége has been so important a musical centre for centuries, and it was valuable to have uncovered in practical form the earlier stages of the contrapuntal art of the sixteenth century which flowered with what has hitherto seemed an unexplained suddenness. Judged by English standards of choral singing and organ playing, the performance left something to be desired, but the editing of the early work had obviously been done with care.

## PROMENADE CONCERT

### AN ENGLISH PROGRAMME

The programme of last night's Promenade concert at the Queen's Hall was made up, with the exception of Sullivan's *Macbeth* overture, of works by living English composers. The older generation was represented by Sir Edward Elgar and Dame Ethel Smyth, the younger by Berners, Constant Lambert, and Eugene Goossens. Berners's Fugue in C minor made a brilliant beginning to the concert, after which Dame Ethel Smyth conducted the Intermezzo from her opera, *Entente Cordiale*, and an Anacreontic Ode for baritone and orchestra, of which this was the first concert performance. Of the two pieces the Intermezzo, a charming and delicate piece of music, whose lightness of texture was not fully realized in the performance, is probably the better. The more ambitious Ode suffers from a rather too conscientious attempt to portray in an idiom not very well adapted to it the Bacchic frenzy of the poem. Mr. Herbert Heyner sang the solo part, which is, like all that the composer does, well written for the voice with real enthusiasm.

Placed between Elgar's Concerto for violoncello, in which Miss Beatrice Harrison played the solo, and the "Enigma" Variations, Constant Lambert's "The Rio Grande" provided just the right note of contrast. This brilliant rhapsody, in which the idioms and rhythms of contemporary dance music are cleverly subdued and turned to artistic account, has captured popular favour, and the excellent performance, which was given last night under the composer's direction with Mr. Angus Morrison as pianist, was received with enthusiastic applause. The work deserves its success, for, apart from the skill of its orchestration and its deft treatment of "up-to-date" ideas, it contains moments of authentic beauty, notably at the end, when the jazz and dancing have faded away and the music sinks to a romantic quiet. The Wireless Chorus and Miss Doris Owens, who sang the brief solo, performed their parts admirably. This was altogether the best performance of the evening.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM

### NEW DOORWAY FOR PUBLIC ENTRANCE

The main portico of the British Museum, designed by Sir Robert Smirke in the middle of last century, has long been masked by the glass "cage" about half its height which holds the outer pair of swing doors through which the public enter. This is now being removed, together with both pairs of swing doors, the Office of Works having designed a pair of wainscoat oak revolving doors which will render the "cage" unnecessary. While in theory the existing system should have kept the vestibule of the Museum free of draughts, it has not been infrequent for an inner and outer door to be swung open at the same time by different persons, so that the vestibule has become gusty and the glass door-panels occasionally smashed by a violent recoil. The new doors are 7ft. high and revolve on drums 6ft. 8in. across.

### *WARSHIPS AT SCARBOROUGH*

Two newly completed vessels of the Royal Navy with Yorkshire associations are to arrive to-day at Scarborough on a special visit until the 10th. One is the cruiser YORK, Captain W. N. Custance, which commissioned at Chatham on May 6 and is now in the Atlantic Fleet; the other is the sloop SCARBOROUGH, which also commissioned at Chatham, on August 8, for temporary service with the First Minesweeping Flotilla, before proceeding to the West Indies. The SCARBOROUGH is at present commanded by Lieutenant-Commander G. A. M. V. Harrison, late of the DUNDALK, but when she goes abroad Commander A. W. S. Agar, V.C., D.S.O., from the Plans Division, Admiralty, will command her. Commander Agar, who was promoted in 1925, after serving in the Royal Yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT, and has since qualified in staff duties, won the V.C. as a lieutenant in command of a coast motor-boat for skill and gallantry in making a successful attack on the Bolshevist cruiser OLEG on the night of June 17, 1919. His last service afloat was in command of the destroyer WITCH, in the Mediterranean, in 1926-27.

### *WIRELESS TELEPHONY ON CROSS-CHANNEL STEAMER*

Conversation between a cross-Channel steamer and London was for the first time held yesterday by wireless telephony supplied by the Marconi Company. The steamer was the Southern Railway's Canterbury, which is the special boat running in the "Golden Arrow" service between London and Paris. This is the first stage in an experimental scheme to see if it is possible for passengers by this service both on the trains and in the boats to converse by means of wireless telephony.

# Broadcasting

## THE PROGRAMMES

### PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Niedzielski will give a pianoforte recital to-night from the National station, when his programme will consist chiefly of compositions by Chopin and Strauss. Miss Eda Kersey (violin) and Miss Stiles-Allen (soprano) will be the soloists in a Beethoven programme at the Promenade Concert which is to be relayed from the Queen's Hall to the London Regional station at 8 p.m. Special pieces will be the "Egmont" Overture, the Violin Concerto, and Symphony No. 4 in B flat.

## PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, September 5, are as follows:—

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Strange People and Places, 1—Africa, by Lady Moore-Guggisberg. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

**12** :—Nancy Phillips (violin); Hinda Phillips (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Muriel Sotham (contralto); Seymour Dossor (tenor), **8** :—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Stiles-Allen (soprano); Eda Kersey (violin), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.45** :—Weather; News. **10** :—Regional News. **10.5** :—Midland Regional programme. **10.30-12** :—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 a.m.**: Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

**MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).**

**12** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Kennedy; Stanley Dobson-Hopper (baritone). **1.15-3** :—London Regional programme. **5.15** :—Children: The Charge of the Chessman—a Tale of a Chequered Career by Barbara Sleigh; songs by Marjorie Hoverd (soprano); James Donovan (saxophone); Scraps of History, the Marathon Race, 490 B.C., by William Hughes. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Kennedy; Charles Hedges (tenor). **7.30** :—Organ Recital, by T. W. North, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. **8** :—London Regional programme. **9.45** :—Weather; News. **10** :—Midland News. **10.5** :—Dance Music. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

**ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.15** :—Scottish News. **10.25-11** :—National programme.

**BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).**

**10.15-10.30 a.m.** :—The Daily Service. **12** :—The Radio Quartet. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—The Orchestra; Martha Dick (contralto), John Hartley (Oboe and Cor-Anglais). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Miss Ella Moore: Weather; News. **6.40** :—Brahms' Pianoforte Trios, played by the Budapest Trio. **7-7.20** :—Harvest Time, by Mr. C. Abbott. **7.25** :—Travellers' Tales, by Mr. Stanley Casson, from Plymouth.

**7.45** :—A Pianoforte Recital by Niedzielski. **8.15** :—Forbes Randolph's Kentucky Singers; Mary Willetts (selected poems); Maurice Toubas, violin and saw solos; Clapham and Dwyer, in another spot of bother; The Seventh Heaven, a Chinese fantasy by Frank Cochrane and Dion Titheradge; Music by Arthur Wood; with Frank Cochrane, Maurice Evans, Olive Groves, Charles Wade, and Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra. **9.45** :—Weather; News. **10** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10.15** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **10.25-11** :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **11-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 a.m. (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

**LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).**

**11-11.30 a.m.** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Muriel Sotham (contralto); Seymour Dossor (tenor), **8** :—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Stiles-Allen (soprano); Eda Kersey (violin), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.45** :—Weather; News. **10** :—Regional News. **10.5** :—Midland Regional programme. **10.30-12** :—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 a.m.**: Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

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# Imperial and Foreign News

## THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

### FEDERAL CABINET'S PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 4

The prevailing uncertainty concerning the Federal Government's intentions regarding the balancing of the Budget in order to meet the threatened deficit of £9,000,000 is expected to be dispelled to-morrow, when the Cabinet meets again in Melbourne. The failure of the Cabinet to reach a decision at Canberra on Tuesday led to the spread of many rumours, the most persistent being that Senator Daly, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Mr. Anstey, Minister for Health, and Mr. Barnes and Mr. Beasley, Ministers without portfolio, had opposed the calling together of Parliament to discuss the reduction of salaries, and that they insisted on the banks reducing overdraft charges.

Since then, however, a proposal arising out of the interview on September 1 between Sir Otto Niemeyer and Mr. Duggan, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, for a conference between workers' and employers' organizations and the associated banks to consider a reduction in prices, wages, and interest has been given prominence, and this has somewhat eased the Cabinet position. The prospect of an agreement being reached to-morrow is still further brightened by the suggested tax on interest on all earnings, including loans, though whether this means that foreign loans are to be included is not clear. The price of these concessions to the Cabinet extremists is said to be an early meeting of Parliament and a reduction in Ministerial, Parliamentary, and Civil Service salaries of at least 10, and possibly of 12½ per cent.

### DIFFICULTIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

#### SIR O. NIEMEYER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, SEPT. 4

Sir Otto Niemeyer, in a statement made before his departure for New Zealand to-day, said that Australia would surmount her difficulties, which were nothing like so big as the troubles which other countries with fewer natural advantages had conquered.

He did not feel the slightest doubt about the future of Australia if the right steps were taken, but those would be neither pleasant nor popular. He did not consider that pessimism contributed to Australia's difficulties; on the contrary Australians would have to be more pessimistic. He thought they were only beginning to realize what they were up against. He had not, he said, been in Australia as an Official Receiver, as was widely thought. Neither he nor the Bank of England had the slightest monetary interest in the situation.

Customs dues and sales tax revenues were dropping because people were poor, Sir Otto continued. He did not think the position could be retrieved by increasing taxation. Costs must come down, and these included Governmental expenses. Referring to reports of a movement to persuade the Federal Government to repudiate the decisions of the Melbourne conference, he said he was acting on the assumption that those decisions would be carried out. He considered they were necessary decisions, and it would be necessary to give them effect. The longer it took to give effect to them the worse it would be.

He would not, he said, rule out the possibility of reducing interest as well as wages. Future conversions at cheaper rates depended entirely on the Australians themselves. At present it was a little difficult to see how it could be done, because the Australians themselves had forced rates so high. He would return to Australia at the end of September at the request of the Commonwealth Bank and the Federal Government and would stay several weeks.

Following upon the difficulties within the Federal Cabinet Mr. Bird, secretary of the New South Wales section of the Australian Labour Party, has issued a statement. He said:—

The party not only expects but calls upon the united wisdom of the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party to devise other means to meet Commonwealth obligations than the reduction of the workers' wages. Automatically, therefore, we shall support those members who are prepared to devise other means.

This attitude will also distinguish the party's policy for the State elections, which are now expected to be held on October 25. In the meantime the State Parliament will not reassemble.

### MR. SCULLIN AND THE BUDGET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 4

Before his departure this morning Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, who is on his way to attend the Imperial Conference in London, while declining to comment on the possibility of his return to Australia, stated that it was essential that the Budget should be balanced in accordance with the pledge given to Sir Otto Niemeyer.

He hoped that there would be no need to re-summon Parliament (which would be necessary in the event of the imposition of new taxation in consequence of the deficiency in revenue) during his absence.

He spoke of the importance which Australia attached to the Imperial Conference, whose decisions would not only be vital in the long run for the development of the economic unity of the Empire, but would bear largely on the Commonwealth's immediate difficulties.

### W. AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, SEPT. 4

The Government Statistician estimates that there are 4,208,998 acres under wheat this year, or 426,170 acres more than last year. This increase is a record for the State. It is expected that of the total area sown approximately 3,980,000 acres will be stripped for grain. Wheat-growers total 10,000, as compared with 9,500 in 1929.

Farmers are perturbed at the fall in the price of wheat and want a guarantee of 4s. a bushel for this season's crop. They declare that when such an authority as Sir Otto Niemeyer expects a further fall in wheat prices it is patent that some immediate assistance is necessary to save the industry.

### N.S.W. AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

SYDNEY, SEPT. 4.—A three days' conference of delegates from New South Wales agricultural societies and kindred organizations has been held here.

SIR SAMUEL HORDERN, the chairman, said that the conference presented an opportunity of formulating a workable plan to assist Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendations for the return of the old stability and prosperity. He referred strongly to the economic handicap which the legislative and financial policies of recent years imposed upon producers. The conference discussed plans for the standardization of primary products. A leading exporter declared that the adoption of Canada's method of standardisation and bulk handling would treble Australia's wheat output in five years.—*Reuter.*

## ADELAIDE STRIKE

### STATE GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 4

The waterside workers, ignoring the Government's ultimatum did not resume the unloading of coal this morning, and the employers placed gangs of volunteers on board two steamers. The waterside workers said the reason for their refusal was that they made it a condition that volunteers in the tugboats must first be withdrawn. The shipowners delayed substituting volunteers in the coal boats until this afternoon, but when labour was sought in the trade unionists' pick-up yard the doors were found closed and the place was deserted. Ninety waterside workers abandoned the coal ship Kooliga nine days ago, and the Government, as a coal importer, has to pay £900 demurrage. Merchandise is accumulating in the wharf sheds, and it was stated to-night that employers intend sending for carters from Adelaide to-morrow to remove it.

Mr. Hill, the State Premier, this afternoon introduced a Bill giving the Government powers to ensure the safety of the public. The legislation is to be effective for six months and enforceable by proclamation. The powers conferred include the prohibition and regulation of the sale of alcoholic liquor, taking control of any industry or business for the provision of goods, and services for maintaining transport and securing the essentials of life for the community. The Premier caused a sensation when he read a telegram handed to him by a trustworthy public servant stating:—

The International Class War Prisoners Committee will willingly undertake the legal defence and maintenance of dependents of any class-war prisoner convicted and imprisoned. The international committee gladly associates itself with the heroic fighters in the counter-offensive against capitalism begun at Adelaide under rank-and-file leadership, which must spread to all parts and all sections of the working class until victory is achieved. Long live rank-and-file leadership directed by rank-and-file council.—(Signed) Arthur Ray, President; H. J. Moxton, Secretary.

One member stated that Arthur Ray was a member of the Federal Parliament. The Premier said he would like to give the mysterious Council of Action a more appropriate name.

I would call it the Council of Friction or Destruction, he said. I am sorry, the Premier continued, that many loyal citizens and trade unionists have been led astray and caught in this web of permitting such an organization to control the Port Adelaide dispute. The present outbreak is only an excuse for the Communist movement to get a fast hold on South Australia, but no member of the Labour Party is associated with it. In moving the second reading of this Bill I appeal to the reason and loyalty of the whole community.

A document was taken by the police from a dwelling in the metropolitan area showing the presence of an organized Communist Party in Australia. South Australia is "No. 5 district."

## MEDITERRANEAN FLEET CRUISE

### TURKISH OBJECTIONS TO COASTAL VISITS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 4

In the course of their summer cruise units of the Mediterranean Fleet, including battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, have during the past four years visited Turkish islands and bays on the Aegean. This year the Turkish Government has notified the British Embassy that it cannot see its way to allow the visits, which are due to take place this month and in October, to Budrum, Marmaris, Iasus Bay, and Ayas Bay [on the south-west coast of Anatolia]. The British ships will, however, be allowed to visit Imbros if they so desire.

No reasons are given for the refusal, but it is said that the Turkish Government is averse to these visits becoming annual affairs. This somewhat unexpected refusal on the part of the Turkish Government will entail some changes in the plans of the Mediterranean Fleet during the next few weeks.

## EAST AFRICAN INDIANS AND FEDERATION

### PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, SEPT. 3

The Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress has protested by telegraph to the Secretaries of State for India and for the Colonies, and also to the Governments of India and Kenya, against the speech of Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, at the opening of the Legislature at Mombasa, as reported in *The Times* on July 14.

The Committee declares that the speech was irreconcilable with Sir Edward's position as Governor in view of his responsibility to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government impartially, and that the tone of his speech was more becoming that of a European settler expressing opposition to Government policy.

The Executive Committee also expresses the view that the recent assurance given by the Kenya Government to elected members that no change in the native policy arising out of the White Paper memorandum would be made without reference to the Legislative Council is opposed to the principles of Crown Colony government, and the instructions issued by the Imperial Government. The resolution requests the Secretary of State to give special instructions to the Governor of Kenya to apply the principles of native policy contained in the memorandum and hopes that no deviation will be allowed as a result of the "unconstitutional assurance of the Kenya Government."

## LABOUR IN PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society have issued a statement signed by Mr. J. H. Harris (Parliamentary Secretary of the Society), Mr. H. W. Nevinson, and others on labour conditions in Portuguese West Africa. The statement refers in particular to a report from Consul-General Smallbones contained in a document issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. The Consul-General said:—

"The wages payable to native labourers under contract are fixed by Government. The hut tax at present is about equal to the salary for four months. These wages are low in proportion to the tax and they are also low in proportion to the price of trade goods. Generally the natives can grow or gather enough produce for sale to the traders to pay the tax and to buy their necessities, and they have little economic incentive to hire themselves out for these wages. The intervention of the authorities, therefore, becomes necessary to supply the plantations with labour. The natives of Angola are good workers and engage themselves freely when comparatively remunerative work is offered to them."

This is interpreted by the writers of the statement to imply the development by the Portuguese Government of a system of forced labour for private profit, but they conclude with the hope "that better counsels will prevail, and that the humane and lofty principles of Portuguese legislation will be applied administratively, in actual fact."

A full-grown Himalayan black bear, belonging to an itinerant mendicant, broke loose at Shikarpur Town on Wednesday, and caused terror among the people for several hours. The police eventually killed the animal, and carried it through the streets triumphantly to the police station in order to allay the fears of householders who were hiding behind locked doors.

## NAVAL LIMITATION

### MR. ALEXANDER'S VISIT TO ROME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, SEPT. 4

The First Lord of the Admiralty arrived in Rome this morning from Naples. Mr. Alexander, who was accompanied by Mrs. Alexander and Miss Alexander and by Rear-Admiral Chetwode, was met at the station by Admiral Sirianni, Minister of Marine, and by Admiral Burzagli, head of the General Staff of the Italian Navy, as well as by representatives of the British Embassy.

Later in the day Mr. Alexander went to the Ministry of Marine, where he had a long conversation with Admiral Sirianni. The conversation was, I understand, characterized by the cordial feeling which was established between Mr. Alexander and Admiral Sirianni at their numerous meetings during the Naval Conference in London. Although no statement has been made about to-day's conversation, it is generally presumed that among the matters discussed was the progress of naval disarmament and the continuation of the work begun at the London Conference. The two Ministers will have an opportunity of a further exchange of views to-morrow, when Mr. Alexander will be the guest of Admiral Sirianni at luncheon.

NAPLES, SEPT. 4

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta last night entertained the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander at dinner in the Castle of Capodimonte. Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd were among the guests.

## TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

### FRENCH AIRMEN AT DALLAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4

Captain Costes and M. Bellonte, the French Transatlantic airmen, took off from Curtiss Field in the aeroplane Question Mark at 7.55 this morning on a non-stop flight to Dallas, Texas.

Plans are being made for them to undertake a "goodwill flight" round the United States after their visits to Dallas and Washington.

Last night Captain Costes and M. Bellonte, accompanied by Colonel Lindbergh, attended a banquet given by the German-American Conference in honour of Herr von Gronau and his three companions in the Transatlantic flight by way of Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador. The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Deutschland über Alles," and the "Marseillaise" one after the other, and then the French and German airmen made brief speeches of mutual congratulation. "I want to tell you," said Captain Costes, "that we airmen are one great family."

DALLAS (TEXAS), Sept. 4.—Captain Costes and M. Bellonte arrived here at 5.30 this evening.—*Exchange.*

## D'ANNUNZIO AND AIR PILOTS

### PRAISE FOR MISS SPOONER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 4

The *Popolo d'Italia* publishes to-day a message from Gabriele D'Annunzio to the pilots who flew in the air race round Italy. During the race D'Annunzio made one of his now rare public appearances, and welcomed the pilots as they landed at an aerodrome near Lake Garda. The message is in the form of a long letter, and occupies the first two pages of the newspaper, where it is reproduced in a facsimile of the poet's own handwriting. War memories, incitements to daring, praises of flying, and references to individual pilots all find a place in the letter, which is written in the poet's loftiest style.

D'Annunzio recalls at one point that the first ring he ever gave from his finger was to the "young English victor" in the Schneider Trophy Race at Venice, and that the second was sent by the poet to another English winner in England. "But," the letter continues, "it is a fine thing that the race from which sprang the daring and pertinacious hero Segrave should have sent into the skies of Italy —*aetheris arces*—such an admirable combatant as Miss Spooner." He continues:—"What has been stupidly said about her bluntness is not true. When I stooped beneath the wing of her machine I saw a great flame of gladness on the well-shaped features of the face set on a strong but slender neck. Amid the uproar I shouted to her the first verse of the Ode to a Skylark: 'Hail to thee, blithe Spirit.' She laughed. Then I thought that perhaps she was not familiar with the poet of Adonais or of Halcyon; 'Teach me half the gladness that Thy brain must know.' How that gladness pleased me!"

## LEAGUE AND REFUGEES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 4

The Inter-Governmental Refugee Advisory Commission considered yesterday a report from the Secretary-General of the League on the organization of the refugee work.

This raised the question whether the international work on behalf of Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean, and Turkish refugees, the provisional maintenance of which was considered desirable, should be carried on pending the final liquidation by an independent department within the framework of the League, or by a temporary section of the Secretariat.

The Commission decided to divide the work, and discussed the constitution of the autonomous organization which would deal with the material assistance of the refugees. On a proposal of Mr. Golden, of the British Refugee Committee, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, of the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants, the Commission decided to request the League Assembly to launch an appeal in favour of refugee children.

## INDIAN MAIL ROBBED BY ARMED GANG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4

Last night a gang, armed with revolvers and daggers, attacked a horse-drawn mail van near Rajshahi [Eastern Bengal] and, after overpowering the driver and the accompanying peon, decamped with the mail bags. Part of the mail was recovered by the police, who were called and found the bags in a jungle near the scene of the robbery. Several arrests have been made.

## R.A.F. AEROPLANES IN COLLISION

The Air Ministry announces that, as a result of a collision near Aqra, Iraq, between two Wapiti machines of No. 30 (Bomber) Squadron, Mosul, on Wednesday, No. 155269 Leading Aircraftman James Cooper, a passenger in one of the aircraft, was killed. The pilot, Flying Officer Hugh Lindsay McCulloch, was not injured.

Flying Officer Charles Peter Hanlon, the pilot of the other machine, was slightly injured, and his passenger, No. 358748 Leading Aircraftman Thomas Walter Kent, was seriously injured.

## THE FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES

### 50,000 MEN IN SIX DAYS' BATTLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 4

The autumn manoeuvres of the French Army in Lorraine began to-day under the direction of General Brécard, a member of the Supreme Council of War and Military Governor of Strasbourg. The zone of operations lies between the Meurthe and the Sarre, a woodland area intersected by the Marne Canal, constituting a quadrilateral formed by Bayon and Badonviller, on the south, and by Nomeny and Fénétranger, on the north.

The general idea of the manoeuvres presupposes the advance of an enemy force across the Vosges, south of Donon, and its concentration on the line Charmes - Rambervillers - Raon l'Etape, south of Lunéville, with its centre

resting on the Meurthe at Raon. To oppose this advance, a strong defensive force is being concentrated in the northern sector of the area along the line Conflans-Metz-St. Avold. It is assumed that the "enemy" are preparing to seize the height of Morhanger, thus threatening the right flank of the position of the defending force, and covering troops have therefore been thrown forward with headquarters at Dieuze, to hold the enemy in check until the concentration of the defence can be completed. It will be the object of the invaders to drive in the covering troops, and to attack the main defensive force before their position has been consolidated.

The whole operation will, it is understood, constitute a battle of six days' duration. About 50,000 men of all arms will be engaged, including cavalry, infantry, field and heavy artillery, tanks, armoured cars, and, for the first time in French Army manoeuvres, motor-cycles with side-car attachment. The principal aim of the manoeuvres is to restore in the French Army the spirit of a war of movement. Thus an important part will be played in these manoeuvres by a division of cavalry, organized in accordance with modern ideas of military needs. There will be two brigades of two mounted regiments; a regiment of Dragoons, of which two squadrons will be conveyed in caterpillar cars and one in motor-lorries; horse artillery and heavy guns drawn by motor traction, armoured cars, cyclists, telegraphists, and a pontoon section, and a detachment of motor-cyclists. The division of cavalry thus organized will comprise 8,000 men and 8,000 horses, 500 motor-driven vehicles, and 400 horse-drawn vehicles.

The handling of so large and diverse a force presents much difficulty, particularly having regard to the difference in speed of the various units. For example, the average speed of the mounted troops is about five miles an hour, of the caterpillar cars about 20 miles an hour, of the motor-lorries about eight miles an hour, and of the armoured cars 25 miles an hour.

The attacking force under General Dufieux, who is directing operations from his headquarters at Bruyères, in the Vosges, and the defending force, under the command of General Mittelhausser, whose headquarters are at Dieuze, reached their respective positions last evening. At midnight light cavalry were sent out to reconnoitre the position. It is expected that they will come into contact with the enemy in the forest of Parroy, north-east of Lunéville, and that a general engagement will develop to-morrow. Marshal Pétain, Vice-President of the Supreme Council of War, has reached Lunéville to watch the operations, and many foreign military attachés are also assembled in the town.

The manoeuvres in the Alps of Haute-Maurienne came to an end at noon yesterday. The attacking force, under General Dosse, reached the outskirts of Modane, but failed to enter the town, which was stubbornly defended, but, on the other hand, Colonel Lamson, commanding the defenders, was powerless to drive the invaders over the frontier. In the later stages of the manoeuvres the use of tanks was abandoned owing to the difficulty of negotiating the pine forests and the steep and rocky paths of the mountain sides.

## LEAGUE WIRELESS STATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 4

An agreement has been reached between Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company and the subsidiary company, the International Standard Electric Corporation, the Compagnie Générale de Telegraphie sans Fil (France), the Telefunken Company (Germany), and Messrs. Philips Lamps Company (Holland) upon the terms of a contract for the construction near Geneva for the League of Nations of short-wave transmitting and receiving stations, including eventually a wireless telephone station. The terms of the contract will now be submitted to the Secretary-General of the League.

## AEROPLANE SALVED BY SUBMARINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 4

The aeroplane B 150, belonging to the aviation centre of Palyvestre, was salved from the Bay of Garonne by a submarine yesterday. The aeroplane had fallen into the water owing to engine trouble, and the crew had been saved by some fishermen when the submarine Ramazotti came to the surface near by.

Seeing that the aeroplane was sinking, the officer in command submerged his ship and managed to come to the surface again exactly under the aeroplane, so that it was supported by the deck of the submarine. He then brought the submarine and aeroplane safely into port.

## ENGLISH TOURIST KILLED IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4.—One English tourist was killed and three seriously injured to-day in a motor accident near Steenstrate on the road between Ostend and Ypres. The names of the victims are given as Mr. Mackenzie Wood, of Birmingham, killed; Mr. William Percy, of Nottingham, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Moody, of Somerset, injured. All three injured were taken to hospital at Ostend.—*Reuter.*

## THE REICH AND THURINGIA

### CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 4

In the long drawn out dispute between the Reich and the State of Thuringia, Herr Wirth, the Reich Minister of the Interior, has scored another point off his National-Socialist (Fascist) opponent, Herr Frick, the Thuringian Minister of the Interior.

Herr Wirth, it will be recalled, upheld his predecessor's decision to withhold Reich subsidies for the upkeep of the Thuringian police until the Thuringian Government had cleared itself of the suspicion that an attempt was being made to bring the force under National-Socialist influence, and ensure its being a neutral if not an actively helpful body in case of a "putsch" against the State. The appointment by Herr Frick of persons with National-Socialist sympathies to high police posts aggravated the conflict. The Thuringian Government failed to obtain from the Supreme Court a provisional injunction restraining the Reich from withholding subsidies pending the Court's decision in the dispute, which has not yet been given.

In the meantime Thuringia was not in serious straits because it had in hand advances on account of the police subsidies amounting to over 600,000 marks (£30,000). But Herr Wirth demanded the reimbursement of this sum. The Thuringian Government refused. Yesterday Herr Wirth wrote to Herr Dietrich, the Reich Minister of Finance, requesting him to deduct the amount from Thuringia's share of the tax revenue collected by the Reich and distributed to the Federal States. Much to the indignation of Thuringia and its friends Herr Dietrich has promptly written to inform the State Premier that he is stopping the 600,000 marks out of Thuringia's revenue account.

## WOMEN PICKETS IN BOMBAY

### CONGRESS WAR COUNCIL'S EXPERIMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 4

The Congress War Council to-day posted women pickets outside the Army and Navy Stores. This is stated to be an experiment which will be repeated only if the police arrest the pickets. The War Council is also considering how best to picket polling booths in the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council.

Special arrangements are being made to observe the beginning of the fifth month of Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment. The programme for the first day includes the manufacture of salt on the seashore. Large numbers of released prisoners who were arrested during the salt raid at Wadala last June, before the monsoon began, are now returning to Bombay.

## THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB ROBBERY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4

Arising out of the recent robbery of funds at the Calcutta Turf Club there have now been three arrests. Mr. F. J. Binning and Mr. G. Durham, officials connected with the totalisator, are on trial, and yesterday the police arrested Mr F. P. Fraser, manager of the totalisator.

The robbery in question was committed between Saturday, August 9, and the following Monday. The funds, which were taken from a safe in the Turf Club, consisted of the whole sum taken by the totalisator and the gate money at the race meeting on August 9, and amounted to £13,500. The strong room bore no signs of having been tampered with.

## ESPIONAGE CHARGES IN BULGARIA

### SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, SEPT. 4

For some days past there have been rumours in Sofia of the discovery of a serious case of espionage. As the Press had been ordered to remain silent so as not to interfere with the action of the military and civil police the rumours grew. Scores of officers, several high police officials, and two Foreign Ministry officials were said to have been arrested, and some foreigners, one a diplomatic representative, were supposed to be implicated.

From an authoritative source I am informed that these rumours relate to military espionage alleged to have been conducted on behalf of Yugoslavia by a small group of officers of the Chancellery, the War Ministry, and the General Staff of the south-west military zone, which includes nearly all the Bulgaro-Yugoslav frontier. Watch had been kept for some time, and last week one of the group, Lieutenant Alexieff, was arrested. He tried to commit suicide by opening a vein, but was prevented, and then denounced as his accomplice and leader Colonel Marinopolski, who was thought to be a partisan of M. Volkoff and is a relative of the Minister of War. Colonel Marinopolski, who had aroused suspicion by frequent journeys to Paris, committed suicide immediately after his arrest by hanging himself with his belt in the police prison. He left a letter protesting his innocence and stating that he was a victim of intolerable blackmail. I am informed that a third officer involved in the affair was killed while resisting arrest.

Later M. Dikoff, the Assistant Chief of the State Security Police, to whose efforts the discovery of the alleged espionage was due, was arrested on allegations by the accused, together with other police officers, including a Chief of the Political Police, but it is stated that M. Dikoff was able to prove that the charges against him were those of interested parties, and he was released.

Espionage during the last few years has been directed not only to obtaining confidential information about the Bulgarian Army, but also to denouncing all Macedonian revolutionary movements. The Macedonians appear to have taken a great part in the surveillance and discovery of the spies. The affair has made a deplorable impression throughout the country and called forth strong criticism of Yugoslavia.

## THE DICTATORSHIP IN YUGOSLAVIA

### PLANS FOR A NEW PARTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 4

There will be military celebrations in Belgrade this week-end on the occasion of the birthday on Saturday of Crown Prince Peter. New Yugoslav colours will be presented to all the regiments, and, according to a statement issued by the Minister of War, the display will demonstrate the strength of Yugoslavia to all whom it may concern. The Government is also marking the occasion by calling to Belgrade all the members of the newly appointed Banat Councils, who will, it is expected, take heed of the "military discipline" they will witness. Recalling previous declarations, the Cabinet affirms that henceforth it must be regarded as a homogeneous body.

It is thought in many quarters here that during these manifestations the first step will be taken towards the creation of a national party—similar to the Fascist Party in Italy—a party which would unite all elements willing to support the Dictatorship. The Prime Minister will make a speech to-morrow, which will be broadcast.

An explosion occurred on Wednesday at the foundry works of Krupps at ESSEN. Eleven workmen were injured.—*Reuter.*

# Telegrams in Brief

Sir Henry Chilton, the first British Ambassador to CHILE, arrived in Santiago de Chile on Wednesday evening and had a cordial official reception.

The instruments of ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty were exchanged at ANGORA yesterday between Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador, and the Turkish Government.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has been advised of the accession of the IRISH FREE STATE to the Geneva (1926) Protocol for the abolition of the use of poison gases in war.

The R.A.F. Iris flying-boat, which reached LISBON from Gibraltar on Monday, was unable to leave on Wednesday morning for want of a favourable wind. It left for Plymouth at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Press Association was informed at the Admiralty last night that H.M.S. Bacchus, a store carrier, had arrived at GIBRALTAR slightly damaged as the result of a collision with another ship, the Shahristan.

A Hudson's Bay Company's schooner which left VANCOUVER, B.C., recently, carried what is believed to be the first ice cream freezer to pass through Behring Straits. It appears that the Eskimos have developed a taste for ice cream.—*Reuter.*

Our PARIS Correspondent says that Mlle. Maryse Bastié has beaten the endurance record for women air pilots held by Mlle. Lena Bernstein by 1 hour 42min. 2sec. When she landed yesterday she had been flying for 37 hours 28min. 57sec.

Replying to a petition from 17,000 residents on the RAND who asked him to return to politics, Mr. Tielman Roos, now a Judge of Appeal, says that, although his health has improved, medical advice makes it impossible for him to re-enter public life at the present time.

As the Ruhr coal-owners' and miners' unions again failed to reach an agreement on the question of wages at yesterday's conference at ESSEN, the official arbitrator issued an award under which the present wage tariff will be extended from September 30 to the end of the year.

An Etruscan tomb has been discovered in the palace of San Paolo, near Nepi. The entrance, which was closed with two huge blocks of tufa, leads into a large chamber containing three sarcophagi. On the side is a niche containing a vase filled with bones, while on the floor were found earthenware pots perfectly intact.

An Austrian airman yesterday discovered the VIENNA-ZURICH passenger and mail aeroplane which had been missing since Tuesday. It lay amid the rocks on the north-eastern slope of the Krottenkopf massif, not far from Garmisch Partenkirchen. The machine on this occasion carried no passengers. Rescue parties have gone to the wreck.

Mr. Patrick Joseph Tuohy, who was found asphyxiated by gas in an apartment house in Riverside Drive, NEW YORK, was a painter of portraits and decorative compositions. Born in 1894, the son of a Dublin doctor, he was formerly professor of painting at the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art, and was a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

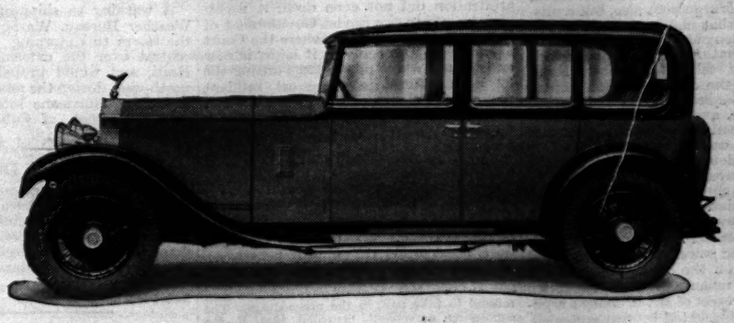
The fifth International Congress of Consulting Engineers affiliated with the Federation Internationale des Ingenieurs-conseils, of Brussels, and attended by the representatives of 12 associations, was opened in VIENNA yesterday by the Austrian Minister of Trade. The British Association of Consulting Engineers is represented by Professor Taylor, of London.

## SERIOUS FLOODS IN ASSAM

SHILLONG (ASSAM), Sept. 4.—Over 100,000 people are reported to be affected by floods caused by a sudden rise in the river Brahmaputra in the Nowgong district.

The districts of Bokoni and Laokhoa are particularly affected. It is stated that in certain places the water has reached the housetops, and in other districts granaries and cattle have been washed away. Communications have been interrupted owing to breaches in the railway line and the public roads. Officials have been deputed for rescue work.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page



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# PENSIONS AT 60

## T.U.C. CLAIM

## IMPRACTICABLE DEMANDS

## "A WILD DAY'S WORK"

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 4

The Trades Union Congress to-day has shown signs of panic in the discussions on unemployment and rationalization. As the day has advanced it has steadily become more and more impracticable, and has demanded one ill-considered measure after another. Once or twice a rather timid word of warning has been given, and disregarded. The resolutions have been carried without a dissenting vote, although not always without a dissenting voice.

Mr. E. Bevin, after arguing with conviction that pensions sufficiently attractive to induce all workmen to retire from industry when 60 years of age were financially out of reach, weakly acquiesced in an alteration of his resolution which substituted 60 years for 65. Even Mr. A. J. Cook advised the Congress that reductions of working hours could not safely be made by the industries that sell their products in international markets except by international arrangements. But the objection went no farther, and did no good. Only 24 hours before the unions had heard from M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office, the friendly and unprejudiced advice to make sure that other countries would work not more than 48 hours a week before going on to reduce working time in this country still farther. The resolutions the Congress has unanimously approved to-day were those which M. Thomas had in mind at the time he spoke, and it was in them that he saw a danger to the stability of British industry.

### MR. BEVIN'S DILEMMA

Mr. Bevin was certainly in a difficulty when he made the decision that took all the force out of the resolution he had proposed. As introduced, the resolution drew attention to the danger of rationalization on disadvantageous lines that would injure the wage-earners. The unions were therefore urged to try to gain security by means of—

(1) A reduction of hours of work so as to limit the number of displacements;
(2) Compensation for those who would be displaced; and
(3) Adequate State pensions for persons of 65 years of age and over.

Mr. Bevin referred to the difference in the cost of providing pensions at that age and of making them available five years earlier, and said:—"I do not believe that a Labour or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to give you an adequate State pension at 60 for a long time to come." Presently there was a point of order. In the optimistic days of 1924 the Hull Congress adopted an Industrial Charter embodying its ideals. In order that the charter might be riveted on the Congress, it was included in standing orders. The charter included "adequate State pensions for all at the age of 60." Clearly, therefore, Mr. Bevin's motion was out of order, and to bring it into order he was allowed (though this also required a departure from the usual procedure) to substitute 60 for 65, and consequently to sponsor a proposal he knew to be financially unsound. Mr. Cook wanted Mr. Bevin to withdraw his argument also, but a misquotation of what had been said allowed Mr. Bevin to deny Mr. Cook's version. The fact remains that the Congress abandoned even a show of realism for idealism. From that moment the debate became unreal. The circumstances called for practical common sense, and when what the Congress said in vastly different circumstances six years ago carried the day the whole of this resolution was brought under the discredit of unreality.

After that, the Congress carried, with no more elucidation than Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., could give it, a demand that the Government should "take from the Bank of England the power to finance national requirements on the credit power of the nation, and undertake such authority itself." The weight of Mr. Bromley's argument can be illustrated by two sentences. So long, he said, as they left the control of credit to the banking interests, so long would the workers be left to grind out wealth like a squirrel in his cage, while the bankers held the key of the cage. It was high time the trade unions regulated the bankers. Mr. Bromley found a seconder in another member of his union, and without another speech in approval or criticism from either the body of the hall or the General Council the resolution was adopted.

### THE WORKING WEEK

Perhaps it was regarded as a pious resolution, but it fitted well in a wild day's work, of which the next act was a declaration that the normal working week should be reduced to 44 hours, inclusive of meal times (leaving only 39 hours of labour for day workers) and to six-hour shifts for process and shift workers, with wages that should at least maintain present standards of living. Here were means, according to Mr. Charles Dukes, M.P., of harnessing "a Niagara of production." It may be recalled that earlier in the week the Congress calmly demanded of the Government that it should find work on trade union conditions for all the able-bodied unemployed. Well, perhaps all that the Congress has done to-day has been to send to the members of the Government a rather elaborate reminder that they said they could and would bring unemployment under control!

Amid all this confused thinking the Miners' Federation brought in a resolution directing attention to the international character of the economic problems of the coalmining industry. It steadied the Congress, but only for a few minutes.

At a private session it was decided to reduce the affiliation fee from 3d. to 2d. a member, which will bring down the total annual income from £45,000 to £30,000. As a subsidy for the *Daily Herald* is no longer required, this sum will suffice for administrative expenses at the present rate.

⁂ The proceedings of the Congress are reported on page 14.

## INVALIDS

Canon Newbolt, of St. Paul's Cathedral, who is lying seriously ill at his house in Amen-court, E.C., was reported last night to be a little stronger.

Mr. W. Mackinder, M.P., was stated to be a great deal worse last evening.

It was stated yesterday that there was no change in the condition of Mr. H. Gosling, M.P.

# THE ANDREE RELICS

## CONTENTS OF THE BOAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, SEPT. 4

The Scientific Commission at Tromsö engaged in examining the relics of the Andrée expedition this morning issued a statement in which it was said that a further search of Andrée's clothing resulted in no new finds calculated to throw further light on the fate of the expedition. In Andrée's pockets, however, were a number of cartridges for his gun, also a box of matches and a clasp knife. Subsequently Strindberg's body was examined. In one of his pockets was a lead pencil.

Indications afforded by the examination of the relics seem to strengthen the belief that Andrée outlived Strindberg, as things belonging to Strindberg were found in Andrée's pockets. These were recognized by M. Strindberg, the sculptor, as belonging to his brother.

Examination of the contents of the canvas boat has begun. It was found to be filled with the equipment of the expedition. At one end of the boat was found the expedition's library, consisting of nautical and trigonometrical tables, maps, and a copy of the magazine *Ymer*, containing an article by Andrée describing his expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896, when he was obliged to forgo his balloon ascent. Lying among the books was the preserved body of a rare white bird. In a tin container was a type-written roll of paper, which included an article written by Professor A. G. Nathorst. Of the expedition's guns, a double-barrelled rifle was found in the boat, and another rifle was found beside Andrée's body. Examination of the contents of the boat is expected to be finished to-day.

## PREPARATIONS AT STOCKHOLM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 4

The Government is considering how best the homecoming of Andrée shall be observed. All the plans made will turn on one settled point—namely, that the arrangements must be such as to enable every Swede who so desires to have the opportunity to take part in the ceremony. The gunboat Svensksund, which will bring the bodies from Tromsö to Stockholm, will stop at Gothenburg *en route* for a short time.

On arrival here it is expected that the hearses in which the coffins will be placed will go in procession through the city to some large open space, where a service will be conducted.

We give to-day a page of pictures showing some of the Andrée relics found on White Island.

# LENA GOLDFIELDS AWARD

## SOVIET PRESS COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 4

Commenting on the award of the Arbitration Court in the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Soviet Government, the Moscow Press attempts to ridicule the Court's right to decide this question without the participation of the Soviet.

*Izvestia* declares that the decision cannot bind the Soviet Government. It says that the two gentlemen playing at arbitration did not even deem it necessary to inform the Soviet Government of the exact time and place where the Court assembled. The comedy, it adds, is now ended; the whole proceedings during the 22 days refuted in the most brilliant manner the claims of the so-called Court to arbitrate.

⁂ The Arbitration Court, consisting of Professor Otto Stutzer, of Freiberg Mining Academy, who was elected by both parties as "super-arbitrator," and Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., who was nominated by the Lena Company, found that the company had been prevented by the Soviet Government from carrying out the concession agreement signed in 1925, dissolved the agreement, and directed the Soviet Government to pay the company £12,965,000. The Soviet at first nominated M. Tchlenoff as its representative on the Arbitration Court, but at the last moment recalled him and refused to take part in the proceedings. The concession agreement provided that if the arbitrator of one party refuses to take part in the Court then "the matter in dispute is settled by the super-arbitrator and the other member of the Court on condition that such decision is unanimous." In paragraphs 14 and 15 of its award the Court says:—"As the Government persisted in wholly repudiating the Court and all the arbitration proceedings, the Court . . . fixed the next preliminary hearing for June 19, and on that date gave directions for the trial on August 6 in London at the Royal Courts of Justice. A copy of the order was duly sent to the Government. The Government did not, however, avail itself of the said liberty and did not attend the trial."

## VATICAN ORGAN'S VIEW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 4

The *Osservatore Romano*, which has been prosecuting its anti-Bolshevist campaign with indefatigable energy, publishes to-night a sarcastic note with regard to the Arbitration Court's award to the Lena Company. The Vatican organ, while tendering with some irony its "best wishes" to the creditors of the Soviet Government, recalls its warnings to the various States not to trust the "Godless." "Their conduct," says the writer, "does not in the least surprise us; it is perfectly logical not to recognize human tribunals when the Divine laws are denied."

## THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister left Dunrobin Castle yesterday, after his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for Loch Choir, near Lairg, where he will be the guest of the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry. It is understood that he will return to Lossiemouth to-day and will go to Balmoral to-morrow. The return journey will be made on Monday, and it is understood that he will leave Lossiemouth for London on Tuesday.

## JACK DIAMOND EXPELLED FROM GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 4

The Prussian authorities have ordered the expulsion of Jack Diamond, the New York gang leader, who was arrested when entering German territory at Aix-la-Chapelle on Monday. Early this morning Diamond, escorted by police, arrived at Bremen, where he is being kept under detention pending his deportation in a vessel leaving in a few days for the United States.

# SANTO DOMINGO HURRICANE

## CITY DEVASTATED

## GREAT LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4

A hurricane from the south-east struck Santo Domingo at 2 p.m. yesterday and razed half the buildings in the city, besides doing great damage in the surrounding country.

It is feared that there has been great loss of life, as the storm raged over the city for four hours with the wind at times reaching a force between 130 and 160 miles an hour. All local communications were destroyed and communication with the outside world was cut off for nearly 24 hours by the destruction of wireless towers and the land station of the submarine cable company.

One report which reached here to-day directly from Santo Domingo said that

the dead and injured numbered 900, another report said that 300 were killed and 900 injured. At the height of the storm the asylum for the insane collapsed, and those inmates who escaped death ran wild through the streets until they were caught by soldiers and police. The frail huts in the poorer quarters of the town disappeared as though they had never been, while most of the houses of the well-to-do were smashed into ruins.

The Dominican Government, through the State Department, Washington, has asked the Red Cross to send food, clothing, medicines, and tents to the island. One aeroplane carrying medical supplies reached Santo Domingo from San Juan, Porto Rico, at noon to-day.

The Porto Rico liner Coamo, with a number of passengers on board, was on her way to Santo Domingo when the storm came up. She turned back, and for seven hours experienced a terrific buffeting. Her engines raced at full speed without the ship making an inch of headway, and at one time she listed so badly that it was necessary to pump her supply of fuel oil from the port to the starboard bunkers to trim the ship. Everything movable was torn off her decks, including the hatches. For four hours the wind blew so hard and the rain was so thick that the captain never saw the foremast from the bridge. When she made port at San Juan this morning the captain said it had been almost a miracle she had not sunk.

The United States Government meteorologist at Miami, Florida, said this morning that the hurricane appeared to be moving north-westward toward the southern islands of the Bahama group, and that if it continued on its present course it would probably cause strong winds over the extreme south of Carolina to-morrow night.

A warning to shipping issued by the Weather Bureau, Washington, said that the storm this morning was apparently central over the extreme north-west of Haiti, and would probably move west-north-west during the next 24 to 36 hours, preserving hurricane intensity, near the northern coast of Cuba and towards Florida Straits.

## DAMAGE IN DOMINICA

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that 20 persons have been killed and great damage caused in Dominica by the hurricane. The wireless station has been demolished, and practically everything in the island has been damaged.—*Reuter.*

⁂ Yesterday's report was that two persons had been killed in Dominica.

# COAL MARKETING

## OWNERS' APPROVAL OF A CENTRAL SCHEME

A meeting of colliery owners in London yesterday approved in general terms the preparation of a central marketing scheme under the Coal Mines Act, 1930. A further meeting will be held soon.

The Coal Mines Act requires colliery owners to establish a central marketing scheme, and also district marketing schemes, within six weeks of the passing of the Act. A draft central scheme has been in existence since last autumn, but it needs amendment to meet the requirements of the Act. A meeting of representative colliery owners from all the coalfields which was held in London early last month went over the draft and noted the necessary amendments. At yesterday's meeting the draft was considered in its amended form.

## SUGGESTED FUSION OF LANCASHIRE PITS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 4

A suggested fusion of Lancashire collieries to bring them all under one management is not likely to advance beyond the tentative stage for at least another month.

The sponsors of the scheme state that no figures have yet been discussed, and that it will be impossible to make any announcement of details until further discussions have taken place. The idea came about as a result of the need for a marketing scheme required by the new Coal Mines Act. It is understood that the scheme may embrace more than 150 collieries, with a capital of £10,000,000. Mr. Joseph Ramsden, chairman of Manchester Collieries, Limited, is taking a prominent part in the development of the scheme.

## SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

Results of the Higher Certificate, School Certificate, and Lower Certificate Examinations held in July by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board (the "Joint Board") are published in *The Times Educational Supplement* to-day, with details of the "credits" obtained by candidates for the School Certificate.

Orders for the *Supplement* should be placed with the newsagent (price 3d.) or sent to the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (post free, 4d.).

# NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

## RAID PROBLEMS

## CONFERENCE AT PESHAWAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4

There will take place at Peshawar during the next few days an important conference concerning the situation on the North-West Frontier. The problem has already been the subject of much consultation and correspondence between the various authorities directly concerned.

The conference will be composed of Mr. E. B. Howell, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Pears, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, A.O.C.-in-Chief, R.A.F., India; Lieutenant-General Sir Cyril Deverell, C.G.S.; and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Cassels, G.O.C., Northern Command. Sir Cyril Deverell left Simla last night in order to have a preliminary discussion with Sir Robert Cassels. Mr. Howell and Sir Geoffrey Salmond are proceeding north to-night. They will travel in company in order to have discussions *en route*.

The immediate task of the conference is to consider what is the best policy to follow in the wake of the Afridi and Orakzai descent in the Tirah region. The conclusions of the conference will require subsequent consideration by the Government of India and his Majesty's Government. They will be awaited with the keenest interest not only by the inhabitants of Tirah, but by every tribal clan all along the line from Malakand to Baluchistan.

The situation is greatly complicated in various respects. One is the financial stringency bound to arise from the semi-anarchy into which the Congress campaign has thrown Indian trade. Another is that the agitation carried on on the frontier by Congress agents on the basis of the Sarda Child Marriage Act has spread well into Afghanistan, and in particular has caused a stir among the Afghan tribes immediately across the border.

QUETTA, Sept. 4.—Seventeen Afridis of the Frontier Police, stationed at the Khirgi police outpost, deserted with their arms and ammunition last Tuesday. They crossed the border, and it is now understood that they have been arrested by the Afghan authorities and sent to Kandahar.—*Reuter.*

## THE SIMON REPORT

### FINAL EXAMINATION IN SIMLA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4

The documents containing the views of all the Provincial Governments on the recommendations of the Statutory Commission have been sent to London, duplicates of them having been considered in Simla.

The Government of India is now engaged in the final examination of the Report and its proposals. In this task the Government has hitherto been much hindered by an epidemic of influenza, which had for some time been prevalent in Simla, and at one time three members of the Viceroy's Council were on the sick list.

The Executive Council to-day settled down to a programme of two meetings a day—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon—in order to complete its task. The Government's final dispatch will be sent by the air mail leaving India on September 16, so as to be in the hands of the British Government a full month before the Round-Table Conference assembles. Mr. H. G. Haig, recently Acting Home Member of the Government of India, who will be the representative of the Government at the Conference, will sail shortly afterwards.

## RESOLUTION OF CALCUTTA EUROPEANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4

The Calcutta Committee of the European Association has passed unanimously a resolution urging that no further attempts should be made to secure the co-operation of Congress at the Round-Table Conference, and that the Conference should be held in November as arranged, after which the British Government should pass a new Government of India Bill through Parliament and enforce it in India without regard to the opinion of Congress.

There are signs in various parts of India of a definite movement on the part of Indians to combat the effects of the Congress boycott. While the North Indian Chamber of Commerce has taken the most direct action in calling for Government measures against Congress in order to prevent the ruin of shippers and importers, meetings have been held at Patna and in Bihar at which the boycott has been denounced and a resolution taken to combat it. Traders everywhere are finding that the boycott, which was aimed at British goods, has had a most serious effect on all trades, and that the main sufferers are Indian shopkeepers and Indian employees. In Bengal the hand-weaving trade, in which thousands of families are employed in making the finest cotton cloths, is threatened with destruction. For the production of this cloth Indian yarns are not fine enough, and the workers are compelled to make it exclusively of British yarns, the use of which Congress workers are attempting to prohibit.

## THE PEACE PARLEYS

POONA, Sept. 4.—The peace discussions between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and the Congress leaders who are in gaol have now ended. Mr. Gandhi's final reply, which it is understood is of a negative character, will be delivered to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

## ATTACK ON POLICE

KHULNA (BENGAL), Sept. 4.—A police party stationed at the village of Daulahat were attacked by a mob this morning, as a result of which several of the policemen were injured. The police finally opened fire, but it is not known if there were any further casualties. An excise shop was destroyed where the incident occurred.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.—Dacca Hall, attached to the University there, was raided by the police this morning and several persons were arrested in connexion with the recent outrage.—*Reuter.*

# COMING LEAGUE MEETINGS

## DISCUSSION OF THE BRIAND SCHEME

### PALESTINE MANDATE

The Council of the League of Nations will begin its sixtieth Session next Monday, September 8, and on the same day will be held the first Conference of European States to discuss M. Briand's scheme for a European Federation. The eleventh ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League will be opened on Wednesday, September 10.

Both Council and Assembly will have before them matters of more than usual interest. The Council will have to consider the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the affairs of Palestine, in addition to its ordinary report on the work of its last Session. The Assembly will have before it the proposed amendments to the Covenant which are designed to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris, and the election of Judges is due to take place for the Permanent Court of International Justice. It will also have to consider the organization of the Secretariat of the League, as to which an inquiry was set on foot last year by the British delegation. Three States, Canada, Cuba, and Finland, retire by rotation from the Council, and the Assembly will elect their successors.

The proposed European Federation is not yet an item on the agenda of the Assembly, but it is expected to be made one after the preliminary discussions, which will begin on Monday. It seems likely in any case to be the dominating theme of discussion behind the scenes at Geneva, and the question of disarmament is, of course, also sure to be much discussed.

Other matters which are certain to be brought up in the course of the discussion on the report of the work of the League during the past year are the proposed scheme of financial assistance to nations victims of aggression, and adherence to the General Act, which greatly extends the scope of arbitration in international disputes.

Mr. Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who will lead the British delegation, arrived at Geneva last evening. With him was Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

## EUROPEAN UNION

### FRENCH DESIRE FOR BRITISH COOPERATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 4

As the date for the discussion of M. Briand's memorandum on a Federal Union of Europe approaches, certain signs of nervousness are becoming apparent. Mr. Henderson's "brief but cordial" conversation with M. Briand yesterday has provided an opportunity to consider Franco-British relations as they will affect the debate at Geneva next week.

A *ballon d'essai* in the form of a scheme for the constitution of a European Federation drawn up by the International Juridical Union, let loose by the *Temps* a few days ago, never got very far. The most significant suggestion which it contained was that the federation should allow, and even encourage, the formation among its members of alliances between neighbouring States having interests in common. Such a clause would be of obvious importance to French foreign policy, and the *Temps*, in presenting the scheme, drew the particular attention of those who would be called upon to discuss the whole problem at Geneva to this point. This exhortation, however, passed unheeded, at least so far as the French Press was concerned, and the Juridical Union's timely elaboration of M. Briand's proposals provoked little or no discussion.

The fears and preoccupations of the supporters of federation are now being more precisely expressed. A formula, it is agreed, must be found by which Great Britain can join the federation without running the risk of becoming involved in questions which do not affect her own interest. M. Herriot, who not long ago was extremely reserved in his support of M. Briand's scheme, now urges the Foreign Minister in the columns of the *Ere Nouvelle* energetically to insist upon the adoption of a definite and precise programme at Geneva. His own suggestions for such a programme are not particularly constructive and may be summarized by the assertion of the necessity for a "supple, prudent, and patient" organization within the framework of the League. They contain, however, one positive recommendation—that the participation of Great Britain should be made easy.

The *Temps*, in a leading article which is obviously designed to be sedative and conciliatory, states the same principle in another form. No serious policy for the preservation of peace, it is said, which is not based upon Franco-British collaboration is conceivable. When every formula and combination have been considered one must always come back to the simple and elementary principle of the Entente Cordiale. The debate at Geneva, it considers, is bound to disperse certain apprehensions which are felt in London, and to prove that the creation of an organization to protect the peace and prosperity of Europe is an enterprise in which Great Britain is bound to collaborate.

## THE AMERICA'S CUP

### RACE TO BE BROADCAST

The B.B.C. announces that, atmospheric conditions permitting, a series of commentaries on the races for the America's Cup will be relayed from the United States and re-broadcast in the National programme between September 13 and 20.

It is announced by the B.B.C. that a description by Mr. Vernon Bartlett of the opening of the League of Nations Assembly will be relayed from Geneva next Wednesday at 11 a.m., approximately, in the National programme. Beginning on September 11, talks by members of the British delegation will be relayed from Geneva at 9.55 p.m. each Thursday during the meeting of the Assembly.

## NEW INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY

The King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Allan, at present H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, to be one of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Leonard Dunning. The appointment will take effect in December. Colonel Allan was formerly Chief Constable of Bootle (1919-20) and Chief Constable of Argyllshire (1920-27), and has been Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland from 1927.

# BIG FIRE AT WAPPING

## £250,000 DAMAGE

A great fire at Wapping-wall, E., last evening completely destroyed a warehouse and an immense quantity of cocoa beans, coffee beans, spices, cocoanut matting, and other goods contained in it. The roof and upper floors of a neighbouring warehouse, set alight by burning matter blown from the first, were also destroyed. The total amount of the damage done by fire and water was estimated to be over £250,000.

The premises involved were Metropolitan and New Crane Wharves, owned by Messrs. Weber, Smith, and Hoare, Limited. Smoke was first observed on the ground floor of a warehouse soon after 5 o'clock, when most of the staff had left for the day and the rest were just leaving. An alarm was raised, and the building was soon vacated. The fire spread very quickly, but for a time there seemed from outside to be little beyond dense clouds of smoke from the burning sacks of cocoa beans.

In view of the inflammable nature of the goods stored in the warehouse and in adjoining buildings a district fire call was circulated, and this was soon afterwards changed to a brigade call. An hour after the outbreak 25 motor-pumps and scores of firemen with hundreds of yards of hose were helping to put out the fire, while two of the river fire-floats were on their way. Mr. A. R. Dyer, Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, directed the work.

The smoke, intensified by the oil in the burning cocoa beans, poured from the building in great black clouds, which darkened the whole neighbourhood within a radius of about a quarter of a mile. The firemen, lined up with their hoses in the narrow Wapping Wall-street and on some foot bridges connecting the burning warehouse with another across the street, were at times blotted out from sight altogether. Other firemen, on duty at the pumps some distance from the fire, down wind, worked for over an hour completely enveloped in the black fog caused by the smoke. Complaints were made once or twice that the water pressure was inadequate, but it seemed that twice the quantity available could not have stopped the spread of the fire in the first building. The flames appeared through window after window, upwards floor by floor, and even the help of two powerful jets fed by the pumps of the floats, which drew direct from the river, did not serve to stop their steady advance.

### FALL OF THE ROOF

After nearly three hours there came a roaring crash from within the building, which told the firemen that the roof had fallen in. Flying glass, forced out by the collapse, cut the face of a young man standing opposite the building, but his injury was not serious. After the fall of the roof great flames shot high into the air and burned with increased violence, which, however, brought relief from the blinding smoke to the firemen. The neighbourhood was lighted up, and the roaring flames were reflected in the pools and running torrents of water in the street, in which floated tens of thousands of cocoa beans.

Sparks and pieces of burning matter filled the air all around the burning warehouse, and some of these soon after 8 p.m. set light to the roof of a second great warehouse building adjoining, which blazed fiercely within a few minutes. This building seemed to be dangerously close to a narrow street of small dwelling-houses, which came under a continuous shower of sparks. The occupants were all out and ready to vacate their homes at a moment's notice. Close by also was a large new block of tenement buildings, the residents in which in hundreds filled the central courtyard and lined the balconies all round the buildings. Many anxious faces could be seen in the glare of the fire, for it seemed that these onlookers' homes might be in danger if the wind should change; and the second warehouse, the nearer one to them, was well wrapped in flames before the firemen could redistribute their forces to deal with the new outbreak. By 10 o'clock, however, the fire was under control. It might have been very much more serious, for warehouses close to those which were destroyed contained stores of beeswax, tallow, and other inflammable materials.

### HOUSE DESTROYED AT BEAULIEU

Fire did much damage yesterday at Oldways, Beaulieu, in the New Forest, the home of Sir Thomas and Lady Troubridge.

The house is heavily timbered and thatched, and a strong breeze fanned the flames. Three brigades from Lymington, Hythe, and Exbury were called, but could do little. They had to run a hose through woodland to a pond a mile away. Three firemen were standing on a covered well when the cover collapsed and they fell about 8ft. A plank across the well saved them at this point, and they were hauled up still clasping the hose. Little of the building was left standing, and few of the contents were saved.

## MR. MONTAGU ON INDIA

### A FRANK DIARY

On Monday next *The Times* will begin the publication of a series of articles giving extracts from a very frankly written diary kept by the late Mr. Edwin Montagu while he was visiting India as Secretary of State in 1917-18.

The policy of his Majesty's Government had been laid down—in the well-known declaration by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons on August 20, 1917—as the "gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." It was in order to discuss with the authorities on the spot the best means of putting this policy into practice, and also to receive suggestions from representative bodies, that Mr. Montagu went to India. The result of the visit was the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, the basis of the Act under which India has since been governed. The mission visited Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta, Madras, and other centres, and remained in India for five-and-a-half months. During all this time Mr. Montagu kept a diary. It was written to give Mr. Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, a continuous account of the work of the mission. Now that "India is looming so largely in the public eye," Mrs. Venetia Montagu (widow of the writer) has thought it "a fitting time to give this document to the world," and it is to be published shortly by William Heinemann, Limited, under the title of "An Indian Diary."

The diary contains candid estimates of the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors, and others with whom the writer had to deal, and there are many vivid little portraits, some sympathetic and others critical. The methods of procedure which the mission was compelled to follow—in particular the formality with which deputations were received—are described with irony, and the incidents of the social programme are sketched with impatient humour. There are also a number of admirable accounts of shooting trips, written with the zest of a man who really enjoys shooting. The whole diary gives an intimate and very lively account of a mission that had an extremely important effect on the constitutional development of India.

# SCIENTISTS AT BRISTOL

## SIX PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

### A FULL PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 4

Satisfaction with the arrangements for the Bristol meeting of the British Association is complete, and the weather could not be kinder. Colston Hall has good acoustics, and although the President was suffering from a slight indisposition, from which he has happily recovered, every one is agreed that he made the best of an address depending on technical details for its full understanding.

There were six presidential addresses. Professor G. T. Morgan, Director of the Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, described the mode in which this new State experiment was being conducted and its relations with universities and industry. Dr. Calman explained to the zoologists some of the difficulties in naming animals, and, from his experience as Keeper at the Natural History Museum, insisted that there was need of systematic revision of existing knowledge rather than for adding to the lists of names without due consideration. Dr. A. W. Hill, the Director of Kew, in his address to the botanists, was more contented with the state of systematic botany, and gave interesting examples of the industrial problems which scientific botany is helping to solve. Dr H. S. Harrison, President of the Section of Anthropology, made his address a balanced but decided defence of the view that, on the whole, cultures and inventions arise as definite reactions to surrounding circumstances and have spread by diffusion rather than arisen independently. Professor Raper, the President of the Section of Physiology, dealt with the synthetic powers of the living cell.

Each of the sections had an extensive detailed programme. The physicists had a technical discussion on the relation of atmospherics to meteorological conditions, in which the opinion of Professor Appleton that they had not an extra-terrestrial origin seemed to dominate. The afternoon, as also the whole day in a subsection for mathematics, were occupied by highly technical papers. The chemists, after listening to their president's address, spent the morning technically, and the afternoon in visits to the Bristol Potteries and other industrial works. The geologists discussed local problems.

### EXPERIMENT AT ST. KILDA

After listening to their president's address, the zoologists had several interesting papers, and in the afternoon discussed the results of the expedition which explored the Great Barrier Reef, off the Australian coast. At the suggestion of Dr. Crew, they made a proposal, for which they hope to have support from the botanists, for watching the changes which will take place in the plants and animals of St. Kilda, now that man and domesticated animals have been removed from it. In the Section of Geography the prehistorical and historical changes in the Bristol district were discussed. The economists dealt with the costs of road maintenance and with the value and limitations of costing in industry and agriculture. The engineers had a useful exchange of ideas on internal combustion engines.

After the President's address, Sir Henry Miers, late Principal of the University of London, opened a discussion in the Section of Anthropology on the proposal, for which Government support is hoped, to make a National Folk Museum in St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, London, with an accessory open-air museum in the Botanic Gardens. It is understood that when the Botanic Society vacates the area it now occupies the ground is to be thrown into the Park, and that Mr. Lansbury is not unfavourable to the idea of re-erecting in it types of old cottages from various parts of the country, housing in them collections of old furniture, utensils, and implements. The Physiologists had an easy day, discussing colour-blindness after their President's address. In the Section of Psychology the whole day was occupied by technical papers of little general interest. The Botanists also were technical after the long but extremely interesting presidential address, and the Forestry sub-section spent a useful day over problems connected with the cultivation of hardwoods. In Agriculture there was a valuable discussion on the use of fertilizers.

⁂ Reports of Sectional meetings will be found on page 7.

## ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

### THEATRES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ambassadors | THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION | 8.30 |
| Cambridge | CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE | 8.15 |
| Comedy | THE SILENT WITNESS | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Criterion | NINE TILL SIX | 8.30 |
| Daly's | ELDORADO | 8.15 |
| Drury Lane | THE THREE MUSKETEERS | 8.15 |
| Duke of York's | THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN | 8.30 |
| Embassy | THE HOUSE OF PRETENCE | 8.15 |
| Everyman | THE FAR-OFF HILLS | 8.15 |
| Gaiety | THE LOVE RACE | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Garrick | ALMOST A HONEYMOON | 8.30 |
| Haymarket | THE FIRST MRS. FRASER | 8.30 |
| Hippodrome | SONS O' GUNS | 8.15 |
| His Majesty's | BITTER SWEET | 8.30 |
| Little | JEALOUSY | 9 |
| London Pavilion | COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE | 8.15 |
| Lyceum | TRAFFIC | 8.15 |
| Lyric | LET US BE GAY | 8.30 |
| Lyric, Hammersmith | THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST | 8.40 |
| New | RICHARD III. | 8.15 |
| Playhouse | CYNARA | 8.30 |
| St. James's | THE SWAN | 8.30 |
| St. Martin's | PETTICOAT INFLUENCE | 8.30 |
| Savoy | THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE | 8.30 |
| Wyndham's | ON THE SPOT | 8.30 |

### VARIETIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Coliseum | 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15 |
| Holborn Empire | 6.30 & 9 |
| Maskelyne's | 3 & 8 |
| Palladium | 6.30 & 9 |
| Victoria Palace | 6.30 & 9 |

### CONCERT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Queen's Hall | B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA | 8 |

### EXHIBITIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Crystal Palace | 10 to 10 |
| Tussaud's | 10 to 10 |
| Zoological Gardens | 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. |

### PICTURE THEATRES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alhambra | ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT | 1 to 11 |
| Astoria | ONE MAD KISS | 1 to 11 |
| Avenue Pavilion | ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES | 2.15 to 11 |
| Capitol | ON YOUR BACK | 12 to 11 |
| Carlton | THE BIG POND | 2.30, 6, & 8.45 |
| Empire | ROMANCE | 12 to 12 |
| Kensington | WELCOME DANGER | 2 to 11 |
| Marble Arch Pavilion | SO THIS IS LONDON | 2 to 11 |
| New Gallery | LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY | 2 to 11 |
| Plaza | LET'S GO NATIVE | 11.45 to 11 |
| Regal | LADY OF THE ROSE | 1 to 11 |
| Rialto | THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA | 1 to 11 |
| Stoll Picture Theatre | CHASING RAINBOWS | 12 to 11.45 |
| Tivoli | RAFFLES | 12 to 11 |

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1930


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### Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-easterly winds; mainly cloudy with occasional local rain and perhaps thunder; warm.

WEEK-END FORECAST.—Mainly fair and warm, but perhaps thunderstorms or thundery rain. (p. 14)

## TO-DAY'S NEWS

**HOME**

The first full day's programme of the meeting of the British Association was carried through yesterday at Bristol. Six presidential addresses to Sections were delivered. (pp. 7 and 12)

A fire in Wapping High-street last night destroyed two warehouse buildings with a large quantity of cocoa and coffee beans, spices, and other contents. (p. 12)

Damage estimated at over £1,000 was caused by a fire which broke out early yesterday morning at the Bear Hotel, Esher. (p. 14)

A meeting of colliery owners in London yesterday approved in general terms the preparation of a central marketing scheme under the new Coal Mines Act. (p. 12)

Major Reginald Watson Kenworthy, formerly a well-known air pilot, was charged at Steyning Police Court, Sussex, yesterday with conspiring, with four other persons, to obtain by false pretences sums amounting to £12,816. (p. 9)

Colonel A. H. C. Trench, Inspecting Officer for Railways of the Ministry of Transport, held an inquiry at Euston Station yesterday into the accident which occurred there on Monday, when a night express train from Glasgow ran into the buffers and 30 people were injured. (p. 9)

Two reports recently issued show the extent to which American cotton is being superseded by Empire growths. (p. 14)

Five resolutions will be proposed by the British Legion delegation at the congress of the Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants, to be opened in New York on September 15. The resolutions include proposals for dealing with War orphans and for influencing public opinion in favour of permanent peace. (p. 15)

A meeting of Civil servants, organized by the Civil Service Confederation, was held last night at the Central Hall, Westminster, to protest against the reduction of the bonus which took effect on September 1. (p. 14)

**POLITICS**

The Trades Union Congress at Nottingham yesterday adopted a resolution urging the affiliated unions to press for a reduction of hours in order to limit displacements under rationalization schemes; to institute adequate compensation for displaced workers; and to press for an adequate State pension at the age of 60 in order to enable the younger workers to find employment. (pp. 12 and 14)

Mr. J. H. McDonald, chairman of the Bromley Divisional Association of the United Empire Party, has sent to the Press a letter concerning Lord Beaverbrook's attitude in the Bromley by-election, in which it is alleged that Lord Beaverbrook did not fulfil a promise he had made to support Mr. Redwood's candidature. (p. 14)

It is expected that early next Session the Government will bring in a Bill increasing the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. (p. 14)

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN**

Further examination of the Andrée relics leads to the conclusion that Andrée survived Strindberg. The contents of the canvas boat include the books the explorers took with them. (p. 12)

The Government of India is now engaged on its final examination of the report and recommendations of the Statutory Commission. It is holding two meetings a day in order that its final dispatch to the British Government may be sent by air mail on the 16th. The documents containing the views of the Provincial Governments on the report have already been sent to London. (p. 12)

As the waterside workers at Adelaide refused to resume work on the coal ships yesterday volunteers were placed on board two steamers. Mr. Hill, Premier of South Australia, introduced a Bill giving the Government powers to ensure the safety of the public. (p. 11)

The French Army autumn manoeuvres began in Lorraine yesterday, 50,000 men of all arms taking part in the operations, which will last six days. (p. 11)

The meetings of the League Council and Assembly will open next week, and on Monday the first conference of European States to discuss the Briand scheme for a European Federation will also be held at Geneva. (p. 12)

A hurricane has swept over Santo Domingo, destroying half the city and causing great loss of life. One report says that 300 persons were killed and 900 injured. (p. 12)

An important conference of high officials, both military and political, will be held at Peshawar during the next few days to consider the situation on the North-West Frontier and to frame a policy. (p. 12)

**SPORT**

The Jubilee Vase competition of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was continued at St. Andrews yesterday. (p. 5)

The Birmingham Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 5)

M.C.C. scored 337 for seven wickets against Yorkshire at Scarborough yesterday, and then declared their innings closed; an England XI. declared their innings closed at 403 for eight wickets against the Australians at Folkestone. (p. 6)

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The New York Exchange; Spillers' Reconstituted Board; Vickers' New Director; Columbia Graphophone Meeting; Singer and Co.'s Sales; Lower Theatrical Profits; Australian and New Zealand Railway Revenues; and Wheat Shipments from Australia. (p. 17)

In Lombard-street money was very abundant. Discount rates were slightly easier, though a sharp decline occurred in the New York exchange. The Italian and Amsterdam rates also moved against sterling, but the Paris and Berlin rates advanced. Sharp rises occurred in the Rio and Buenos Aires exchanges. Silver rose ¼d. to 16 9-16d. per oz. (p. 18)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday lower prices prevailed for British Funds, India loans, and Australian stocks. Industrial shares remained very firm, the Motor group being prominent, while a renewed rise occurred in Cables and Wireless stocks. (p. 17)

## PROBLEMS FOR THE LEAGUE

MR. HENDERSON arrived at Geneva last night in good time for the meetings of the League which begin there next week; and the FOREIGN SECRETARY may with advantage indulge in a little quiet preliminary reflection, in the surroundings where the discussions will take place, upon the numerous problems, so important for the position and influence of this country, which are to come before the Council and Assembly. The tendency of debates at Geneva to assume unexpected forms as the corporate existence of each successive Assembly develops, and the inclination to leap, under the influence of collective enthusiasm, to unforeseen conclusions, render it unusually important for the British delegation, which represents far more broadly extended responsibilities than any other, to think out clearly beforehand a line of policy on every problem, from which no wide deviation can be permitted. The matters which will come up for discussion by this year's Assembly include the scheme of Financial Assistance for States that have become victims of aggression; the amendment of the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris; and adherence to the "General Act"—a proposed open treaty, full acceptance of which would bind the signatory to settle all international disputes, without exception, by peaceful method. The Council will have before it the recently published report of the Mandates Commission upon the affairs of Palestine; and in addition there is the scheme of M. BRIAND for a federation of Europe, which does not at present stand upon the agenda of the meeting, but will be considered at a special conference of European States on Monday and is certain, formally or informally, to be a foremost theme of discussion among the gathered representatives of fifty nations.

This formidable array of major but not really immediate problems raises some inevitable doubts about the wisdom of attempting to express a definite standpoint, to assume definite obligations, in hypothetical situations which have not yet arisen, which may not arise, and which, if they occur, will probably be different from anything generally foreseeable. This country in particular has traditionally guarded itself by a cautious reluctance from pledging its resources beforehand to be used in conjunction with those of other countries in emergencies not clearly definable. But a caution which was wise in the past may not be unalterably appropriate to the circumstances of to-day. The lessons of the War, the vitality of the League of Nations, the signature of the Kellogg Pact, denote a new outlook; war was previously considered a legitimate instrument of national policy; it has now been renounced as such by virtually all the nations of the world. There is then a definite and practical reason for the readjustment of international machinery to the needs of a new time; and it is precisely on the organization of peace—a vague indeed but vital task—upon which the League of Nations is engaged. The promise of help to invaded States, the union of as many countries as possible in confederate form, the creation of arbitral machinery for the settlement of disputes which war is no longer to decide, are all different manifestations of the common desire to avert the crime, the waste, and the horror of arbitrament by violence. The British Empire is clearly bound to take a leading part, it is indeed a willing and active worker, in the establishment of the reign of law. It holds the special position of having to deal, within its own confines, with races of every colour and at all stages of civilization, and it knows—as others know, but seem occasionally to forget—that the use of force cannot yet be wholly eliminated from the relations of one country with another, and more particularly of an advanced State with tribes whose culture is still rudimentary. General stereotyped rules for dealing with international difficulties must still be unpalatable to the members of the British Commonwealth; but within certain limits it is possible for this country and for the Dominions to support and powerfully to buttress the bulwarks everywhere being set up against the waves of war that have hitherto periodically swept over mankind.

Detailed discussion of the various issues soon to be raised must await their separate appearance; but it is not too early to express the hope that British policy will concentrate rather upon the strengthening of existing machinery than upon the creation of new devices. Is it, for instance, really necessary to set up for signature the General Act, which would multiply almost indefinitely the number of Conciliation Commissions between one country and another? A considerable number of these bodies already exist on paper. The numerous States which have mutually signed Treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation invariably establish these so-called permanent Conciliation Commissions, of the type made familiar by the Treaty of Locarno. But how often do these "permanent" bodies ever sit? How many international disputes have they settled? And what authority are their members likely to enjoy, living, as they do, in separate oblivion, compared with the Council of the League? The relatively obscure Commissioners appointed in the separate treaties may be unknown to one another, and are in any case unaccustomed to work together, since the summoning of one of these Conciliation Commissions is a rare event. The Council of the League, on the other hand, has already settled a series of international disputes, some of great importance; its members meet regularly, and become acquainted with one another's ways; it has acquired some sense of corporate responsibility, and has developed a technique of its own. It can employ any one of a variety of methods for the settlement of disputes, according to the particular nature of each. It may appoint a limited committee of its own members, or a separate extraneous commission of investigation. If a legal point be relevant to the dispute, it may ask for an Advisory Opinion from the Permanent Court of International Justice; it may itself debate the whole issue in public or in private, and take into account every consideration of law and of politics. It is, in fact, the one political body of international reputation to which the settlement of disputes of the most varied nature have been successfully referred. The most useful immediate method of furthering the cause of arbitration appears to be not the multiplication of arbitral bodies, but the upholding and the strengthening of the central tribunal of the League of Nations.

## "A Wild Day's Work"

In circumstances which our Labour Correspondent explains this morning an unhappy change came over the deliberations of the Trades Union Congress at Nottingham yesterday. He goes so far as to call it panic, and to sum up the whole proceedings as "a "wild day's work." This impression will probably be shared by all who read the report, for at least one thing happened which in any other responsible assembly, alive to realities, would have seemed to be quite impossible. But the machinery within which the Congress works, or the red tape with which it has bound itself, brought it about. After a miscellaneous discussion on less important matters, one of the principal subjects of the day was reached when MR. ERNEST BEVIN came to move his resolution on the effects of rationalization. To remedy displacement of labour caused by this process the resolution demanded among other things "an adequate State pension for persons "of sixty-five years of age in order to pro-"vide openings for younger workers." He was aware, he said, that there was a demand that the pensionable age should be sixty, but "he liked to be practicable," particularly because, as he said, neither a Labour nor any other Chancellor of the Exchequer would give them an adequate State pension at sixty for a long time to come. Whether he remembered it or not, this, he was soon reminded, was going back on the Charter of the Congress adopted at Hull in 1924 and included in the Standing Orders. Pensions declared to be practicable at sixty six years ago therefore had to be practicable now, and the resolution was amended accordingly, MR. BEVIN having apparently no alternative to acquiescing in the change. The motion as carried might as well never have been moved if it was to have any bearing on the actualities of the times. Its futility makes a strange comment on the supposed businesslike capacities of the Congress.

It is not to be wondered at if, after such a logical collapse, a general deterioration of debating tone set in such as our Labour Correspondent notes. The Congress, which had already dealt with the doctors, proceeded to the subject of banking and the Bank of England, and on the strength of MR. BROMLEY'S advocacy agreed without further discussion that the Government should act somehow as the nation's banker and financier. The terms of the resolution were not very clear; but MR. BROMLEY'S comment that it was "high time "that trade unions regulated the bankers" probably interpreted them lucidly enough to the audience. It was quick work throughout the proceedings, for idealism was by this time rampant, and there were no interruptions from unfraternal quarters. Then came an amalgamation of resolutions on the hours of work, the ready acceptance of which showed little appreciation of the friendly warnings of M. ALBERT THOMAS the day before, or of his appeal to the Congress to guard the stability of the nation's industries. The assembly voted as if the hours of work in other countries could be left entirely out of account, so confidently was the demand for a forty-four-hour week inclusive of meal times affirmed. Indeed it is the swiftness—almost levity—with which the more vital resolutions were adopted at yesterday's meeting which must strike observers most, and their being sandwiched in with a good many others of a much less important character. The Congress had a very long programme before it yesterday and all of it legitimate business, when the extent of its responsibility to the country is remembered; but its Standing Orders suggest the etiquette of the Bourbons, and its dispatch the rapidity of the guillotine.

## A Desert Sanctuary

It is no doubt inevitable that the wild places of the earth should diminish as civilization pushes farther and farther afield. The process is going on over most of the world and is no doubt for the ultimate benefit of man; though, if it is pushed to unreasonable lengths, Nature will sometimes rebel and assert her veto by flood and fire, tempest and upheaval, as she has asserted it before over the pioneers of the past of whose doings there is no record now except, perhaps, a heap of buried remains. However much we may dislike the commercial exploitation of a country and all that usually follows in its train, the process is unavoidable and we must make the best we can of it. Of late years, however, along with the human penetration of the wild places of the earth, there has come a pricking of the conscience of the nations and a determination that too clean a sweep should not be made of Nature's handiwork; that something indeed should be left, so that all trace may not be lost of primeval conditions. From this wise determination have sprung the so-called nature reserves and national parks, and if these reservations sometimes conflict with their aims commercial prospectors would be wise to realize the virtues of compromise where a nation's ideals are concerned, for it is generally recognized now that, if a nature reserve is worth having, it is worth fighting for.

In Britain, apart from the New Forest, Epping Forest; and Burnham Beeches, there are several of these national parks, which are not to be confused with bird sanctuaries. The Dominions and Colonies have them too, and Continental nations and the United States as well. Americans are doing their best to save from the axe some of the magnificent redwood forests of the Pacific Coast and have already partly achieved their purpose. They have other conservations in view, however, for there is a project on foot under which the desert of Southern California is to be turned into a land flowing with milk and honey. If the project matures, as it well may, the day cannot be far distant when nothing will be left of a huge area which bears little resemblance to the illimitable Sahara-like sands of the desert of popular imagination. Those who saw the most interesting illustration in miniature of that part of the Californian desert, ominously known as Death Valley, which MRS. SHERMAN HOYT brought here from California last summer and set up at the Chelsea Flower Show, whence it was transferred to Kew Gardens, will share the natural desire she expressed before the recent international meeting of botanists at Cambridge that something should be done to save a part of the desert, which has a rare beauty of its own, as well as distinct families of plants, like the little-known Joshua tree, and living creatures. Primarily the conservation of any part of this famous desert is a matter for Americans, but botany and the preservation of the flora and fauna of the wild places of the world know no boundaries, and the International League which MRS. HOYT has organized for the conservation of a part of the Californian desert is assured of a large measure of sympathy and help.

## Science or Philosophy

The old conflict between science and philosophy raised itself in a distressingly practical form this week for English thinkers. Were they to go to Oxford and attend the International Congress of Philosophy? Or were they to make for Bristol and the Annual Meeting of the British Association? It is true that there were some for whom the propounding of the dilemma was a mark of folly. The philosophical diehard went to Oxford with a feeling of mingled pity and scorn for the limited outlook of the scientist; his scientific compeer rejoiced at Bristol that he lived not among the labyrinthine subtleties of the metaphysician. But most Englishmen were prepared to give both sides a fair hearing. They asked themselves if Isis and Cherwell, rivers of Oxford, were not sweeter than all the waters of Mendip. They remembered that next year the British Association would offer them a great centenary gathering, whereas it would be fully five years before another Philosophical Congress would be held, and they might have to travel far to hear the persuasive eloquence of CROCE distilling the sweet paradox that history is philosophy. They were perhaps actuated by curiosity to see if the atmosphere amid which DUNS SCOTUS once swayed thousands and where COOK WILSON, the modern Subtle Doctor, BRADLEY, and BOSANQUET have entranced the living, was still congenial for discussing the general questions of existence. It would seem that the arguments for going to Oxford were cumulative and conclusive. But the cautious student did well, before he bought his ticket, to consider that Bristol is a city no less historic than Oxford, a city whence JOHN and SEBASTIAN CABOT sailed westward to open up a new world as the scientists will again go forth after the inspiration of this week to discover fresh paradises. There were some, familiar with the abstruse journals that record the amazing progress of the quantum-mechanics, who looked with peculiar veneration upon Bristol as the place where DIRAC learnt his physics. Others considered that the philosophers were not likely to tell him anything new, whereas the scientists could hardly fail to tell him something both new and conclusive. If more extraneous arguments were permitted, Clifton Downs and the Avon Gorge offered great attractions for the leisure hours; and Oxford had no Zoo.

Whether he chose to go to Oxford or to Bristol, the student could not fail to spend profitable days. It might have been a good thing if all the scientists had been compelled to go to the Congress of Philosophy and all the philosophers to the British Association. For science and philosophy are not exclusive of but supplementary to each other. From the glib dictum of THALES that the all is water to the message of WHITEHEAD that the all is events the best science and the best philosophy have gone hand in hand. Among the ancients DEMOCRITUS was a physicist, ARISTOTLE was a biologist, and the foundations of mathematics were laid in the school of PLATO; modern philosophy takes its rise from DESCARTES, as does modern analysis, and a long chain of thinkers from LEIBNIZ to RUSSELL has strengthened the connexion; the chief reason why the tomes of the schoolmen are left unread upon our shelves, for all the wealth of subtle ingenuity which they display, is the lack of scientific atmosphere therein. The influence of Darwinian biology on philosophy has been profound, extending far beyond such avowed disciples as HERBERT SPENCER. Nor can the relativity and quantum theories amid which we live fail to have a like influence, though it is not by any means clear as yet what its nature will be; born and nurtured in an atmosphere of phenomenalism EINSTEIN'S Theory of Relativity has been championed by idealists and realists. It is significant that ten years ago the central feature of the Congress of Philosophy was a symposium on the Theory of Relativity, and when the Quantum Theory has reached a like finality it will need the same philosophical restatement. Perhaps the reason why philosophical studies have not yet been set upon the sure march of a science, as KANT hoped, is that the work of the special sciences is not yet done. For how can philosophers build if they are not given the material wherewith to build? When psychology, biology, and physiology have attained the perfection that now attaches to mathematical physics, philosophy will be able to add the coping stone to the arch of learning of which they are fragments. Bristol and Oxford are sure in their different ways to contribute towards this result.

## AGE IN OBITUARY NOTICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Not so very long ago it was almost the invariable custom in announcing a death in the obituary column of *The Times* or other newspaper to insert the age of the deceased person. For some years past I have noticed an increasing tendency to omit the age in such notices. I have recently taken a week's issue of *The Times*, and I find that out of a total of 218 deaths announced in the six days only in 112 cases, or just over half, is the age given. I venture to think, and many agree with me, that this growing practice of omitting the age is to be deprecated. The age of a person is often an important aid in identifying the person whose death is announced. I am unable to suggest any reason for the change.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE B. PAGE.

Hotel S. Giorgio, Lenno, Lago di Como, Sept. 1.

## ANDREE'S LAST TREK

## CAPRICE OF THE ICE

### EXPLORERS' DEBT TO PIONEERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In 1925 I sailed the brigantine Island past Dane's Island, Spitsbergen, whence the gallant but unfortunate Andrée, with his companions, Strindberg and Fränkel, had sailed with his balloon 28 years before.

Two months later, assisted by Mr. Algarsson and the other officers of the British Arctic Expedition, 1925, I made a rough survey of the north coast of Gilles Land (White Island), which the Norwegians call Kvito. We sounded along its northern shores and gazed up at its massive ice-cap that, fringed with ice-cliffs, swept up to and over the summit in symmetrical curves. Little did we think that on its other and accessible side lay the remains of those brave Swedes, who had set out, endured, suffered, and died before any of our crew, except three, had been born.

Unfortunately we were unable to land. Winter was approaching, the driving pack-ice threatened to cut us off, and we had only sails with which to evade it. Otherwise we might have had the honour of carrying Andrée home on his last voyage and of solving this dimly remembered mystery of the Arctic.

I have read the interesting letter of that distinguished explorer, Mr. Stefansson, in your columns of September 3. His statements are, of course, correct, but I do not quite agree with the spirit of his deductions. They appear to me to convey almost a slight to the achievements of brave men like Andrée, Scott, Shackleton, Amundsen, and others. Certainly polar ice has been a highway and shelter to explorers, but the toll that this beautiful but capricious element has taken cannot be lightly dismissed.

Admitting that we, and particularly Stefansson, have gained experience far beyond that of our predecessors, we must remember the loss of life with the expeditions of Franklin, Greely, and, coming to recent times, Stefansson himself. I would not assume that these brave men were fools, and it seems to me that Andrée has justified himself by the great and courageous feat of bringing his men so far to land. It is possible that, but for some accident that he could not have averted, he would have reached Spitsbergen, saved his men, and have had one of the most thrilling exploits of the Arctic to relate.

I am, Sir,
F. A. WORSLEY, Commander, D.S.O., &c.
22, Matheson-road, W.14, Sept. 4.

## EMPIRE GAMES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The delightful article on the Empire Games in *The Times* of August 25 I only read to-day (August 28), being abroad. The words "to see a fine athlete in action, as we have been of late years privileged to see Lowe, Butler, Stallard, and London, is to experience something of what that great trainer Mussabini used to call 'the poetry of motion'" recalled to me the words of Andrew Lang, Oxford's Victorian essayist, in a book he wrote on Oxford. Writing of the Iffley track he said the University quarter-milers were "models of Hellenic grace and beauty." In the same book he says "the Backs are to Cambridge what the Docks are to Liverpool"; so I am sure he did not wittingly include the poor Cantab winners like Macaulay, Lenox, Tindall, Morley Fletcher—vile vandals destroying Greek culture, he had said; and I was a sinner just after the book was published. Hence his words were writ on the tablets of my mind. Time brings its revenge—three Light Blues in your lists.

Of course our athletes will be well advised to cultivate discus and hammer throwing and weight putting, exercises in which one improves almost to middle age. Nokes, the old Cantab, wins the hammer; Howland, now a Don at Cambridge, is second in the weight. These missiles need not a track to practise on. The man who can use them well will have years of travel for British and Achilles teams.

Yours, &c.,
R. W. TURNER.

Mont' Estoril, Portugal.

## HYGIENE IN THE TROPICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letters which have been appearing in *The Times* during the past few days on "Hygiene in the Tropics" show the need which prospective settlers feel of expert guidance on the subject. The same need was emphasized by many of the overseas visitors at the British Red Cross Society's Empire Conference a short time ago.

It may interest your correspondents, and others, to know that the County of London Branch of the British Red Cross Society is starting a course of instruction on the subject early next month. The course, which will cover such questions as food, clothing, and the medical and sanitary precautions necessary for health in hot countries, will be conducted by a medical man and a nurse, both of whom have had practical experience of life in the tropics. I shall be very glad, as soon as details are arranged, to send particulars to any of your readers who may wish to have them.

Yours very truly,
D. J. COLLINS, Major-General, County Director, County of London Branch, British Red Cross Society.

27, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, Sept. 3.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Collick, in his speech at the Trades Union Congress which was reported in your issue of September 2, raised a most vital point when he criticized Lord Macmillan's report as to whether social services should be regarded as additions to wages. Why should they not be? It is estimated that every working class family consisting of a father, mother, and three children of school age receives, in exchange for a contribution of about 2s. a week, State benefits to the value of about £2 a week. In reality a carpenter, plumber, or electrician earning, say, £2 10s. per week receives actually £4 10s. per week. He has his children educated free at £20 per head. In case of accident or sickness he has the best medical and surgical skill. When he is out of work he is supported by the State; when he and his wife grow old they each have a pension, and there are many other advantages. He is in fact living in a wholly different and unimagined world from 50 years ago.

Is all this really appreciated and understood? Does it all work out fairly? There are multitudes just as industrious and worthy with even smaller incomes who get nothing and even have to fix stamps, &c., for the benefit of others much better off. To these accident, sickness, old age, and incapacity are a constant nightmare. They have nothing to look forward to but the workhouse, charity, or parish relief.

Why should not the small shopkeeper, the broken farmer, the older clergy and ministers of religion, nurses, governesses, artists, actors, and myriads of others whose scanty incomes or savings have vanished through no fault of their own have a share of all the good things?

It is impossible to get everything quite fairly adjusted in this world, but there is undoubtedly a strong feeling that things might be fairer.

Your obedient servant,
G. H. F.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE POLICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Yesterday, at 3.15 p.m., I telephoned to the Basingstoke police to ask if they could trace a woman who had not been seen or heard of for some years but was believed to be "in the neighbourhood of Windsor." Her mother was lying dangerously ill. At 7.30 p.m. the Basingstoke police rang me up to say that the woman in question had been traced to Marlow and would come home at once. Smart work.

I am, &c.,
JOHN C. ABDY, Rector of Stratfield Turgis.

Sept. 4.

# AMERICA AND INDIA

## I.—STANDING OF THE CRITICS

## A REJOINDER

**(By Edward Thompson)**

My recent articles in *The Times* on the misrepresentation of Indian affairs by certain American writers have brought me a mass of criticism from both sides of the Atlantic. It is urged that the books I exposed in those articles (published in *The Times* of July 21, 22, and 23) were not taken seriously by papers worthy of respect and that the writers who have been persistently unfair and ill-informed are of no importance. The latter objection is always made in answer to such a complaint as mine; and it must of course be admitted that in a country so vast as America a book or periodical influential in one region is likely to be unknown in others. Nevertheless, even if every one of the mischief-makers is individually unimportant; the cumulative effect of an agitation so active and with so many participants is not negligible.

Dr. Warner Moss said, in a letter published in *The Times* of July 29, that the "general tenor" of the American reviews of one of the books I criticized, "Eminent Asians," by Mr. Josef Washington Hall ("Upton Close"), was that "the book contained attractive pen sketches, but was not satisfactory as a source of information"; another book I mentioned, Dr. Jabez Sunderland's "India in Bondage," had been "frequently reviewed for what it was worth and no more." But let me call attention to the *New York Herald Tribune* "Books," for September 22, 1929. I am sure it will be admitted that a long and enthusiastic review in this publication, which has a circulation of 366,000, is as helpful to a book as one anywhere. Let me give a few examples of the tributes that were paid to "Eminent Asians" and "India in Bondage."

### SOME REVIEWS

Of the former book reviewers asserted:—"His information is the outstanding virtue of Mr. Hall's book. For the presentation of this information he is well equipped with a style usually simple and direct."—Isidor Schneider, *New York Herald Tribune*, September 22. "A valuable book. It sums up the recent history of Asia in quick, graphic outlines. . . . Mr. Hall's style is lucid and backed up by sound information and research."—L. Sherwin, *New York Evening Post* (circulation 50,000), September 21. "'Eminent Asians' is to be commended for its style, its sincerity, and its historical completeness."—Gardner Harding, *New York Times* (circulation 653,000), November 10. "A book which meets in a satisfactory way a general need."—*Outlook*, October 2.

From my anthology of praise of "India in Bondage" here are a few flowers:—"A monumental work. Its publication at this critical period in Indian affairs is fortunate."—*New York Telegram* (circulation 195,000). "It is calm and scholarly."—*New York American* (circulation 1,120,000). "Cannot fail to impress the thoughtful."—*Washington Post* (circulation 81,000). "Militant, keen and scorching in criticism and analysis."—*Boston Transcript* (circulation 354,000). "Vital, comprehensive, militantly fair."—*Time*. "A wealth of information even for those who thought we knew something about India."—*Pacific Review*. There was also Mr. C. F. Andrews's review in the *New Republic*. These are samples, not an exhaustive collection.

I quoted in the first of my former articles from "An Appeal to our Fellow-Citizens," issued by "The India Independence League of America" and signed by such men as Professor Dewey and Mr. Norman Thomas. Many Americans deplore Professor Dewey's influence both as teacher and writer. But surely they will admit that it is outstanding. What philosopher has more disciples or a greater personal position? Mr. Norman Thomas is a man whom many Englishmen, myself among them, admire. A man who polled so largely at the recent election for the mayoralty of New York, winning support because of his personality and character from so many who detest Socialist principles, and who is the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, cannot be dismissed as negligible.

### THE PRESS

The *New Republic*, in spite of its small circulation (12,000), has an influence far beyond its sales and in circles whose respect and support are worth having. If either the *New Republic* or the *Nation* (circulation 38,000) has contained during the last eight months a single sentence that has even recognized that Great Britain is faced with an extraordinarily difficult problem (instead of one admitting of easy and airy solution), or that has criticized the National Congress even on a point of tactics, I should like to be told in what issue the sentence occurs.

The *World's Work*, which in July contained an entirely characteristic article by Mr. Upton Close, has a circulation of 146,000. *Time*, which has a circulation of 225,000, delights in directing its readers to "Historian Upton Close." It has told them (March 31):—

> Only in exceptional publications like *Asia* has the religious side of India's passive battle with England been described at graphic length by men like "Upton Close" (probably the greatest historian of contemporary Asia, certainly the one closest in tune with Asians), and C. F. Andrews, an Englishman who used to be St. Gandhi's secretary.

*Time* specializes in an elephantinely facetious style, shrewd and abounding in innuendo. Its quarter of a million purchasers weekly read of the battle between "potent, tremendously tall Baron Irwin" and "scrawny little St. Gandhi"—a battle that proceeds by a succession of drastic simplicities. The Simon Report is illuminatingly summarized as "Sir John Simon's well-meant and laboriously conceived recommendations for giving India a mite more freedom" (July 7). We are shown the diverse activities of East and West thus: "As Bombay was flogged, London settled down cosily to read the Simon Report. . . . In cosy English homes the Simon Report yielded such fascinating information as that the average Indian earns but $40 *per year*" (June 23).

### "DRUGGING THE WORLD"

The most mischievous and ignorant piece of innuendo was addressed to that section of the American public which is convinced, and will remain convinced whatever we do, that the Indian Government is determined to drug the world, beginning with helpless India. Last spring the Indian Government, in order to carry out its international obligations, asked the Indian Legislature to pass a Bill controlling the traffic in dangerous drugs. One clause prohibited the cultivation of the coca plant or the manufacture of cocaine. To this clause, as it was passing through the House, the Select Committee added the proviso that, in spite of the prohibition, the Government was to be free, if it were ever considered desirable that the cocaine required for proper medicinal use in India be produced in India itself, to experiment in the growing of the coca plant or the manufacture of cocaine. The proviso was permissive only. "No action in this direction has been taken, nor, so far as I am aware, is any contemplated" (Mr. Wedgwood Benn, House of Commons, May 12). But now the charge is appearing widely in America that the Indian Government is encouraging the use not only of opium (the old charge), but of cocaine also. This charge is a peculiarly cruel one, for there are few things upon which a large section of the American people feels so strongly as on drug-addiction.

I fancy the origin of the charge was this delicately touched-up item of news in *Time* (April 14):—"The Anglo-Indian Select Committee on dangerous drugs unanimously recommended last week that the cultivation of cocoa (*sic*) plants for the manufacture of cocaine be authorized in India, that the sale of this drug should be a State monopoly like opium." That

the *suggestio falsi* be lacking in no element of effectiveness, this appeared as an explanatory footnote to Mr. Gandhi's complaint that "through the Indian Government's monopoly of opium production, India has been made responsible for drugging the world, and her own children have been made poor and miserable by the contraction of these degrading drink and drug habits." As my quotation shows, from now on another peril besets the Indian Government's path; it had better be very wary of encouraging proposals for adding the cocoa industry to those of tea and coffee. Perhaps it would be as well to frown also on the cultivation of the coconut palm.

No one pretends that a book on a political theme is a "best seller." At most, those interested in political agitation are few compared with those interested in fiction. But they are incomparably more energetic, and make far more use of their "finds." I have shown that both "Eminent Asians" and "India in Bondage" were taken seriously and received with laudation in many quarters that might have been expected to know better. Armed with this approval, our enemies have carried them into many places that are themselves centres of influence. I have been amazed at the regularity with which they have cropped up and been thrust forward as authoritative and dispassionate. In one leading women's college, for example, "India in Bondage" is used as the text-book of a course in "Indian history." No doubt it is comparatively trivial that a handful of college girls should have their minds poisoned against another country, from which the ancestors of some of them came. Nor am I going to claim that it is of far-reaching importance that a women's club, drawing up an "Information Guide" for its members, should list only rubbish. Nevertheless, the fact is that our friends—numerous as they are—are, like the Moderates in India, for the most part a silent, peaceable folk.

As for our enemies, in the words of a man whose opportunities for knowing the situation have been unique, both over many years and during the last spring in particular, "comparatively few in number, they are remarkably active. They have the *entrée* to many papers and magazines, while opportunities are provided for them, all over the United States, in churches and open forums, colleges and clubs, and at the innumerable associations that lunch and dine to the accompaniment of an address upon some public question of the hour" (*New Statesman*, August 16). If my American critics will put themselves to the trouble of attending the next "India evening" of the nearest women's club—I believe almost any club will do, and it is bound to have arranged such a meeting during the coming winter—I think they will be humiliated by the crudeness of the matter that will be put before them.

(*To be concluded*)

## CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

### PROTEST MEETING AGAINST REDUCTION

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

A meeting of Civil servants, organized by the Civil Service Confederation, was held last night at the Central Hall, Westminster, to protest against the reduction of cost-of-living bonus which has taken effect from September 1 as a result of the Government's decision that the operative figure for the coming six months should be 65 instead of 70. The figure which would have resulted from the strict application of the 1920 agreement was 60. The meeting, which was not officially supported by the postal workers' organizations, was large, and an overflow meeting was necessary.

The chair was taken by Mr. GEORGE CHASE, president of the confederation. Mr. W. J. BROWN, M.P., moved a resolution protesting against the Government's decision, in view of its reference of the cost-of-living bonus question to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service. The resolution affirmed "that the present levels of remuneration of Civil servants of all grades do not adequately provide for the increase in the cost of living over pre-War levels," and insisted "that the standard of life of Civil servants, of whom 150,000 are in receipt of an inclusive salary not exceeding £3 a week, should not be further worsened." It directed attention to the "low percentage of compensation granted for Civil servants in receipt of pre-War salaries in excess of 35s. a week to meet post-War increases in the cost of living," and asserted that "the reduction in bonus now to be imposed by the Government will still further lower this inadequate basis." Finally, it was demanded that "cost-of-living bonus being now *sub judice* shall not be reduced below the rates applicable at the date when the bonus question was referred to the Royal Commission for consideration and report."

Mr. Brown emphasized that, contrary to popular belief, Civil servants did not receive full compensation for the rise in prices over the 1914 level, and that in fact the full index figure was applied only to the first £91 5s. a year of salary. In respect of basic salary in excess of that sum a diminishing sliding scale operated. The level of remuneration was already so low, he said, that there were 125,000 Civil servants receiving 50s. a week or less whose earnings would be reduced by the present "cut." The 1920 Agreement was understood by both sides to be a purely temporary settlement during a period of abnormal disturbance of prices. Attempts to secure its modification by negotiation with the Treasury had failed, and as the present Government had referred the bonus question to the Royal Commission, it was unjust to inflict a "cut" in the bonus until that body had reported, especially as Mr. Snowden had declined to ask the Commission to present an interim report on the bonus.

Messrs. A. J. BROWN (Association of Officers of Taxes), C. W. GIMSON, L.C.C., and C. A. W. SANDERS having supported the resolution, it was put to the meeting and carried.

## UNIVERSITY NEWS

### APPOINTMENTS AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 4

The Vice-Chancellor announces a legacy of £100 left to the University Observatory by the late Miss Rhoda Mary Clark.

The following appointments are announced:—Mr. W. K. Hubble, B.A., Pembroke College, as University Demonstrator in Agriculture for three years; Professor O. H. P. Prior, as Chairman of Examiners for the Oral Examination in Modern Languages for next term; Dr. A. E. Brooke, Provost of King's College, as a member of the council of St. David's College, Lampeter, for two years, in the room of the late Archdeacon Davies.

The following re-appointments have been made:—Dr. H. W. Florey, Caius College, as Huddersfield Lecturer in Special Pathology; Professor B. M. Jones as member of the Advisory Committee on aeronautical education for four years.

Mr. E. E. Sikes, President of St. John's College, will resign his office as University Lecturer in Classics as from September 30.

Mr. G. L. Taylor, M.D., Manchester University, has been elected to the John Lucas Walker Studentship for three years. Mr. A. Branch, M.D., McGill University, has been elected to the Gwynaeth Pretty Studentship for three years.

Titles of degrees were conferred on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during August:—

Allsop, J. A. D. (G.), B.A.; Crichton-Miller, B. B. (G.), B.A.; Cull, E. M. (G.), B.A., M.A.; Delp, W. E. (G.), B.A., M.A.; Disney, P. E. (G.), B.A.; Dunne, K. M. (N.), B.A.; Edwards, L. M. G. (G.), B.A.; Eagledow, G. (N.), M.A.; Etherington, E. M. (N.), M.A.; Hussell, E. D. (G.), B.A.; Jennings, M. M. (G.), M.A.; Kendrick, M. G. (N.), M.A.; Lacey, A. M. (N.), B.A.; Lorne, D. (G.), M.A.; Manton, I. (G.), Ph.D.; Oram, G. M. (N.), B.A., M.A.; Smith, E. K. (G.), B.A.; Thorne, M. E. (G.), B.A.; Watson, W. M. A. (N.), B.A.; Williams, A. A. P. (N.), B.A.; Wrinch, B. U. (G.), B.A.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS

### RATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY

### CALL FOR PENSIONS AT 60

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 4

The Trades Union Congress was in working mood this morning after yesterday's half-holiday, and made good progress with the long agenda. The chair was again occupied by the President, Mr. J. Beard (London) (Transport and General Workers).

Mr. W. T. BROWN (London) (Insurance Workers) moved on behalf of his society a resolution urging the Government to provide rates of benefit payable for sickness and disablement within the National Health Insurance Acts equal to those payable for unemployment, and that benefits be payable for wives and dependents as under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The resolution was carried without discussion, but with a few dissentients.

A long resolution calling for the co-ordination of the medical services was moved by Mr. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON (London) (Transport and General Workers). The resolution condemned the present medical services as totally inadequate, and asked that the Government should consult with the medical authorities on the subject.

Mr. BEVIN said the object of the resolution was to put the medical services on an entirely new footing. They had always regretted the way in which the Liberal Government of the day approached the question of a State medical service. It had left a tragedy of incompetence and inadequate treatment. In the chemical industries new processes were introduced, and poisoning of the workers would go on for two or three years before they could even get an adequate investigation. The distance between known medical science and its applications was enormous. Only treatment was considered under the present system; nothing at all was thought about proper diagnosis, and under the panel system the treatment was very casual. He would say to the British Medical Association, "Sit down with us and the Government before there is any extension of the present system and try on a rational basis to hammer out the solution of the problems facing us in a manner which will give us the best medical service we can have in the present state of medical science and the highest standard, not only of treatment but of diagnosis."

Mr. O. AGOMBAR (London) (National Union of Public Employees), in supporting, complained of difference of treatment accorded to private patients and to panel patients, especially in London.

The resolution was carried.

The Brass and Metal Mechanics carried through Congress a resolution calling for a provision in the new Factories Bill to secure stricter supervision over health conditions in brass casting and polishing shops.

The Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union carried a resolution urging that employers should be compelled to provide workshop accommodation for all their workpeople, instead of getting their work done in the workpeople's homes.

The Colliery Firemen's and Deputies' Organization proposed a resolution asking for a Government investigation into coalmines regulations, with a view to such alterations and amendments as would increase the safety of underground workers. Mr. A. J. COOK, on behalf of the Miners' Federation, opposed, and recommended the movers of the resolution to get their members to pay more attention to securing safety by good administration of the existing regulations, rather than, as officials of the owners, to getting increased output from the mines. If the resolution was not withdrawn the Miners' Federation would be compelled to oppose it elsewhere.

After this the previous question was moved and carried, and the resolution dropped.

Mr. H. ROBERTS, on behalf of the Theatrical Employees' Association, moved a resolution in support of the efforts of this body "to secure the necessary revision of the present Home Office regulations to ensure adequate safeguards for public safety at all places of entertainment." The resolution, which was an echo of the Paisley cinema disaster, was carried.

### DISPLACED WORKERS

The first of a series of resolutions dealing with the effects of rationalization was brought forward by Mr. J. R. LESLIE (London) (Shop Assistants), demanding that the principle of compensation for loss of employment should operate in the case of employees displaced by rationalization and amalgamations and trusts and combines, such compensation to be paid on the basis now operating in the Civil Service, under the Railways Act and the Rating and Local Government Acts of 1925. The resolution asked for legislation on the subject to be introduced by the General Council.

Mr. Leslie said that since the War trustification had proceeded very rapidly in the distributive trades. Labour recognized that under the present economic system this process was inevitable and that organization was preferable to chaotic competition. But the dismissal of old and faithful servants was a tragedy. He could quote case after case of men with 20 to 30 years' service being thrown on to the scrap-heap immediately on amalgamations taking place. Those men had done much to build up prosperous businesses; they had displayed initiative and energy; and such men had a right to consideration when displaced. There was always compensation to directors for loss of office. In the drapery trade three directors were recently compensated to the extent of £70,000. In another case two directors received £20,833, and more recently in the boot trade five directors received compensation to the amount of £320,000, while in a grocery merger it was reported a week or two ago that five directors received no less than £340,000 as compensation for loss of office. If that was right it was equally right to compensate employees for the loss of employment. These directors were not likely to have to dread the workhouse, but it might mean that to the workers displaced. He was not questioning now the amount of compensation paid to directors, but so long as there was money in the till the others should get a share. Firms which had combined had been able to pay from 30 to 150 per cent., free of income-tax, and give share bonuses of from 33⅓ to 300 per cent. Under the Electricity Acts and the railway amalgamation provision had been made for displaced workers, and firms like Rowntree's were setting aside a fund to compensate their employees. In Germany under rationalization schemes similar provision was being made, and in the United States a huge sum had been given to the Garment Workers' Union for them to pay compensation to the cutters who were being displaced.

Mr. M. HANN (Shop Assistants), in seconding, said that before the public had any claim to cheaper articles as a result of economies effected by amalgamations the people engaged in the industries who were displaced by the scheme ought to have compensation.

Mr. J. K. BAILEY (Darwen Weavers' Association) said that the rationalization in the cotton industry was the rationalization of extinction. What chance was there of getting compensation from a trade that was passing out of existence? In Darwen there was 50 per cent. of unemployment, and only 25 per cent. of the machines running in 1914 were running now.

The resolution was carried.

### COUNCIL'S POLICY

### REDUCED HOURS AND STATE PENSIONS AT 65

The principal resolution on rationalization and reorganization in industry was that moved by Mr. BEVIN, in the following terms:—

> This Trades Union Congress considers that there is a grave danger of rationalization being developed in uneconomic forms and directs the General Council to watch these tendencies with a view to promoting such legislation as will prevent the workers' conditions being worsened or their industry being jeopardized, and further, in view of the effect of the speeding up of machinery and the introduction of more scientific methods of production this Congress directs the attention of the affiliated unions to the consequent displacement of labour and the limited opportunities for reabsorption, especially in view of the fact that this displacement is covering a wide field of industry without creating to an equal extent new industries or services.
>
> This Congress urges affiliated unions when facing this problem to press for a reduction of hours in order to limit displacement; to institute generally in connexion with the reorganization of industry adequate compensation for persons displaced; and to press for an adequate State pension for persons of 65 years of age and over in order to provide avenues of employment for the younger workers.

Mr. Bevin said this was a composite resolution expressing the wishes of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union and those of the General Council desiring to outline a policy on the subject. Whenever changes such as rationalization came about there was always a danger of their taking an uneconomic form. Many of the things now being done under the name of rationalization were merely financial manipulation and not rationalization at all. They did not lend any assistance to the re-equipment of industry, and were devices to avoid what financiers used to call very healthy bankruptcies otherwise inevitable. He was specially concerned with the endeavour to urge the unions, wherever possible, to see that where new machinery was put in and the output thereby increased and the work intensified they should press forward a reduction of the working hours. Here there were two things to fight against. He had found as much difficulty in getting some trade unionists to agree to this as he had found among the employers. If a machine would produce a wage of figure *x* on an eight-hour shift, and a new machine was introduced to do as much in a six-hour shift and to earn the same wage, then it was the natural human desire of the worker to work the old shift of eight hours and earn more money and to refuse to adopt the shorter hours. He felt that it was useless to cry to the Government for legislation for a six-hours day until the trade unions had educated their own people to it and applied the shorter working day through their negotiating machinery over a fairly wide field. Experiments with the six-hour shift were being made in certain trades already. In those trades the eight-hour shift had become uneconomical with modern machinery, speeded up as this was, and it had been found quite sound to apply four shifts instead of three. Therefore, the resolution urged that shorter hours in one form or another, not necessarily in a uniform manner, should be applied to these modern developments.

### CONDITIONS OF PENSION

Then the executive were still urging the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Mond-Turner report that definitely provided a State pension of an adequate kind at 65, and it was the intention of the resolution, even if it did not expressly say so, that these pensions should be payable only provided a person receiving one left his trade and industry altogether. It was of no use paying pensions which could be used to reduce wages, as was the result of the present 10s. pension. Such a device solved nothing. They urged that the pension should be adequate, and he did not agree at all with the figures put forward by Mr. Snowden and Mr. Pethick-Lawrence. Those Treasury officials had water-tight compartment brains, and if asked to produce a figure they would put down the cost, but would not look to another department for a set-off in the savings to be made in another direction. Material savings were to be effected if this pension scheme were carried out. In fact, much as the Mond Conference might be criticized, their figures were investigated thoroughly before being adopted, and they were examined with an eye to the factors of Poor Law relief, private pensions, State grants and payments for unemployment, and so forth, and savings in all these accounts were reckoned with. It would, in fact, involve no greater cost to the country if the higher pensions were granted, especially having regard to the savings in administration to be effected if direct payments of the character involved were made. He knew there was a resolution on the agenda demanding pensions at the age of 60, but he liked to be practicable, and for two reasons he thought they should stick to the age of 65. One was that neither a Labour nor any other Chancellor of the Exchequer was going to give them an adequate State pension at 60 for a long time to come, and the second reason was that owing to the efficiency of the modern health and sanitation services, the rise in the standard of life, and so on, longevity was increasing, and men at 65 were now physically and mentally younger than men of the same years 20 or 30 years ago. That increase of longevity was likely to go on, and to increase by a further 10 to 15 per cent. up to the year 1960. If the pension then was to be a contributing factor to the solution of the unemployment problem, it needed to be high enough to allow people to retire decently and at an age when they would not feel it a grievance to be thrown out of employment. For these reasons the movers of the resolution thought that on the grounds of cost it was better to demand, not what pure idealism would ask for, but a practicable reform.

Miss A. LOUGHLIN (Leeds) (Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union) seconded the resolution, and said that rationalization from the point of view of social welfare should not be impeded by the trade unions. Any saving of labour was a social advantage. But proper social and industrial use was not being made of the benefits of rationalization. Through improvements of technique and organization industry was producing more goods than were being consumed and more leisure than we knew what to do with. There were gluts of wheat, cotton, and wool, and if more cotton and woollen goods were produced the present difficulties would only be intensified. The increased margin of leisure that was made possible was unfortunately available only to the 2,000,000 unemployed instead of being shared by all. "Share the work and share the leisure," the president had said. She would add "and share the wealth" in reduced hours of work, increased wages, and systematic holidays with pay for the whole of the workers. They could transform rationalization from a curse to a blessing. If, however, they allowed rationalization to go on without a distribution of its benefits, the present economic difficulties would be increased.

Mr. A. V. HERMON (London) (Electrical Trades Union) declared that the voice of finance and Capitalism was to be heard in the resolution.

### AMENDING THE AGE

Mr. COLLICK (Guildford) (A.S.L.E. and F.), whose union had a resolution on the agenda in favour of pensions at 60 years of age, opposed the present proposal to make 65 the pensionable age. There were, he said, 678,000 men over 60 in industry, and if all of them were taken out there would remain 1,250,000 unemployed. If, as Mr. Bevin had said, Mr. Snowden would not look at a proposal for pensions at 60, what earthly use was a Labour Government so far as trade unionists were concerned? One-tenth of the wealth this country produced was going into the pockets of 200 people. Unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to face up to the problem which that fact represented—the problem of the redistribution of wealth—there could be no hope. "Don't go back on our charter," Mr. Collick added. "It demands State pensions at 60."

This remark called attention to the fact that the proposal for pensions at 65 was a departure from the terms of the Industrial Charter adopted by the Hull Congress six years ago and included in the standing orders.

Mr. J. JAGGER (Manchester) (Distributive Workers' Union) asked for the president's ruling whether the resolution was in order.

The PRESIDENT.—The clause relating to pensions must be cut out of order.

Mr. BEVIN agreed to the substitution of 60 for 65 years in his resolution, and the PRESIDENT said that the desire of Congress was manifest and the debate on the amended resolution might proceed.

Mr. A. J. COOK (Miners' Federation) thereupon asked that, inasmuch as Congress had decided that pensions at 60 were practicable, Mr. Bevin should withdraw his assertion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not provide them. He added:—"I hope that Mr. Bevin, in the interests of the whole trade union movement and to prove the sincerity of the standing order policy, will withdraw his statement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer neither could nor would give pensions at 60."

The PRESIDENT.—You should not put a point like that.

Mr. BEVIN.—Surely I am entitled to make a correction of what Mr. Cook has said. I did not make the statement.

Mr. COOK, proceeding, said that the provision of pensions would be easier than the reduction of working hours because in industries competing in international trade a limitation of hours depended upon international agreement. From the financial standpoint it would pay to give pensions to the older men and employ the younger men in their stead, and there was no measure of the gain in saving men from demoralization. As to compensation for displacement the aim of rationalization was to reduce labour costs. How, then, could they argue that industry should compensate the men displaced? There were only three things to do. They could raise the school age to 16, giving maintenance allowances, and grant pensions at 60 and reduce working hours. The pensions must involve retirement from industry.

Mr. J. SEXTON, M.P., objected to compulsory retirement, saying that there were men in full physical and mental vigour at 70. If there were 680,000 men over 60 in industry it was a proof of their fitness.

The resolution, as amended, was carried by acclamation.

### NATIONAL CREDIT

Mr. J. BROMLEY, M.P. (A.S.L.E. and F.), introduced as "food for thought" his society's proposal "that this Congress calls upon the Government to take from the Bank of England the power to finance national requirements on the credit power of the nation and undertake such authority itself." He said that five years' deflation, assisted by Mr. Churchill's reintroduction of the gold standard, had resulted very largely in unemployment on the present scale. The Bank of England was still a private bank with private interests, which made it, whatever its services to the Government, exceedingly costly for the country. It was high time the trade unions regulated the bankers. By next February we should have nearer 4,000,000 than 2,000,000 unemployed. If the nation, through the Treasury, could lend the Allies £2,000,000,000 for the purposes of war, why could not the nation now lend one-tenth part of that sum for the purpose of reviving industry through our own National Bank, controlled by Parliament? The biggest enemies of the workers were the financial money-bugs.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation and without dissent.

### COAL TRADE REGULATION

Mr. E. WILLIAMS (South Wales) moved on behalf of the Miners' Federation the following resolution:—

> This Congress directs attention to the international character of the economic problems of the coalmining industry. It affirms that the present intense competition between coal-producing countries (arising from a world excess of productive capacity over effective demand) is disastrous in its effects, and inimical to the best interests of the mineworkers, the coalmining industries, and the peoples of the countries concerned. It therefore requests the General Council to press forward through the I.F.T.U., the necessity for international agreements for the regulation of the coal trade, with uniform hours of labour and adequate standards of living for the mineworkers of all countries.

Mr. Williams outlined the collapse of the coal export market from a variety of causes in all parts of the world since the War, involving, he said, a contraction of demand by at least 30,000,000 tons from this country alone. This had so intensified competition that the miners here could no longer hope for any increase of wages at any time, nor for any reduction of hours unless conditions were standardized on international lines, nor could there be any hope of reabsorbing the 250,000 unemployed miners.

Mr. A. J. COOK, in seconding, said, that unfortunately there had hitherto been no attempt to make a real "International" at Geneva for labour regulation. It was no good protesting about cheap Polish coal when British coal was sold in Paris at 4s. or 5s. a ton less than it cost to produce. Surpluses led to dumping, dumping to tariffs, tariffs to price cuts, price cuts to chaos. The solution was international agreements.

The resolution was carried.

### SHORTER WORKING WEEK

Six resolutions on the shorter working week were displaced by a composite resolution moved by Mr. C. DUKES, M.P., calling on the Labour Government to give legislative effect to the proposal for a normal working week of 44 hours, inclusive of meal times (making a week of 39 hours in reality). He said that there was a Niagara of production. He believed that one-third of the productive plant of the country was idle, and that one-third, fully utilized, would provide the workers with a standard of life equal to that of to-day.

Mr. M. H. CONNOLLY (Boilermakers' Society), seconding, said that from 1922 to 1928 the output in new ships in this country increased from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons, with 89,000 fewer men employed. Similar grave facts could be quoted from many other industries.

Mr. BEN TILLETT, M.P., said that the Congress heard from the United States delegate the other day that electro and other horse power in that country had increased to 30,000,000, equivalent nearly to 1,000,000,000 man power. In consequence of the increase in mechanical efficiency wages were growing constantly a smaller factor in the costs of production, and individual labour was becoming less and less valuable. Yet the miracle of higher production was due, not to the lords and the capitalists, but to the fertile brains of the workers themselves.

Mr. A. GILL (Leeds) (Street Masons and Paviors) opposed the resolution on the ground that the General Workers' Union had allowed an increase of working hours, to the detriment of workers generally, at the suggestion of the Whitley Council.

The resolution was agreed to, and Congress then went into private session.

## THE COTTON INDUSTRY

### INCREASE IN EMPIRE GROWTHS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 4

"We should be deceiving ourselves and our members if we were to say that there is any very definite prospect of improvement in the near future," Mr. Henry Boothman, secretary of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, states in his quarterly report, issued to-day.

Unjustifiable optimism, he adds, may tend to induce people to refrain from taking steps which may be absolutely necessary, while exaggerated pessimism is calculated to engender a feeling that matters may just as well be allowed to take their own course. Mr. Boothman points out that practically half the workers ordinarily employed in the trade are now in receipt of unemployment benefit, but he expresses the hope that by a measure of cooperation between all parties the Lancashire cotton trade may yet recover some of its old prosperity.

The extent to which American cotton is being superseded by Indian and Empire growths is shown in the statistics just issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations. These show that although the total world's cotton mill consumption of all kinds of cotton for the year ended July 31 was 25,209,000 bales, or only 673,000 bales less than in the preceding year, the amount of American cotton consumed was only 13,023,000 bales, or a reduction of 2,053,000 bales in the same period; 6,087,000 bales of East Indian cotton were consumed and 5,162,000 bales of Sundry cotton, or increases of 909,000 and 523,000 bales respectively.

These are striking figures, which tend to show that American cotton is gradually losing its world predominance. Further confirmation of this is provided in a recent pamphlet by Mr. W. L. Clayton, of the well-known Houston firm of cotton exporters, Anderson, Clayton and Co., in which he stated that the present consumption of cotton outside the United States is about 20,000,000 bales yearly, of which the United States furnishes only 8,000,000 bales, or 40 per cent. The United States furnished 20 years ago 53 per cent. of the cotton consumed outside its area.

Great Britain's consumption of all classes of cotton for the year ended July 31 was 2,465,000 bales, a decrease of 340,000 bales. Her consumption of American cotton decreased by 440,000 bales, and of Egyptian cotton by 64,000 bales, while she consumed 160,000 bales more of sundry cottons and 5,000 bales more of East Indian cotton.

During the half-year ended July 31 short-time working was prevalent in most of the leading cotton spinning countries of the world. Great Britain had the worst record with stoppages, equal to 10.77 weeks of 48 hours, while stoppages in Japan were equivalent to 8.56 weeks; in Brazil to 8.71 weeks; in Canada to 6.21 weeks; in Austria to 5.44 weeks; and in Switzerland to 5.20 weeks.

## NIGHT FIRE AT AN ESHER HOTEL

### DAMAGE AT THE BEAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KINGSTON, SEPT. 4

The Bear Hotel, Esher, one of the oldest hotels in the country and a famous posting house of coaching days, was badly damaged by fire to-day, and the 17 occupants, including seven guests, had exciting escapes.

The hotel, a picturesque building, standing off the main London-Portsmouth road at its junction with the Leatherhead road, has remained practically unchanged since it was first licensed over 400 years ago. Some fine old oak panelling, several oak chests and chairs, and a 250-year-old "Parliament" clock were badly damaged, and a number of valuable old prints were destroyed. The fire appears to have started in the saloon bar and was discovered shortly after 3 a.m. by Mr. A. Potter, when on his way to Smithfield Market. He saw smoke issuing from the windows on the ground floor, but it was not until after much banging on the front door and stone throwing at the upper windows that the occupants were aroused. Most of them escaped in their night clothes. The guests made their way downstairs through dense smoke and went through the kitchen to the courtyard at the back. The staff climbed through their bedroom windows on to a flat roof at the back, and, heeding the shouts of people below, waited there until ladders were brought. By this time the bars were well aflame, and the bursting of spirit bottles, through the heat, caused explosions like the sound of rifle firing. Mrs. Richards, wife of the proprietor, returned to rescue her dogs, which she found whimpering under a bed. No one was injured.

The Esher Fire Brigade, whose station is quite close, got the fire under within half an hour. The flames had reached the old staircase, but this was saved. The total damage is estimated at over £1,000.

In the old coaching days the Bear was the second place of call for the changing of horses from London. When Queen Victoria and, later, the Duchess of Albany were in residence at Claremont, members of the French Royal family frequently stayed there.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

### BORROWING POWERS

It is now regarded as certain that one of the first measures to be brought forward in the new Session of Parliament will be a Bill to increase still further the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which were increased from £50,000,000 to £60,000,000 just before Parliament rose at the beginning of August. It is understood, however, that before introducing any new legislation the Government are anxious to have the report of the three-party Committee which is now investigating the finances of the fund. The Committee, it will be remembered, consists of six members—Miss Bondfield and Mr. Hartshorn, representing Labour; Sir Henry Betterton and Major Walter Elliot, representing the Conservatives; and Mr. Ernest Brown and Mr. Isaac Foot, representing the Liberals. This Committee met for the first time some weeks ago, and called for a good deal of statistical evidence. A further meeting has been arranged for Monday, when, it is understood, the desired information will be forthcoming.

The next meeting between Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Morrison, and other Ministers and Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree on behalf of the Liberal Party on the subject of unemployment will probably be held on Thursday. At the last meeting a number of facts, figures, and suggestions were put forward for examination. It is understood that this examination will have been completed by next week and that the way will be open for further detailed discussions. According to present arrangements, Mr. MacDonald is expected to return to London from Lossiemouth on Tuesday, and he will thus be able to keep in close touch with these conversations.

Towards the end of last Session the Liberal Parliamentary Party, on the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George, decided to co-opt four members of the rank and file to the "Shadow Cabinet" of the party. This decision was a sequel to the request that some steps should be taken to keep the party in touch with their leaders. It was agreed to take a ballot vote, which has resulted as follows:—1, Mr. Ernest Brown and Sir Archibald Sinclair (a tie); 3, Mr. Isaac Foot; 4, Sir Robert Hamilton. Mr. Grahame White and Mr. K. Griffith were fifth and sixth respectively.

## LORD BEAVERBROOK AND BROMLEY

### ATTITUDE IN BY-ELECTION

Mr. J. H. McDonald, chairman of the Bromley Divisional Association of the United Empire Party, has sent the following letter to the Press Association:—

In fairness to Mr. Redwood, my committee, and members of the Bromley United Empire Party Divisional Association, may I infringe on your valuable space to give you the particulars of Lord Beaverbrook's promises to Mr. Redwood as they are known to me, and as I know them to be true?

'After my committee had asked Mr. Redwood to stand as their candidate at the Bromley by-election, he received an invitation from Lord Beaverbrook to go and see him at Leatherhead. Mr. Redwood went immediately, and in the presence of two witnesses, one of whom was Mr. D. J. Young, his election agent, Lord Beaverbrook promised his full support to Mr. Redwood, and said he would come and speak for him, and added "Use me as you will"; he also there and then dictated a telegram to Lord Rothermere strongly supporting Mr. Redwood's candidature.

I—unaware of this sudden invitation from Lord Beaverbrook—went to keep an appointment I had previously made with Mr. Redwood, and while I was waiting in his room he returned from Leatherhead—accompanied by his agent, the above-named witness—and told me exactly what had happened.

The welcome news of Lord Beaverbrook's support entirely dissipated any lingering doubts I had entertained as to the desirability of going full speed ahead. I then wired to Lord Rothermere, asking him if he would support Mr. Redwood's candidature, and he replied promising the full maximum support of his newspapers.

At the general meeting of my association, when I asked the members present to ratify my committee's choice of Mr. Redwood as candidate, I announced to all present both these promises of support. As is now well known, Lord Rothermere promptly proceeded to carry out his undertaking to the letter, and has given us in the fullest manner all the help he promised.

About a week after our campaign had started—meanwhile having neither seen nor heard any further sign from Lord Beaverbrook (who had gone yachting)—I obtained the name and location of his yacht, and sent him the following radio message:—"Awaiting fulfilment of your promise support Redwood. If this comes now feel assured can win great victory your cause."

I never had any reply to that message, nor has Mr. Redwood had further word or sign from Lord Beaverbrook explaining his failure to fulfil his promises.

Mr. Redwood and all those fighting alongside him have had to face the storm of inquiries and ridicule concerning the absence of Lord Beaverbrook, but one and all steadfastly refused to say a word against him during the election, always believing that he would redeem his promises at some time chosen by himself. He has not done so.

### EMPIRE CRUSADE SECRETARY'S DENIAL

Mr. F. W. Doidge, secretary of the Empire Crusade, made the following statement last night:—

I was present at the interview between Mr. Redwood and Lord Beaverbrook. There was no promise of support. It was made quite clear that Lord Beaverbrook's attitude depended entirely on Mr. Campbell's declaration on Empire Free Trade.

Mr. Collingwood Hughes, acting for the Empire Crusade, informed both Mr. Redwood and Mr. McDonald on Thursday, August 14, the day preceding the general meeting of Mr. McDonald's association, that we would not take part in the campaign, and Mr. McDonald then said: "That ends it."

I spoke to Mr. Redwood on Friday, August 15, the day of the meeting, and before the meeting took place. I informed him that Lord Beaverbrook would not support him, and I pressed him to tell me if in the circumstances he would drop the plan of standing for Bromley.

I told Mr. Redwood again and again not to make any promises of Lord Beaverbrook's appearance in Bromley, and I persuaded him to withdraw a circular entitled "Lord Beaverbrook is coming" that was actually in print.

Lord Beaverbrook himself had gone abroad on August 13, and when he left London there was not the slightest prospect of Mr. Redwood standing for the seat.

### MR. REDWOOD'S STATEMENT

Mr. Redwood said to a Press representative last night:—

Mr. J. H. McDonald, the chairman of the Bromley Divisional Association of the United Empire Party, told me that he and his committee felt that they ought to make some statement, as I had been on a great many occasions accused of telling untruths. I have nothing more to add to what is contained in the letter. I was promised the support of Lord Beaverbrook, and I believe that Lord Beaverbrook not coming did me a great injury in my campaign.

I was fighting on his full policy and even till the very last I expected that he would make a gesture. I stood the constant personal epithets that were being hurled at me that I was a liar and that Lord Beaverbrook had never made the promise. I feel that had he given me his full support I could have won the election.

## THE WEATHER

### CLOUDY: SOME RAIN

**Meteorological Office, Sept. 4**

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A complex area of low pressure off Western Ireland will slowly spread eastward to bring the whole of the British Isles under its influence. Local rain, accompanied perhaps by thunderstorms, is likely to spread gradually from the west to most districts, while more general rain is expected on the north-west seaboard.

### Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-easterly winds; mainly cloudy with occasional local rain and perhaps thunder; warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Moderate to fresh southerly winds; cloudy, local rain, and perhaps thunder; rather warm or warm.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID, ISLES OF MAN.—Fresh to strong southerly or south-easterly winds; cloudy, some rain; perhaps local thunder; rather warm or warm.

SCOTLAND, N.E., ORKNEYS, AND SHETLANDS.—Moderate or fresh south-easterly winds; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; rather warm.

IRELAND.—Moderate to fresh southerly winds; cloudy, some rain, local thunder; rather warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Some rain is likely in most districts, with thunder locally.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Mainly fair and warm, but perhaps thunderstorms or thundery rains.

### SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate to fresh south-easterly winds; mainly cloudy, local rain and thunder; local mist, perhaps fog, early; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh southerly winds; cloudy, local rain and thunder; local mist, perhaps fog, early; sea moderate.

### FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—East to south-east winds, veering later, about 10 m.p.h. at surface and 15 to 20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable amount of cloud; local thunderstorms; local fog in Channel later. Visibility 1,000 yards locally early, improving to 3-6 miles generally inland; visibility 500 yards locally in the Channel later.

Sun rises, 6.19 a.m.; sets, 7.37 p.m.
Moon sets, 2.45 a.m.; rises, 7.20 p.m.
Full Moon Monday.
Lighting-up time, 8.37 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.10 a.m. and 1.25 p.m.

### YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, SEPT. 4, 7 P.M.

Pressure remained high to the east of the British Isles and low to the west; winds were mainly from an easterly point and light to moderate, but fresh locally in western districts. In Scotland weather was dull with some rain, and in western district and the North of England cloudy with slight rain, but elsewhere bright weather was enjoyed, apart from local mist or fog in the early morning. Thunderstorms were reported from some districts.

Sunshine amounts were good in the South and East; Guernsey had 10.7 hours, Jersey, Brighton, and Eastbourne 10.5 hours, Margate 10.4 hours, and Lowestoft 10.3 hours.

Maximum day temperatures were mainly about normal, though Jersey reached 81deg., Bude 75deg., and Guernsey 74deg.

### LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 4, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,020.2mb, (30.13in.), falling; temp., 61.0deg.; humidity, 85 per cent.; wind, S.E., light; weather, fine.

Wednesday, 7 p.m. to Thursday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 54deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 73deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 9.8 hours.

### SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 7; Lowestoft, 6; Margate, 10; St. Andrews, 1½; Torquay, 3½; Ventnor, 12.

PARIS.—Sunny; cool.
BERLIN.—Fair to fine; cool.
MILAN.—Sunny and hot.
GENEVA.—Very fine and warm.

## HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

| Stations | Sunshine | Rainfall | Temp. Min. | Temp. Max | Weather (Day) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hrs. | Mm. | Deg. | Deg. | |
| EAST | | | | | |
| Berwick-on-T. | 9·3 | ·2 | 49 | 61 | Dull. |
|

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# Court News

The Queen yesterday morning motored from Carberry Tower, where she is staying with Lord and Lady Elphinstone, to visit Lady Anne Kerr and the Marquess of Lothian at Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith. In the afternoon her Majesty visited Hatton Castle, Berwick, the seat of Sir William Burrell.

The Maharajah of Jaipur, who is staying at Glengarr, Dunoon, for the grouse shooting, will leave on Monday for London *en route* for India.

Susan, Duchess of Somerset, returned to 35, Grosvenor-square yesterday from paying visits in France, and hopes to leave shortly for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke expect to return to 26, Belgrave-square on Wednesday from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Abingdon returned to 3, Seymour-street yesterday from Paris.

Viscountess Wimborne returned to London from the Continent on Tuesday, and left on Wednesday night to join Viscount Wimborne at Drumour Lodge, Dunkeld, where they will be in residence for some weeks.

Isabel Lady Talbot de Malahide has returned to Compton Regis, Shrivenham, where she expects to remain during September.

Lady Hothfield returned to 11, Wilton-street on Wednesday from Scotland.

Major G. C. Tryon, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Tryon expect to return to the Manor House, Durnford, Salisbury, on Monday from Swansea. They will hot return to London until November.

The Hon. Claud Yorke will return to 38, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, about September 19 from Marienbad.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden is 68 to-day.

Lady Graham-Montgomery has recovered from her indisposition and will return to 35, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, early next week.

Lady Latta returned to 12, Portman-square on Tuesday from Scotland.

Lady Tothill is sailing for Hong-kong in the Hector on September 13, and expects to be away some months.

Lady Wild will leave to-day for a cruise to the Mediterranean. She expects to be away for about a month.

The Dowager Lady Manton and the Hon. Mark Watson have left Suvretta House, St. Moritz, for Merano *en route* for Cortina.

Sir Henry and Lady Rothband have left Paris for Vichy.

Major Sir Richard Barnett, who was attacked by pneumonia at the end of the Bisley Meeting, has had a relapse and his condition is very serious.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Assheton are sailing for the Mediterranean in the Orford to-day, and expect to return to London on October 3.

Dr. Wilhelm Engerth, Counsellor to the Austrian Legation, has been appointed Austrian Consul-General at Munich, and has left for his new post. He has been succeeded in London by Dr. Lothar Wimmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bentinck have arrived in England from Peru. Their address will be 66, Eaton-place, S.W.

Mrs. Charles Johnson wishes to express her gratitude for the many letters of sympathy which she has received since the death of her husband, Brigadier-General Charles Edward Johnson, and for the beautiful flowers which have been sent. She hopes in time to acknowledge them all personally.

Mrs. A. A. Hudson wishes to express her deep gratitude for the great number of letters of sympathy received in her sorrow. She will in time answer all personally.

Mrs. C. G. Colebrook wishes to return thanks for the many kind letters of sympathy she has received and for the beautiful flowers which were sent to the funeral of her husband. They are too numerous to acknowledge personally, and she hopes that her friends will accept this expression of her gratitude.

Admiral Sir William Goodenough, G.C.B., M.V.O., will preside at the British Sailors' Society Festival Dinner, to be held at the Mansion House, by kind permission of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E., on Wednesday, October 29. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have promised to attend. Reception, 7.15.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Ernest Farquhar on September 2 after a short illness at Whiteway, Chudleigh, Devon. The funeral will take place at Chudleigh to-morrow at 3 o'clock. Motors will meet the 2.5 train at Exeter (leaving Paddington at 11.5).

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE MODERN HOUSE

### BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA

Lord Burnham will open the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia on September 17, and it will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. until October 1. There will be over 400 exhibits from the leading firms of the country. Great interest is being taken in the exhibition by the leading architects and engineers of the country.

Besides a show of bricks, tiles, roofing felts, waterproof and soundproof material, concrete, and woodworking and brickmaking machinery there are also some pavilions which will prove attractive to the general public. A large space will be devoted to domestic necessities, including those of labour-saving the latest contrivances, and the most up-to-date appliances for sittings rooms, bed rooms, kitchens, and bath rooms. There will be exhibits of wallpapers, paints, varnishes, enamels, lighting systems, and floor coverings. A feature of interest will be "The Silent House," which is being constructed by a well-known architect to illustrate how perfect quiet may be obtained.

One of the exhibitors will be the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which will have a stand illustrating the work of the Building Research Station at Garston, near Watford. The exhibits on this stand have been selected for the two main purposes of demonstrating the value of standard specifications in modern building practice and for emphasizing the meaning and importance of the science of building. In a pamphlet it is stated that "little progress can be made in the development of a science of building . . . until the vagaries and eccentricities of materials of construction have been eliminated by standardization."

## THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE

The King and Queen of Greece have arrived at Torosay Castle, Island of Mull, as the guests of Mrs. Murray Guthrie, for a stay of about a fortnight.

### *CONSCIENCE MONEY*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2 10s. on account of "Silk Duty."

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

INSTRUCTOR CAPTAIN FRANKLIN, R.N., AND MRS. WHITE

The engagement is announced between Instructor Captain C. S. P. Franklin, Royal Navy, eldest son of C. H. B. Franklin, of Lunces Hall, Wivelsfield, Sussex, and Evelyn Grayson White, of Vine Lodge, Surbiton Hill-road, Surbiton, widow of the late Commander Charles White, Royal Navy.

CAPTAIN R. C. HOWMAN AND MISS C. I. ELLES

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place at Taiping (Federated Malay States), between Ross Cosens (Captain, 1st Battalion, 20th Burma Rifles), only son of M. Langston Howman and Mrs. Howman, of Edendale, Perth, and Cecil Isobel, younger daughter of E. H. Elles, of 79, Onslow-square, London, S.W.7.

MR. H. J. MORTON AND MRS. MILBURN

The wedding of Mr. H. J. Morton (late 7th Hussars) to Mrs. Milburn, daughter of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn, will take place at the Savoy Chapel on September 8, at 2.30.

MR. L. L. R. BUCKLAND AND MISS W. M. FRANKLIN

The engagement is announced between Lancelot Liddle Rorke Buckland, of Dar-es-Salaam, only son of the late John William Buckland, of Johannesburg, and Wilhelmina Mary (Billie), youngest daughter of Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and Mrs. Franklin, of Limuru, Kenya.

MR. R. W. SHARWOOD AND MISS ROBERTSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. R. W. Sharwood and Miss Joan Robertson will take place on September 25 at Little Bookham. They sail on October 4 for Montreal, Canada.

## MARRIAGES

MR. T. L. JONES AND MISS RUTHERFORD

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Lovell Jones, only son of the late W. E. Jones, of Glen Usk, Monmouthshire, and Mrs. C. T. Jones, of Bodenham, Hereford, to Miss Rosemary Rutherford, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Rutherford, of Summer Court, Lyonshall, Herefordshire, took place at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Lyonshall, on Wednesday. The Rev. Alfred Green-Price, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, officiated. A reception, at which a great many well-known Herefordshire people were present, was held afterwards at Summer Court. The bride and bridegroom left for London and Biarritz.

MR. A. C. STRAKER AND MRS. C. L. HUNTER

The marriage ceremony took place on August 30, 1930, very quietly, at Tilston Church, Cheshire, of Arthur Coppin Straker, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edmund Straker, High Warden, Hexham, and Cicely Longueville Hunter, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Richard Heywood-Jones, of Badsworth, Yorkshire.

## BRITISH LEGION AND WAR ORPHANS

### RESOLUTIONS FOR F.I.D.A.C. CONGRESS

The text is now available of the five resolutions which the British Legion will submit to the eleventh annual congress of the F.I.D.A.C. (the Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants), which will open at New York on September 15, and will continue until September 25, with local meetings at Washington, Indianapolis, Culver, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Albany, Newburgh, and West Point. The British delegation, whose names were published in *The Times* on August 27, will leave Southampton to-morrow on board the liner Lancastria, in which all the European delegates will have already embarked.

The first resolution of the British Legion will ask the congress to fulfil its obligations to War orphans by each constituent organization taking steps to see that they are given the same opportunities as they would have received if their parents had lived. To perform this duty, it is suggested that after-care advisory committees should be formed in each country to co-ordinate the work of existing agencies, national and voluntary, with a view to providing for the orphans' commercial or industrial training and permanent and progressive employment, arranging where necessary medical or convalescent treatment, and encouraging arrangements for annual holiday camps on the lines of the Boy Scout movement.

Another resolution will urge constituent members to obtain the fullest information on methods employed for dealing with cases of tuberculosis among ex-Service men since the War, and particularly in regard to the success that has followed the village settlement scheme in the British Legion Village in Kent.

The British delegates will call for details of ex-Service men who are suffering a premature breakdown in health and are being left to an early old age of want and misery through the undermining of their physique during the War. The object is to get accurate data with a view to legislative action.

Attention will be drawn to the efforts made in Great Britain to assist ex-Service men through the national appeal on November 11. A suggestion will be made that details of the scheme should be circulated to member organizations, each of which should submit to the F.I.D.A.C. office information in regard to similar schemes in their respective countries.

Finally, the British Legion will submit the following resolution:—"(1) That we of the F.I.D.A.C. declare our determined belief that the only true and abiding memorial to our fallen comrades is the establishment of permanent peace. (2) That it continue to be our primary purpose to do all in our power to promote good will between nations and their general acceptance of the principle that the rule of law shall replace the arbitrament of force. (3) That as public opinion in all lands is rarely influenced by those pacifist advocates of peace who are opposed to all war, this conference affirms that ex-Service men, appreciating the realities of war, should take a more prominent part in educating public opinion on the lines of paragraphs (1) and (2), so that Governments may know that a healthy public opinion demands the settlement of international disputes in a peaceful manner."

## SCOTTISH TERRIERS

### CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW IN LONDON

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The excellent support given to the annual championship show of the Scottish Terrier Club (England), held yesterday in the Handel-street Drill Hall, Bloomsbury, is evidence of the popularity of the little dogs, still so often called "Aberdeens." Mr. A. G. Cowley, who judged, gave the challenge certificates to Mr. P. Brosnan's Rookery Adair and Mr. Robert Chapman's Heather Enchantress. Major W. G. Johnson's dog, Ch. Laurieston Defender, winner in the veteran class, put in a strong claim for one in spite of his 7½ years.

The runner-up in the open class for bitches was Mr. R. Crosthwaite's Hawdonside Melody, the winner at Brighton on the previous day, and the third was Miss D. I. Thorpe's Misty Morn of Ralc. Second and third in the similar class for dogs were Mr. Robert Chapman's Heather Fashion Hint and Mr. R. Lloyd's Sandheys Silvertip. First in the two puppy classes were Mrs. W. A. Pearce's Glenmead Don's Lad and Messrs. Edwards and Beeby's Broxton Boddicia. Heather Fashion Hint distinguished himself in the earlier classes for his sex, being first in six, and second in several others. Redlington Repartee won in the classes for maiden, debutant, and novice bitches for Miss B. Somers.

## SIR JOHN BLAND-SUTTON

In our report of the coming extension to Claridge's Hotel, which is to cover the sites of two private houses, we regret that, in a reference to one of the houses, Sir John Bland-Sutton was by a regrettable error referred to as "the late Sir John Bland-Sutton." We are happy to record that Sir John Bland-Sutton is in his usual health.

## *SHEFFIELD CORPORATION AND BEAUCHIEF ABBEY*

Negotiations are taking place with a view to the acquirement by Sheffield Corporation of the famous twelfth-century Beauchief Abbey along with the Beauchief Golf Course and 70 acres of land adjoining. Sheffield already has 1,918 acres of open space, and if negotiations result in additional land being acquired it is likely that Sheffield will have more open space than any other city except London. Beauchief Abbey is owned by Councillor Frank Crawford, of Sheffield, and he regularly has services conducted in it. It was built to expiate the crime of Thomas à Beckett's murder in Canterbury Cathedral.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS

### GIFTS TO CHARITY

FLEET SURGEON ALFRED THOMAS CORRIE, R.N. (retd.), of Torrington-place, Plymouth, who died on March 28, left estate of the gross value of £32,473, with net personalty £32,029. He left:—

£1,000 each to the Royal United Service Orphan Home for Girls, Stoke Devonport, and the Orphan Home for Girls at Lockyer-street, The Hoe, Plymouth; £500 to the Corporation Grammar School, Plymouth, the income to be applied for an annual prize, to be called the "Corrie Prize"; £1,000 to the Cripple Home for Boys at Kensington, the income to be given annually to two boys before leaving the institution, to be called the "Corrie Gift"; and £1,000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the income to be used for a prize for anatomy every second year, to be known as the "Corrie Prize."

The residue of the property to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, London.

Mr. REGINALD STEPHEN JOHN HANNEN, of Sheen-road, Richmond, Surrey, and of Fordingbridge, Southampton, who died on June 4, left estate of the gross value of £64,037, with net personalty £50,854. He gives:—

£500 each to the Fordingbridge Nursing Home and the Fordingbridge Parish Council (as an endowment for the six cottages given by him to them), £300 to his secretary, Zazel Victoria Leilah Chapman, if still in his employ, or £100 if not; £80 to Rose Dunn, and £5 for each year of service should she be in his service at the time of his death; £100 and £10 for each year of service to his cook, Martha Holden, on like conditions; and £200 and his motor-car to Fred Newing if still in his service, or £100 if not.

Mrs. NANCY LATHROP CARVER CAMPBELL, of Campbell Ranch, Goleta, California, United States, who died on June 22, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Campbell, left property of the value of £45,991, with net personalty £13,457. She gives:—

$10,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; $5,000 to her maid, Placida Rapen; $2,500 each to George Churchill, butler, David Hurd, footman, R. Adlam, secretary, Frank Snow, chauffeur, Frank McDermid, farm manager, and James Keogh, stud groom, if respectively in her service; and $500 each to her other servants of five years' service and $200 to those of two years' service.

Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON BARBER, sen., of Tile Hill-lane, Coventry, retired watch manufacturer, who died on June 7, left estate of the gross value of £18,145, with net personalty £16,043. He left:—

£1,000 to "my ever faithful friend." Frederick Brown, watch pallet maker, of Tile Hill-lane, Coventry; £500 to his housekeeper, Mrs. Kate Marion Fenton, if still in his service at his death; and the residue of the property upon trust for the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, for general purposes.

### £5,000 FOR AN EMPLOYEE

Mr. HENRY HEWETSON, of St. Peter's-square, Stamford Brook, W., who died on July 28, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £11,465, with net personalty £11,430. He left:—

To Agnes Barge, "now in my employ, who has been most kind to me and helped me in most serious troubles," £5,000 and all his furniture, &c., at 7a, St. Peter's-square.

Mrs. ELLEN MARY TILL, of Collingbourne, High Wycombe, who died on June 26, aged 83, wife of W. Till, left estate of the gross value of £8,026, with net personalty £5,365. She left:—

£50 to Odiham Cottage Hospital.

The Rev. THOMAS HORSFALL, of The Vicarage, Cresswell, Northumberland, who died on July 7, has left estate of the gross value of £5,450, with net personalty £5,394. He gives:—

£200 and his dwelling-house to his housekeeper.

Other latest wills include the following:—

| | Gross value |
|---|---|
| ALLEN, Engineer Captain Joseph Wray, R.N. (retd.) (76), of Dukes-avenue, Chiswick, W. (net personalty £466) | £1,600 |
| ARKELL, Mr. Algernon Hugh (45), of Brook House, Ombersley, Worcs, farmer (net personalty £2,651) | 10,026 |
| ARMSTRONG, Miss Beatrice, of Royal Park, Clifton, Bristol (net personalty £4,077) | 4,154 |
| AUSELIUS, Mr. John Hopkin (62), of the Royal Hotel, Treharris, Glamorgan, licensed victualler (net personalty £6,417) | 7,759 |
| BAILEY, Mr. James Edwin, of Thame, Oxon, retired butcher (net personalty £6,693) | 10,807 |
| BARRATT, Mr. Frederick James (87), of One Ash, Petersfield-road, Chilcombe, Winchester, retired chemist and druggist (net personalty £8,327) | 4,226 |
| BEAUMONT, Mr. Harry (72), of Silver-street, Lincoln, grocer and provision dealer (net personalty £496) | 10,122 |
| CRAWFORD, Mr. Andrew, of Bellevue-road, Ayr, Sheriff Clerk of Ayr (personal estate in Great Britain) | 8,244 |
| DAVIS, Mrs. Emily Sophia, of Southleigh, Clarence Park North, Weston-super-Mare, widow of T. H. Davis (net personalty £8,105) | 10,047 |
| FISHER, the Rev. John, F.S.A. (68), of The Rectory, Celn, St. Asaph, Denbighshire, Chancellor of St. Asaph Cathedral (unsettled property in his own disposition) (net personalty £7,759) | 7,850 |
| GAGE, Mr. David Phease, of Abbeyview, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, physician and surgeon (personal estate in Great Britain) | 7,855 |
| GARDNER, Mr. Charles (73), of St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E., and of Bucklersbury, E.C., solicitor (net personalty £28,148) | 34,087 |
| GIBB, Miss Marion Georgina, of Fairholme-road, Kensington, W. (net personalty £7,358) | 7,450 |
| GILMOUR, Mr. Andrew, of Middleton-street, Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, butcher (personal estate in Great Britain) | 5,597 |
| HOWE, Mr. Harold (70), of Rockmount Hotel, Tunbridge Wells (net personalty £5,379) | 5,605 |
| JOHNSTON, Dr. Robert McKenzie, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. (74), of Lansdowne-crescent, Edinburgh (personal estate in Great Britain) | 56,145 |
| JONES, Mr. William, Ph.C., of Park-road, Bournemouth, and of Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth (net personalty nil) | 9,105 |
| MCEWEN, Mr. Robert, of Woodside House, Rock-terrace, Stirling, retired cashier (personal estate in Great Britain) | 13,328 |
| METCALFE, Dr. James, M.D. (66), late of Harley-street, W., and formerly of Royal Arcade, Manningham-lane, Bradford, and of Frizinghall, Bradford (net personalty £842) | 973 |
| NUTTING, Mr. Arthur (80), of Landside Green, Welwyn Garden City (net personalty £7,761) | 10,937 |
| OULD, the Rev. Fielding Fielding (59), M.A., of Chester-place, Regent's Park, N.W. (net personalty £5,477) | 6,154 |
| PARKER, Major John Edward (70), of 64, Park-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (net personalty £1,781) | 2,431 |
| PATERSON, Major Ian, R.A.M.C. (retired), M.B., C.M., of Ard Rhu, Onich, Inverness-shire, and of Glencairn-crescent, Edinburgh (personal estate in Great Britain) | 67,620 |
| PEARSON, Mr. Richard (67), M.D., B.S., of The Den, Tarraway-road, Preston, Paignton, Devon (net personalty £6,850) | 7,842 |
| PROVAN, Mr. Robert, of Greenbank, Dalling-road, Dunoon, Argyllshire (personal estate in Great Britain) | 5,489 |
| SCOULAR, Mr. Robert, of Akenside-road, Hampstead, N.W., and of Pancras-lane, Queen-street, E.C., a director of John Little and Co., Limited, merchants, of Singapore and London (estate in this country) (net personalty £5,336) | 6,864 |
| SPOOR, Miss Emma, of South-parade, Bath (net personalty £6,750) | 6,844 |
| STOW, Mr. John, of Fernbank, Bolton-road, Bradford (net personalty £8,504) | 25,443 |
| WILLIAMS, Mr. Josiah Richard (66), of The Avenue, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, medical practitioner (net personalty £436) | 575 |
| WILLIAMS, Mr. Thomas Richard, O.B.E. (65), of Granville-gardens, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (net personalty £4,090) | 4,951 |
| WILSON, Mr. Maurice Anderson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E. (65), of Walton Cottage, Pannal, Yorks (net personalty £6,554) | 6,866 |
| WRIGHT, Mrs. Mary Jane (88), of Lansdowne-road, Holland Park, W., widow of W. Wright (net personalty £1,018) | 6,292 |

## MR. VAN LEAR BLACK'S BEQUESTS

We are asked to state, in reference to the message from our New York Correspondent, on the bequests of the late Mr. Van Lear Black, published in *The Times* of yesterday, that Miss Alison Bone is the daughter of Mr. Drummond Bone, of Buenos Aires, and the niece of Mr. James Bone, London Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Rev. H. E. BRIGHTON, for three years curate at Christ Church, Mitcham, has been appointed Vicar of Baddesley Ensor, Warwickshire.

The old chapel in the Wimborne St. Giles (Dorset) Almhouses, built about the year 1624 by Sir Antony Ashley, has been restored and redecorated by Lady Shaftesbury. Bishop Randolph, Dean of Salisbury, blessed the work of restoration.

*Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.*

## MECHANICAL AIDS TO LEARNING

### EXHIBITION AT LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

An exhibition of mechanical aids to learning was opened yesterday at the London School of Economics, Houghton-street, Aldwych, and will continue until to-morrow evening. The exhibition, which was the subject of an article in *The Times* on Tuesday, is the first of its kind to be held, so far as the promoters are aware, in any country.

Some 30 firms and societies are displaying inventions intended to aid and supplement the efforts of the teacher. One section is devoted to educational films and to large projectors which will show those of standard size, both silent and talking films. Smaller projectors, portable lanterns—including the epidiascope, which depicts objects in the round on a screen—and apparatus for showing films in daylight occupy another section; and a third is concerned with the educational possibilities of broadcasting, the gramophone, and television. A demonstration of television yesterday enabled an audience at the London School of Economics to see in the Baird studio in Long-acre Lord Gorell, the president of the Royal Society of Teachers, who had previously opened the exhibition. Several educational talking films are being shown each day in the main theatre.

SIR BENJAMIN GOTT, chairman of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films, which was set up last November, presided at the opening ceremony. He said that it was more than ever necessary to devise new methods of extending education to wider classes and to persons of an older age than in the past. He asked his hearers to do their utmost to see that the schools that were now being built were equipped with the means for making use of the cinema and broadcasting as aids in education.

LORD GORELL said he liked to feel that in this exhibition Britain had stolen a march on the rest of the world, and he congratulated the Institute of Adult Education on having organized it. He recalled that in 1923 he was asked by the Imperial Education Conference to get together a committee to inquire how far the film could be made useful in education. He envied the man who tried to mix oil and water after that attempt seven years ago to mingle the people interested in education with the people interested in the cinema. But a great deal had happened since then. A large number of people had begun to see that if into this modern world a great force like the cinema had been projected, it was time to investigate its bearing on education.

He appreciated the advantages of all these new aids to education in the teaching of modern languages and science. But he was not yet sure of their advantages in geography; he remembered having been shown some years ago films which, except for unessential details, were no more helpful than stationary pictures. The same with history; he was not sure how far the reconstruction of history through the agency of the film could be made advantageous. He found among some sections of teachers a fear that education might become mechanized, or perhaps a more direct and personal fear that the teacher would be the person to suffer by the introduction of these new aids. Nobody concerned with education, however, had the least desire that these devices should take the teacher's place. Mechanization and education were contradictions in terms; and these aids were not and never could be inventions to supersede the teacher or take the place of the human influence and voice and personality.

Mr. R. S. LAMBERT, chairman of the Films Committee of the Institute of Adult Education, said that academic prejudice, which still existed in some quarters, must not be allowed to stand in the way of new methods of teaching. Our children were growing up with eyes and ears trained to the use of the new inventions for entertainment and recreational purposes, and it would be a waste of opportunity not to use these new faculties for instruction. There was need also of a great widening of the range of students reached by adult education, and these inventions were the obvious agents for this extension. To make the fullest use of them a partnership should be created between educators and those commercially engaged in the production and distribution of these mechanical inventions. Teachers must learn by experiment the precise use to be made of each particular aid and the best technique for its use in class-room and lecture-room. The Institute of Adult Education hoped that the exhibition would be so successful as to pave the way for others of the same kind and for conferences at which teachers and administrators would get to grips with these practical problems and create a demand that would popularize and cheapen the machines.

## OBITUARY

### GENERAL MARCHETTI

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphs:—

By the death of General Adolfo Marchetti, which occurred here on Wednesday night, Italy loses one of her most successful military commanders during the War. General Marchetti, whose troops were the first to occupy the most advanced posts on the Carso Front, was also the last to leave the Selo line before the Austrian advance. By his courageous and able conduct of the retreat after the Caporetto disaster General Marchetti, in the words of Marshal Diaz, "saved the honour of the Third Army Corps and of the whole Italian Army." General Marchetti joined the Fascist Party in its earliest days, and held the rank of lieutenant-general of the Militia.

### MR. W. P. HOLLAND

News has reached England of the death from fever, at Maji on August 3, of Mr. William Pennefather Holland, his Majesty's Consul for South-Western Abyssinia. "H. A. M." writes of him:—

After some years of service in the outlying districts of Kenya and the Sudan, Holland was appointed to Maji in December, 1927. He remained at his post for two years, then came home for a few months of leave and passed through Khartoum on his way to Maji last summer. It must have been soon after his return that he fell ill, but in all probability the circumstances will never be exactly known. Very few Europeans have ever penetrated to the remote outpost where Holland met his end, far from the world's beaten highways, in one of the very darkest corners of darkest Africa. For months the place is cut off by torrential rains at one time, by drought at another, from communication with the outside world; the conditions of life are marked by a pristine feudalism, and the battle of life is only to the strong.

The full story of Holland's single-handed achievements will never be recorded, for there are only his own very modest reports to give an inkling of the position he was able to achieve by sheer personality. Reading between the lines, one is struck above all by the sheer unabated courage of the man and his unquenchable idealism. For the local Abyssinian Governor, who was appointed last year, he had a genuine liking and respect, but there was no one of his own kin to whom he could look for help or advice or human companionship in dealing with a state of affairs which he was determined, for the good name of England, to remedy so far as in him lay. He was in the prime of life, and it may well be that his magnificent physique and striking appearance impressed the savages with whom he was in daily contact, but only a character of obvious sincerity, simplicity, and bravery could have given him the prestige which enabled him, for instance, successfully to champion the cause of the enslaved and to induce, as he did, some hundreds of denationalized brigands and ivory-poachers to quit their happy hunting-grounds in Maji and on the Boma Plateau and follow him and settle peaceably in British territory. The story of Holland's life is one of such romance and heroism as are seldom known in modern days.

A correspondent writes:—The late Colonel Wilfred Hardcastle, F.R.I.B.A., was not president of the old Society of Architects, but was elected to follow Henry Vaughan Lanchester as president of the South-Eastern Society of Architects, the largest of the allied societies of the Royal Institute. His loss will be greatly felt by all his colleagues. He was much interested in education for the profession, and he may be said to have died in harness. Last Friday he was rendering honorary services at the R.I.B.A. in Conduit-street, and suffering greatly from the heat; he returned to his home at Woking and died the next morning.

Miss Jane Yeend died on August 25 at the age of 83, and Miss Lucy Yeend on August 29 at the age of 85, at The Close, Lichfield. They were the daughters of William and Margaret Yeend.

## PIONEER DAYS AT SUVA

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE PORT

*The following account of the founding of the modern town of Suva, the capital of the Fiji Islands, 60 years ago, is written by Mr. A. B. Brewster, probably the only survivor of the band of pioneers who arrived there in the s.s. Alhambra on September 4, 1870.*

The Alhambra carried 170 passengers bound for all parts of Fiji, but Suva was made the first port of call because a contingent of settlers had gone to take up land there under warrants issued by the Polynesia Company, a corporation established in Melbourne, which had paid the indemnity inflicted upon King Thakombau by the Government of the United States.

The Alhambra was a pioneer. There was no familiar course for her to follow. For miles along the Fijian coast the scenery was unvaried. Its characteristics were quiet lagoons bordered by white coral beaches, with backgrounds of wooded hills running down from the forest-clad mountain ranges behind, broken here and there with crags and precipices of volcanic rock. The passage through the reef was a lane of water fully a mile broad and a mile and a half long, before the spacious horse-shoe shaped land-locked waters of the bay were reached. At Suva itself the only outstanding mark was a small white building on the eastern horn of the bay, looking much like a Devonshire cottage. A whale-boat belonging to the Polynesia Company put out from the beach in front of the little white building, which was, in fact, the native church of Suva. Around the church stood the houses of the village, in groves of coconut, bread fruit, and *ivi*, the great spreading Tahitian chestnut trees of the South Sea. Across the harbour, where is the passage through which we had come, the brown Fijian habitations were scarcely visible in the foliage. It was a great secret comfort to us to see a concrete sign of Christianity and civilization.

Ratu Avorosa, the young chief of Suva, was a handsome youth of about 20 years, and his sister, Andi Salote, *anglicé* the Lady Charlotte, although black, was comely, and their manners were charming and their deportment aristocratic, having been derived probably from their uncle, King Thakombau. Everybody on the Alhambra was much struck with them and the captain had them off to dinner that evening. They came aboard in the whaler of the Polynesia Company pulled by a crew of lusty retainers, who while their lord dined in the saloon were regaled by the ship's company. When they left the ship a gun was fired, and then the boatmen struck up what was meant to be the chorus of "Marching through Georgia," which they had learnt on board the United States warship Kearsage, the vessel which had sunk the Alabama some six years before. The Kearsage had lain in Suva for a few weeks shortly before the arrival of the Alhambra. Ratu Avorosa had been a great favourite on board, and "Kearsage" was tattooed on his arm. His burst of singing on Sunday cost him £1 at a subsequent court, held under the aegis of the Wesleyan Mission, when he was charged with *vakathathananasiatabu*, "Desecrating the Sabbath." But it was thanks to the Wesleyan code that we lived in peace and quiet at Suva. There was no central government.

By a compact made by the Protestant denominations in 1836 the Wesleyans were assigned Fiji; the Church of England, Melanesia; and the Presbyterians, the New Hebrides, as their spheres of influence. It has been loyally kept, and in those Islands there has been no clash of creeds. The present writer is a member of the Church of England, but, looking back 60 years to the time when the first settlement was made at Suva, the dominant fact in his mind is the debt owing to the Wesleyan Methodist Mission for the security and safety of those days. That and our kindly reception by the people of Suva and the comfort and cleanliness of the native houses are what we remember most clearly.

Times were slack in Melbourne in 1870. The high prosperity of the days of the lucky gold diggers had passed away, and restless Australian youth was looking for something fresh. Some of my young friends went *beche-de-mer* fishing along the coast of New Guinea and others went cotton planting in Fiji. Without sitting down to count the cost, many irresponsible people began to talk of going to Fiji and making their fortunes in five years at cotton-growing. We talked about it so much that we fully believed we were going to do so. Suva was about one of the last places in the world at which to grow cotton, being on the wet side of Viti Levu. There were other reasons to compel us to give up the project. For one thing, Fiji is about 11,000 miles from England, making the cost of transport a very serious item. The well-to-do native, moreover, although industrious in his own way, raising adequate food crops, building excellent houses and canoes, does not like steady, hard work and therefore is not to be relied on as a plantation labourer. He is a prosperous landlord, as, thanks to British justice, he has been confirmed in the possession of his ancestral properties and a very large proportion of the fertile sugar and copra plantations are leased from native proprietors.

Through the way opened by the Panama Canal Suva has become the chief port of the Western Pacific, and large cargoes of sugar, copra, tinned pineapples, and other commodities are sent to the European markets. Almost daily great liners pass through Suva on their voyages between Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, and Sydney and San Francisco.

The eastern horn of Suva, where we early visitors saw only the old native church, is now the site of the modern town with the church buildings of the Church of England, the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and the Catholics. There are banks, large warehouses, wharves at which the largest ships can moor, and many beautiful homes in gardens gay with hibiscus, many-hued crotons, and surrounded with palms and mangoe and orange trees. Few of the original settlers now survive, but many of their descendants are still to be met at Suva.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

British Association for the Advancement of Science: Annual meeting, Bristol.

Trades Union Congress, Nottingham.

International Congress of Philosophy, Oxford.

Industrial Welfare Society: Annual lecture conference, Balliol College, Oxford, 8.30 p.m.

Sanitary Inspectors' Association: Annual conference, Ilfracombe.

National Savings Committee: South Wales regional conference, Swansea.

London Allotments and Gardens Show, Royal Horticultural Hall, 2.30.

Funerals: Major-General Sir Henry Bushman, Lyndhurst, Hants, 2.30; Major Duncan Campbell, St. Martin's, Cheriton, near Shorncliffe, 3.

Miss M. E. Robertson represented Bishop Robertson at the funeral service for Dr. Spooner in New College Chapel, Oxford, on Tuesday.


'BLUE & GOLD TOURS' TO SOUTH AFRICA

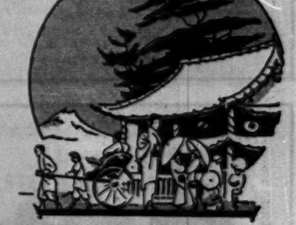
The South African Railways, in association with the leading Shipping Lines on the African routes, have organized an attractive programme of sunshine tours to South Africa for the coming Winter.

Sailings from British and Continental ports will be made at frequent intervals between 8th November, 1930, and 30th January, 1931. The steamer fares, on a liberal concessionary basis for the return voyage of 12,000 miles, are unique in travel values.

A comprehensive series of rail tours in South Africa has been arranged in conjunction with the steamship sailings, and the inclusive costs of the combined sea and land tours range, according to duration, class of accommodation, etc., from £70 to £205.

The full descriptive programme 'Blue and Gold Tours' will be sent, post free, on request. Apply:—

The Director, Publicity and Travel Bureau, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, and The Leading Tourist and Travel Agencies.



WORLD CRUISE

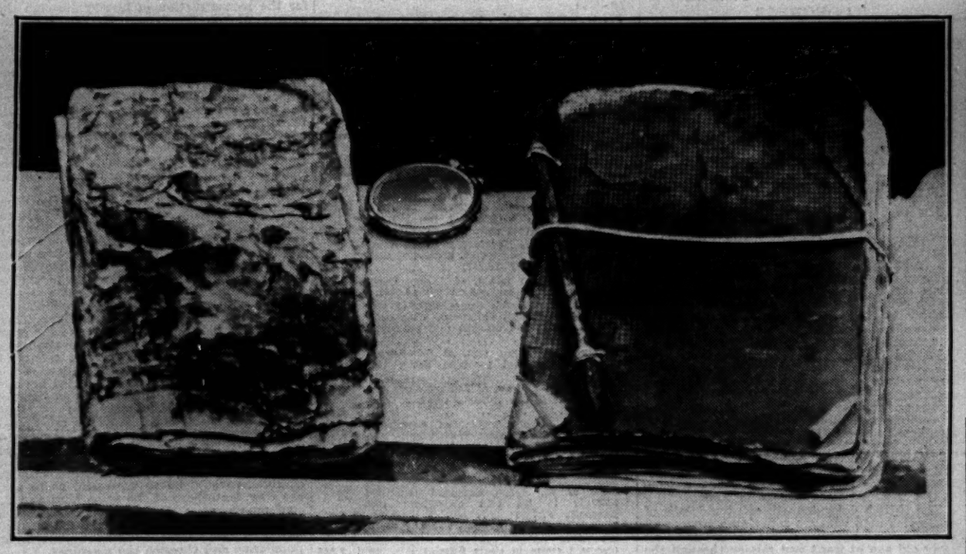
Realise your lifelong ambition—take a Cruise Round the World! The magnificent luxury ship "Empress of Australia" (22,000 tons, oil-burner) leaves Southampton on 14th November (Monaco 

# THE FINDING OF ANDRÉE: RELICS ON WHITE ISLAND

WHERE ANDRÉE DIED.—To-day we publish a further selection of pictures of the discovery on Kvito, or White Island, of the relics of the Andrée expedition. The photograph given above shows the clothed remains of Andrée found against the side of a cliff close by the explorers' boat. Beside him were a gun and a petroleum boiling contrivance. Practically only the skeletons of the bodies of Andrée and Dr. Strindberg remain, but the clothing, more or less completely preserved, bears the initials of the explorers. (*World Copyright Reserved.*)

ANDRÉE'S CAMERA.—M. Adolf Soerensen, the zoologist of the Norwegian scientific expedition, is seen holding Andrée's camera. It is a reflex camera, with plates and compass, very modern in design at the time.

ON WHITE ISLAND.—Some of the members of the Norwegian expedition led by Dr. Horn and of the crew of the Bratvaag photographed outside the temporary hut they erected on Kvito, or White Island.

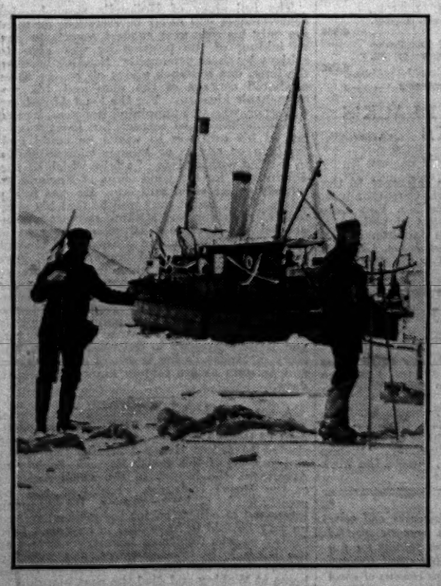


THE OBSERVATION LOG AND DIARY.—Andrée's observation log was found in the canvas boat and a diary in one of the pockets of his coat. The photograph also shows his pencil and pedometer. Wrapped in his clothing was found a second diary, of which that first discovered seems to be a continuation. Each is 20 centimetres high and 12 broad.



THE CANVAS BOAT which attracted the attention of members of the crew of the Bratvaag. It contained a quantity of clothing and a number of instruments used by Andrée and his companions. Andrée's camera can be seen in the foreground.

THE LANDING PLACE on White Island, described by Dr. Horn in his narrative which appeared in *The Times* as a region where there was a "magnificent quietness and sense of death."



THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO.—A photograph of Andrée and Fränkel taken on Danes Island, Spitsbergen, before they set out on their flight in 1897. The picture on the right shows two files, an Arctic boot, and a writing pad discovered by Dr. Horn's party at the camp on White Island.

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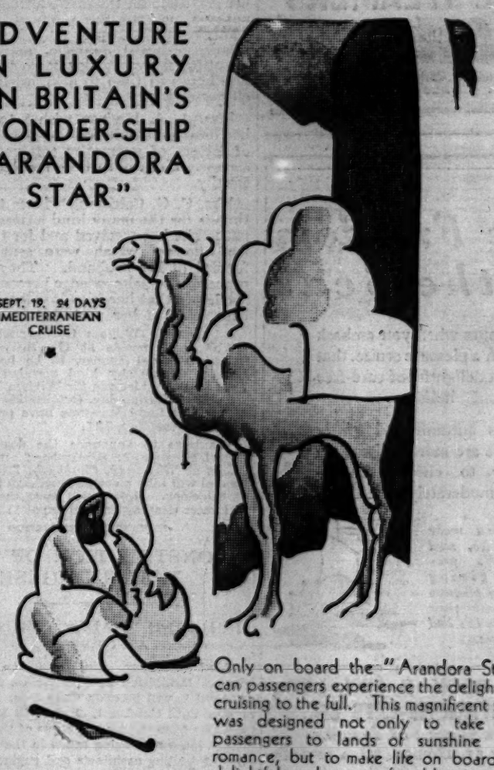

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# Finance & Commerce

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## CITY NOTES

## THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE

## SPILLERS' BOARD

The outstanding feature in the Money Market yesterday was a further sharp fall in the dollar value of sterling, the rate declining 5-16c. to $4.86 11-32. A week ago the rate went above $4.87. In well-informed circles, however, no special significance is attached to the fall, which is attributed to purely seasonal and temporary influences, although the unduly low open market discount rate in this country is probably a contributory factor. The further fall in the dollar exchange is therefore another reminder to Lombard-street that a rate higher than the present quotation would accord more closely with the facts of the international monetary situation. It is true that the Paris rate yesterday moved still further in favour of sterling, but there is no dependence to be placed upon upward movements of this very erratic exchange, for there seems little likelihood of sterling's discount in terms of francs being removed for some time to come. The mark exchange moved slightly against Germany, but the tendency of the Berlin exchange will probably remain uncertain until the elections are over. Two encouraging movements yesterday were the rise in the value of the Brazilian milreis and the Argentine peso; both of these currencies advanced appreciably in value.

### Spillers' Reconstituted Board

A notice was issued last evening by Spillers, Limited, that the adjourned annual meeting of the company—which was first held on May 3, adjourned with a view to its resumption not later than June 3, but afterwards postponed indefinitely—will be held on September 16. The reason for the adjournment of the meeting was that the directors had under consideration the question of the *personnel* of the board itself, and towards the end of May a circular was issued announcing that an advisory committee consisting of Sir William Nicholls, Sir Gilbert Garnsey, and Mr. Harold Brown had been appointed to advise the directors in the matter. It is understood that the report of this committee was presented in July. In the circular issued to shareholders last evening, it is stated that the advisory committee recommended the appointment of an independent chairman, and Sir Malcolm Robertson has been elected a director and has become chairman of the board. It is added that while the advisory committee had made no specific recommendation for this post, they have intimated their approval of the selection made by the directors. Mr. Edgar A. V. Baker, the late chairman, will continue to serve on the board, and has been elected deputy-chairman. The adoption of other recommendations made by the committee has resulted in the retirement from the directorate of Mr. W. A. Vernon, formerly vice-chairman, and Mr. H. B. G. Morgan, and the election in their place of Mr. Arthur Whittaker, area sales manager in the north-west area, and Mr. Wilfred Douglas Vernon, mill manager of the company's mill (W. Vernon and Sons branch) at Birkenhead. In view of his long service to the company as a member of the staff and subsequently as a director, the directors have granted Mr. Morgan a retirement allowance. Nothing is said about the other recommendations of the advisory committee except that these will have the close attention of the reconstituted board, but presumably shareholders will be more fully informed at the meeting.

### Vickers' New Director

A directorial appointment of more than ordinary interest is announced by Vickers, Limited. Colonel J. B. Neilson has been elected director and deputy-chairman of the company in place of the late Mr. G. G. Sim. It is explained that although Colonel Neilson will retain his position as deputy-chairman of Baldwins, Limited, his new post does not imply that there is any connexion or working arrangement between the two companies. Colonel Neilson has played a notable part in recent years in the affairs of Baldwins, Limited, particularly in connexion with the reconstruction of that company.

### Columbia Graphophone Meeting

Lord Marks, who presided at the meeting of the Columbia Graphophone Company yesterday, pointed out that the company's accounts covered a period—July, 1929, to June, 1930—of almost unprecedented difficulty and depression in world trade, and said that it was obvious that the company's business, in common with others, had been affected by the almost universal "slump." The chairman stated that in the United States in particular the effects of the recent upheavals had been most severely felt, and that in some other parts of the world where the company's business was fully developed trade conditions had been bad. Fortunately for the shareholders, however, the company's sales and profits in Great Britain itself actually increased during the past year, while new fields of development had provided it with additional revenue, so that it was able to report a profit of £580,158, against £505,120 a year ago. Lord Marks expressed the opinion that the developments taking place in various newer fields should assist the company in tiding over the difficult conditions of the present and lay a sure foundation for further expansion in the future. In mentioning the various rumours that had been current throughout the year regarding negotiations alleged to have been going on with various other members of the trade, the chairman admitted that they were continually in contact with their competitors in various parts of the world, and that ways and means of cooperation were continually being discussed. Shareholders would, he added, be notified at the earliest opportunity should any negotiations result in anything of concrete importance and of immediate interest to them.

### Singer and Company's Sales

Crushing taxation, such as no other country had to bear, and great competition, were cited by Mr. R. Fane de Salis, chairman of Singer and Co., at yesterday's general meeting of the company, as the factors responsible for the falling-off in sales experienced by the company in the past year. He explained that the production had been greater than the sales, with the result that the company's stock was £236,166 greater than last year, and in consequence it had been necessary to utilize the £135,000 previously reserved to discharge debentures, and in addition to borrow £43,825 from their bankers. Hence the decision of the directors not to make a cash distribution but to make a bonus issue of Preference shares. Mr. Fane de Salis stated that the extensions of the business and its development had required an outlay of £157,386 on buildings, plant, jigs, and tools, &c., last year, showing that a sum in excess of the profits for the year was appropriated for capital purposes. The company's oversea trade, he said, showed steady expansion, and considerably increased orders had been received for its 1931 models.

### The Question of Share Prices

Mr. Fane de Salis referred to the fall in the shares of the company—a movement which has not been confined to the Singer Company—and one of the other directors, Mr. A. C. Bourner, spoke at length on the subject. He gave a detailed analysis of the company's financial position and showed the manner in which the board arrived at their estimate (35s.) of the minimum price at which the shares should be realized, and also showed that the fall in the shares had been accompanied by only a small amount of sales. It might be necessary, he said, to furnish means for the immediate realization of small holdings, in which event, he said, the company would take steps to provide it. It is unusual for directors to be concerned with fluctuations in prices of their shares, and a board can hardly be regarded as responsible for them except in so far as they may be due to good or bad management. Directors are appointed by the shareholders to conduct the company's affairs to the best advantage, and it has proved a sound rule in the past to leave share quotations to look after themselves. Share prices are fixed in the long run by the relation of supply to demand, and it frequently happens in periods of depression and optimism that prices fall or rise to levels which have no strict relation to the value of assets or earning power. Circumstances quite outside the scope of a company's own affairs may materially affect share prices.

### Lower Theatrical Profits

A heavy fall in profits is disclosed by the preliminary announcement of the results of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, for the 12 months ended June 30. Gross earnings amounted to £32,106, against £60,262, and the available balance is £28,333, a reduction of £29,145. In spite of this decrease in earnings the directors have decided to maintain the distribution on the Ordinary shares at the previous rate, and for the fifth successive year shareholders are to receive a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. In order to maintain the dividend and bonus it is necessary to forgo any appropriation to the reserve, to which the company has placed large sums during the past few years, and its total remains at £100,000. Following the setback experienced seven years ago the company made a good recovery, profits having been at a high level for the past four years.

### Australian and N.Z. Railway Revenues

The unfavourable economic conditions in Australia are naturally reflected in railway earnings. The returns of the Western Australian Government railways for the year to June 30 show a deficit, after paying working expenses and interest, of no less than £404,489. This is the worst result for some years past, as will be seen from the following table:—

| — | Year ended June 30. 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Balance after paying working expenses and interest: Surplus | — | — | 28,671 | 34,556 | — |
| Deficit | 404,489 | 178,899 | — | — | 31,982 |
| Working expenses per cent. of earnings | 85.07% | 80.41% | 75.45% | 74.44% | 75.18% |
| Percentage of net revenue to capital | 2.31% | 3.21% | 4.28% | 4.28% | 3.94% |

Gross earnings for the past year showed a decrease from £3,799,764 to £3,659,203, the first reduction shown in the five-year period covered by the returns. Working expenses, on the other hand, rose from £3,055,446 to £3,112,895. The rise in working expenses has been continuous throughout the period. Compared with 1925-26 the gross earnings show an expansion of £322,000, or 9.6 per cent., while the working expenses have risen by £604,000, or over 24 per cent. Thus, in spite of increasing revenues, the financial position of the railways has steadily deteriorated owing to the growth in expenses. Equally disappointing results have been experienced on the New Zealand Government railways, for a recent cablegram from Wellington reported a deficiency of nearly £1,250,000 for the past year, net earnings having fallen from £1,399,655 to £929,257. Since 1926 the percentage of net earnings to capital has declined from 4.35 to 1.61. In the case of the New Zealand lines the decline in revenues is partly attributed to the great increase in competition from motor vehicles.

### Australian Wheat Shipments

One of the freight markets which has lately shown an improvement in the volume of business and in the terms is the grain trade from Australia, where the rates for the voyage from Western Australia to the United Kingdom or Continent have advanced since the beginning of July from about 26s. 3d. to 35s. a ton. Some of the rates quoted in the early summer were, from the owners' point of view, extremely low. It would appear that the decision was recently taken to ship considerable quantities of the remainder of last year's wheat crop, and ships have been fixed to load the old crop throughout the autumn. The idea of turning the surplus into cash would in the present circumstances of the Commonwealth be especially attractive. Arrangements are also being made for transporting to Europe portions of the new Australian crop, the early shipments of which usually begin in December and January.

### Steamships and Sailing Ships

A number of steamships have been fixed for this movement of the new crop at about 35s. a ton, and in one case 37s. 6d. has been paid. There is now no outward cargo for ordinary cargo vessels from this country to Australia (apart from the much reduced shipments carried in the liners), and it is thought that probably rather higher rates than those lately offered might have to be quoted to induce owners to dispatch vessels from this country in ballast. The serious amount of damage done to the crops in Europe, including those in Italy, suggests a demand for Australian wheat. Besides steamships, a number of sailing vessels have, as usual, been chartered to load wheat in Australia. The sailing vessels include the large steel barques Favell, Archibald Russell, Lawhill, Melbourne, and Herzogin Cecilie, all of which now sail under the Finnish flag, although all were built in these islands, with the exception of the Herzogin Cecilie, which was built at Bremerhaven. The barques have been fixed to load in South Australia or Victoria in December or January at rates rather below those paid for steamships, and no doubt there will again be a race between the ships from Australia to Falmouth.

# STOCK EXCHANGE

## FURTHER REACTION IN THE FUNDS

### BRAZILIAN BONDS HIGHER

The reaction in British Government stocks proceeded further yesterday, and spread to India loans, which fell back in the later dealings. The market continued to express disappointment with recent telegrams from Australia, and Australian loans were marked down from 1 to 2 points, buyers being conspicuous by their absence. In the Foreign market Brazilian bonds again moved upward under the influence of a further recovery in the exchange, and a renewed rally in the Argentine peso caused Argentine railway securities to rise further. Conditions in the Industrial market showed little change, though there was some slackening of the pace of the rise in some of the leading shares. Cables and Wireless stocks displayed renewed strength, and a prominent feature was the firmness of the Motor group.

Apart from the War Loan, which was steady at 103 13-16, GILT-EDGED securities were generally lower. There were falls of ⅛ in the Funding Loan, Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and old Consols, and declines of ¼ in several other British Funds. India loans reacted after a firm opening, and showed falls of ½ to 1, while Australian stocks were weak, declines of 1 to 2 points being common. Commonwealth Five per Cents. (1945-75) receded to 90. A better tendency prevailed for HOME RAILWAY stocks, and rises of about ½ occurred in Great Western, L.M.S., "Berwick" Preferred, and Southern Deferred.

While business remained at a low ebb, the tone of the FOREIGN market was good. With the Rio exchange further recovering to nearly 5d., Brazilian bonds were again a good market. The 1914 Funding Loan gained ⅛ to 74½, and San Paulo Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. put on a point to 82½, most of the other loans showing rises of ⅛. Peruvian Corporation stocks declined on a traffic decrease of £39,280, the Ordinary being 5½ and the Preference 35½. Among European bonds rises of ¼ were shown by the Reparations Loan, the first series of Portuguese Three per Cents., and Turkish Unified. The further rally in the Argentine peso was responsible for a general rise of ½ to 1 in the leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities, while B.A. Western gained 1½ to 66½, and Leopoldina responded to the strength of Brazilian currency with a further advance to 36.

OIL shares were firm. Trinidad issues advanced, and Lobitos rose 1-16 to 1¼. Royal Dutch exceptionally was a shade easier. A new low record for the commodity caused a slight reaction in RUBBER shares, and the TEA market was idle. Harrisons and Crosfield rose ¼ to 4½, and James Finlay was harder.

### RISE IN MOTOR SHARES

Industrial shares continued to advance. The motor group showed renewed strength, and there were rises of 1s. in Austin (31s.), 1s. 9d. in Dennis (41s. 3d.), and 1s. 3d. in Joseph Lucas (68s. 9d.), while Leyland (64s. 3d.) and Rolls-Royce (40s. 6d.) were both 6d. higher. Thornycroft further rose to 55s. Coal, iron, and steel shares were firm, Vickers advancing 6d. to 8s., and in the shipping group Furness, Withy (34s. 6d.) and P. & O. Deferred units (44s. 9d.) both gained 6d. Brazilian Traction put on a point to 37½, but American advices were mostly adverse, and International Nickel fell to 25 and Hydro Electric to 39. The two leading gramophone shares showed little change on balance, after an early rise, but Vocalion was again in demand, rising at one time to 14s. Cables and Wireless stocks showed renewed strength; the "A" stock rose 1½ to 30½, and there were gains of a point in the "B" (17) and Preference (82). Cable manufacturing shares moved upward, and a number of electric supply shares were higher, rises of 9d. occurring in Metropolitan and Bournemouth and Poole. In the tobacco group Imperial of Canada rose 1s. 6d. to 40s., and United (South) reached £4. Associated Cement and British Portland Cement gained further ground. Spillers was stronger at 21s. 3d. Turner and Newall was a good feature, with a rise of 3-16 to 3 15-32, and Unilever shares were strong, the old shares rising 5-32 to 2½ and the new 2s. 6d. to 21s. Imperial Chemical shares were unchanged on balance after reacting slightly at the opening. Borax Deferred advanced. Brewery shares remained firm on the whole, Hoare rising 1s. to 65s., but Taylor, Walker lost a similar amount to 36s. 3d. The Allied Stores group was firm, International Tea rising 1s. 6d. to 21s. 3d. and Home and Colonial 1s. to 14s. Harrods reacted slightly, but John Barker continued to move upwards. Among textile shares Courtaulds was steady, while British Celanese was a shade easier. Bradford Dyers rose 9d. to 21s. Insurance shares were a good market, Royal Exchange advancing to 6 3-16. Hudson's Bay was higher at 3½.

South African MINING shares were steady on the whole. Johannesburg Consolidated Investment made further progress, rising 9d. to 40s., and Randfontein was 6d. higher at 13s. 4½d. Rhodesian shares were firm. Chartered advanced further to 33s. 4½d., and Tanganyika put on 9-16 to 1 21-32. Bwana M'Kubwa and N'Changa were both higher. Tin shares were dull. There was a fall in the price of copper, but Rio Tinto were a shade higher at 36. Mining Trust were steady at 10s. 6d. This trust has no connexion with Lena Goldfields, as was implied yesterday. Asiatic Goldfields rose to 29s. 6d.

## CHINA AND SILVER MARKET

### INTEREST IN INDIAN POLICY

With reference to the statement made by the Chinese Finance Minister, as to the discussions proceeding with the British Government on the question of the Indian Government's silver policy, Reuter's Agency is informed that earlier in the summer, when the price of silver was falling rapidly, the Chinese Minister in London addressed a memorandum to the British Government pointing out the serious effect on British-China trade of the fall of the price of silver. The Memorandum also drew attention to the increasing difficulty on the part of the Chinese Government to meet its foreign obligations which are payable in gold.

The Chinese Government asked therefore for the cooperation of the British Government, particularly with reference to the sale of silver by the Indian Government. This memorandum was referred by the Foreign Office to India, and in due course what is described as a sympathetic reply was dispatched from India. The latest development is that a day or two ago the Chinese Minister, while discussing with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs other business, again made reference to the subject of silver.

In Chinese quarters, it is pointed out that the denial contained in the Indian Government's *communiqué* of the report current in Shanghai that the Government of India had negotiated a further sale of 40,000,000oz. of silver with a Chinese banking corporation at slightly below the official rate, evidently refers to a reported later sale, as it is known that a further sale of silver actually took place last week.

## NEW FILM COMPANY

It was stated in Manchester yesterday that a new British film company for making films and building cinemas, with a capital of £1,500,000, is being formed, and that it will embrace 10 existent companies concerned with the cinema industry.

The directors of the new combine, which will be known as the Empire Building Manufacturing and Kinema Corporation, Limited, are well known in the commercial world, and there will be an advisory committee, on which each section of the combine will be represented. Among the interests acquired are firms dealing in film import and export production, manufacture of film stock, and technical accessories. One of the primary objects of the corporation is to effect amalgamations and reorganizations. It is understood that multi-lingual talkies will be a feature of the company's production.

## MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

| — | Bank rate | Market discount rate | Call Money |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| London | 3 | 2½ | 1½-2 |
| New York | 2½ | 2-1⅞ | 2½ |
| Paris | 2½ | 2½ | Unquoted |
| Berlin | 4 | 3½ | 4-6 |
| Swiss Bank places | 2½ | 1½ | — |
| Milan | 5½ | 5½ | — |
| Amsterdam | 3 | 1½ | 2½ |
| Brussels | 2½ | 2⅞ | 1 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## WEAKER TONE

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Professional selling pressure in a small market had a weakening effect on Stock Exchange values to-day, the market declining readily owing to the poorness of support. Sales were returned at 1,516,000 shares.

The opening was irregular. Professional selling centred chiefly in specialities, including Vanadium, Radio, and Worthington Pump. Irregular recoveries followed owing to the absorption of offerings, which was attributed to one professional faction utilizing the low levels to cover on the theory that the market was negotiating a temporary set-back preparatory to resuming the advance. Later drives against Steel Common and American Can prompted pressure against other stocks. Rails weakened under the leadership of Southern Railway and Baltimore and Ohio, chiefly under "bear" selling, but trading diminished on the decline. The reluctance of the market to advance beyond the July high resistance levels is apparently due to a fear that the current seasonally improved business indexes will relapse to depression levels within a short period.

The absence of further pressure encouraged a little accumulation in the early afternoon, but the demand soon subsided, and after a period of backing and filling the market weakened on the resumption of professional "bear" attacks. The close was easy.

| EXCHANGE | Method of Quoting | Parity | Sept. 4 | Sept. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTREAL on— | | $ | $ | $ |
| London, cables | £1 | 4.86⅔ | 4.85⅞ | 4.86 |
| NEW YORK on— | | | | |
| London, sight | £1 | — | 4.86⅛ | 4.86⅜ |
| Cables | £1 | 4.86⅔ | 4.86 31/32 | 4.86 15/16 |
| 60 days' sight | £1 | — | 4.84⅛ | 4.84⅜ |
| Grain bills sight | £1 | — | 4.86 1/16 | 4.86¼ |
| Seven days | £1 | — | 4.85 15/16 | 4.85 11/16 |
| Paris, short sight | 100f. | 3.91¼ | 3.92⅞ | 3.93⅛ |
| Rome, cables | 100l. | 5.26 | 5.23¼ | 5.23⅛ |
| Amsterdam, short sight | 100fl. | 40.20 | 40.21½ | 40.23 |
| Oslo cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.78 | 26.79 |
| Stockholm, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.85⅛ | 26.89 |
| Copenhg'n, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.78½ | 26.79 |
| Prague, cheques | 100kr. | — | 2.96⅞ | 2.96⅞ |
| Berlin, short sight | 100mk. | 23.80 | 23.84½ | 23.86½ |
| Brussels, cables | 100bel. | 13.90 | 13.96¼ | 13.97 |
| Berne, cables | 100f. | 19.30 | 19.42½ | 19.43½ |
| Madrid, cables | 100ps. | 19.30 | 10.57 | 10.59 |
| Vienna, cables | 100sch. | 14.07 | 14.14¼ | 14.14¼ |
| Budapest, cables | 100pen. | 17.49 | 17.55 | 17.55 |
| Belgrade, cables | 100din. | 19.30 | 1.77⅝ | 1.77⅝ |
| Athens, cables | 100dr. | 1.29½ | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| | | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| B. Aires | 1 peso | 42.54 | 35.45 | 35.13 |
| Rio, cables | 1 mil. | 32.45 | 10.10 | 9.95 |

### RAILWAYS

| — | Closing Prices Sept. 4 | Sept. 3 | — | Closing Prices Sept. 4 | Sept. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 217½ | 219½ | Int. Amer. | 16⅝ | 18 |
| Atl. Coast | 147 | 147 | KansasCity | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| B. & O. | 101 | 101¼ | Louisville | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| Do. Pref. | 81½ | 81⅞ | Minn. S.P. | 19 | 18⅞ |
| Brooklyn | | | Miss. Pac. | 65½ | 65⅝ |
| M. T'alt | 67 | 66½ | Do., Pref. | 120¾ | 120¼ |
| Can. Pac. | 180 | 181¼ | N.Mex. 1Pf. | 2⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Cent. N.J. | 254¼ | 254¼ | Do., 2 Pf. | 1 | ⅞ |
| Ches. & O. | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | N.Y. Cent. | 162 | 161 |
| Chi. G.W. | 10 | 10 | Norfolk | 222¼ | 222¼ |
| Do., Pref. | 36 | 37 | N. Pacific | 71 | 73 |
| Ch. N.W. | 71 | 70 | Pennsylv'a | 73⅛ | 73 |
| Ch.Mil.St.P. | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | Reading | 106½ | 108 |
| Ch.Rock Is. | 99½ | 99 | S.L.-S.F. | 89¼ | 89 |
| Del. & Hud. | 167 | 168 | S.L. & S.W. | 57 | 59 |
| Del., Lack. | 114 | 116 | S. Pacific | 115 | 115½ |
| Erie | 40½ | 41½ | Southern | 84 | 85¼ |
| Do., 1 Pf. | 55 | 55 | Do., Pref. | 91½ | 91½ |
| G. N., Pref. | 77½ | 78⅛ | Un. Pacific | 216 | 216 |
| Illinois | 113 | 113¼ | Do., Pref. | 86 | 86⅛ |
| Interboro' | | | Wabash | 31 | 32 |
| Rapid Tr. | 28 | 28 | Do., Pf.A | 70 | 70 |
| **INDUSTRIALS** | | | | | |
| Air Reduct. | 122 | 124½ | Int. Nickel | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| AlliedChem | 272 | 270 | Int. Paper | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Am. Agric. | 51½ | 51¾ | Int. T. & T. | 41¼ | 41⅛ |
| Do. Pref. | 25 | 25 | Kennecott | 34¼ | 34 |
| Am.Br.Roy. | 17⅜ | 17¾ | Kresge S.S. | 29¾ | 29½ |
| Am. and F. Power | 70½ | 71⅝ | K'ger. S'ly. | 27⅛ | 26¾ |
| Am. Can. | 127⅜ | 128⅞ | Liggett&M. | 98 | 98 |
| Am. Loco. | 43 | 45 | Loew Wlks | 60 | 60 |
| Am.Rolling Mills | 51⅝ | 52 | Mack Tcks. | 58½ | 59⅝ |
| Am. Smelt. | 67⅞ | 68 | Montg'yW. | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Am.Sug. R. | 54¼ | 53 | Nash Mtrs. | 33½ | 34 |
| Am. Tel.. | 212 | 212¾ | Nat. Bisct. | 82⅜ | 83 |
| Am. Tob. | 245 | 245 | Nat.Cash R | 47¼ | 47 |
| Am.Wool'n | 11 | 11 | Nat. Dairy | 53⅝ | 54¼* |
| Anaconda | 45⅛ | 45 | N. Amer. | 105½ | 105½ |
| Armour.Pr. | 7½ | 7⅝ | Packard | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| As.DryGds. | 34¼ | 35½ | Pan.A.Pet. | 52 | 54 |
| Atl'tic Ref. | 33¼ | 33¼ | Pub. Ser. N.J. | 90¾ | 92 |
| Baldwin | 30¾ | 30½ | Pullman | 68¼ | 69 |
| BarnsdallA | 22 | 22⅛ | Radio Corp | 39¼ | 39 |
| Beth. Steel | 86⅛ | 88⅞ | R'm'g'nRd | 28¼ | 28½ |
| Celanese | 12½ | 12½ | Ryl. Dutch | 49 | 48⅞ |
| Celanese 6% pf. | 40⅜ | 42¾ | Sears R'b'k | 71 | 71½ |
| Chile Copp. | 35 | 35 | Shell Trans. | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| Chrysler | 27¼ | 27½ | Shell Un. | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Col. Fuel.. | 48½ | 48 | Sloss. S.&I. | 25 | 25 |
| Colum. Gas | 59⅝ | 59 | Std. Brands | 19¾ | 20⅛ |
| Col. Graph. | 15⅝ | 16⅝ | Std. Gas .. | 102 | 103¼ |
| Cons. Gas | 106⅝ | 107 | Std. Oil of Cal. | 60¼ | 60½ |
| Cont. Can. | 55¾ | 56 | Do., N.J. | 68½ | 68⅝ |
| Cont. Oil. | 19 | 19⅛ | Do., N.Y. | 30¾ | 30⅞ |
| Corn Prod. | 91⅛ | 92½ | Studebaker | 30 | 30 |
| Crucible .. | 75 | 75 | Texas Corp | 51¾ | 51⅞ |
| DavisonCh. | 25½ | 26½ | Tex. G.Sul. | 58 | 58½ |
| Drug. Inc. | 80¾ | 81 | Tidewater | 13⅜ | 14⅛ |
| Du Pont | 115¾ | 117 | Trans.Amer Corp. | 22¾ | 22⅞ |
| Eastman K | 213½ | 213 | Tr.Cont.Cp | 13 | 13 |
| Elec. P.&L. | 69¼ | 70⅛ | Un.Carbide | 77⅛* | 79½ |
| Elec. Stor. | 67½ | 67½ | Ud. Corp. | 32⅛ | 33 |
| Fox Films | 50 | 50 | Ud. Fruit | 87½ | 88 |
| Gen. Elec. | 70⅛ | 71½ | United Gas | 35⅞ | 36⅜ |
| Gen. Foods | 56⅝ | 57¼ | U.S. L'ther | 8 | 8 |
| Gen.Motors | 44⅜ | 45¼ | U.S. Rbr. | 19 | 20⅛ |
| Gillette .. | 65⅞ | 65 | U.S. Steel | 167⅜ | 168½ |
| Goodrich | 22¾ | 22¼ | Do., Pref. | 148¼ | 146⅝ |
| Goodyear | 50½ | 52¼ | W.Un. Tel. | 171 | 172 |
| Hou.OilTx. | 74 | 74⅞ | W'hse Mtg. | 147½ | 147½ |
| Hd. Mtrs. | 29½ | 29¼ | Woolworth | 61⅞ | 62¼ |
| Ind. Harv. | 77 | 79½ | Wor.Pump | 129½ | 133 |
| Int. Match Pref. .. | 78¼ | 79½ | Youngst'n Sheet | — | 110 |

### CURB EXCHANGE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assd. GasA | 30⅛ | 30¼ | Mid. West Utilities | 29¼ | 29⅝ |
| Br.Am.Tob | | | Penn Road | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| Elec. Bond | 80¼ | 81¾ | Silica. Gel. | 15⅛ | 15 |
| Gulf Oil .. | 117⅛ | 117½ | Std.Oil Ind | 49 | 49 |
| HydroElec. | 37⅛ | 37¼ | Swift Int. | 34⅝ | 34½ |
| Int. Petlm. | 18 | 18 | VacuumOil | 78⅛ | 78¼ |

### BONDS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Libty. Ln. 3½% .. | 101 32 | 100 30 | Finl. 6% 1945 | 94 | 94 |
| Do., 4¼% | 102 8 32 | 102 8 32 | Fren.7½% 1941 | 125¼ | 125¼ |
| Do. (4th). 4¼% | 103 | 102 30 32 | Fren. 7% 1949 | 120⅝ | 120⅛ |
| U.K. 5½% 1937 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | Ger. 7% 1949 | 106 | 105½ |
| Do., 4% 1960-90 | 88¼ | 88¼ | Greek 7% 1964 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Arg. 6% 1959 | 96½ | 95 | Hamb'g S. 6% '46 | 94 | 94⅛ |
| Austl. 5% 1957 | 88 | 88¼ | Hungary, 7½% '44 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| Aust. 7% 1943 | 104½ | 104¾ | Ital., 7% 1951 | 98⅜ | 98½ |
| Belg., 6% 1955 | 105 | 105¼ | Japan 6½% 1954 | 105⅜ | 105⅝ |
| Belg., 7% 1955 | 114¾ | 114⅞ | Nord. Rly. 6½% '50 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Bordeaux, 6% '34 | 106 | 105¼ | Norway 6% 1955 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Brazil 7½% 1952 | 101½ | 101½ | P.L.M. 6% 1958 | 104⅞ | 104¼ |
| Bulg., 7% 1967 | 80 | 80 | Do., 7% 1958 | 106 | 105⅞ |
| Canada 5% 1931 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | Poland 7% 1947 | 84⅛ | 84¼ |
| Chile, 7% 1942 | 100¼ | 101¼ | Do., 8% 1950 | 94 | 94 |
| Chile, 6% 1960 | 88⅛ | 88⅜ | Rio do Sul. 8% '46 | 93 | 94 |
| Czech. 8% 1951 | 111 | 111 | San F. 8% 1950 | 91½ | 91¼ |
| Denm'k 6% 1942 | 105¾ | 106 | Seine, 7% 1942 | 108 | 107⅞ |
| Dutch E.I. 6% '62 | 102½ | 102½ | Swed. 5½% 1954 | 107 | 107 |
| Dutch E.I. 5½% '53 | 102½ | 102½ | Tokio City 5½% '61 | 93 | 92½ |
| Est. Rly. 7% '54 | 105½ | 105½ | | | |

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

| — | Sept. 4 | Sept. 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison, Pref. | 107 | 106⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 60 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 41 | 41⅛ |
| New York, Ontario, and Western | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| Reading, 1st Prefd. | 47 | 47 |
| Texas and Pacific | 130 | 131 |
| National Lead | 127½ | 127½ |

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § New stock.

Call money was firmer and ruled at 2½ per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper was unchanged at 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange further weakened to 4.86 11-32 for cable transfers.

Silver advanced ½c. to 36c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,300,000 has arrived from Uruguay, and San Francisco has received $220,000 from China. The week's gold movements include imports of $977,000 and exports of $2,000,000. Earmarked stocks of gold are unchanged.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows an increase of $8,000,000 in brokers' loans, making the total $3,110,000,000, against $3,102,000,000 last week and $6,354,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

BONDS were moderately active, but moved irregularly. Sales reached $8,386,000.

Numbers are announced of bonds of the City of Greater Prague Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Mortgage Sterling Loan which have been drawn for redemption at par on November 1; also bonds of the City of Amsterdam Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1924 drawn for redemption at par on October 1; and bonds of the German External Loan, 1924, drawn for redemption on October 15.

# AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed barely steady at ½c. to 1½c. down. No. 2 red winter, 97½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 87½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 91½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 92c. MAIZE steady, ½c. up. No. 2 mixed, 111½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ½c. up. White clipped, 49c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, ½c. down. No. 2 Western, 65c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal.

FLOUR steady and unaltered.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

| — | To-day | Same day last yr. | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 2,779 | 2,451 | 12,764 | 187,798 | 204,109 |
| Do., Atlantic | 480 | 340 | 2,040 | 37,735 | 31,980 |
| *Exports, ditto | 822 | 88 | 3,312 | 30,331 | 20,362 |
| Maize (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 1,184 | 791 | 3,561 | 38,355 | 39,242 |
| Do., Atlantic | 13 | 10 | 41 | 769 | 987 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | — | — | — |
| Flour (barrels)— | | | | | |
| Shipments, Wstn. | 126 | 115 | 565 | 5,974 | 4,582 |
| Receipts, Atlantic | 71 | 61 | 313 | 3,873 | 3,636 |
| *Exports, ditto | 20 | 31 | 58 | 872 | 601 |
| Oats (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 911 | 569 | 2,748 | 35,617 | 47,791 |
| Do., Atlantic | 50 | 52 | 105 | 983 | 1,339 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | — | 4 | 37 |

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD firm and 10 points higher. Prime Western steam, $12.25; Middle West, spot, $12.05.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at 12 to 3 points advance. Sales, 23,000 bags. Sept., 6.08c.; Dec., 6.18c.; Jan., 6.15c.; March, 6.07c.; May, 6.03c.; July, 6.00c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 30 points higher to unchanged. Sales, 53,000 bags. Sept., 11.25c.; Dec., 10.05c.; Jan., 9.95c.; March, 9.82c.; May, 9.45c.; July, 9.26c. Cash coffee firm, Rio No. 7 ½c. higher at 7c. to 7¼c.; Santos No. 4 unchanged at 11c. to 11¼c.

According to the New York Coffee Exchange, the world's visible supply of coffee on September 1 amounted to 5,529,000 bags, which compares with 5,378,000 bags on Aug. 1 and 5,269,000 bags on Sept. 1, 1929.

COCOA futures closed easy and 15 to 18 points lower. Sales, 29,000 bags. Sept., 6.20c.; Dec., 6.50c.; Jan., 6.60c.; March, 6.80c.; May, 6.99c.; July, 7.16c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales, 24,000 tons. Sept., 1.12c.; Dec., 1.19c.; Jan., 1.22c.; Mar., 1.30c.; May, 1.39c.; July, 1.46c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Sept., 3.05c.; Dec., 3.16c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.15c. per lb., at which price 7,000 bags Cuba, ex store, were reported sold.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points higher at 11.45c. The futures market at the opening advanced 6 to 12 points on shorts covering and encouraging reports regarding dry goods. After easing off owing to realizing sales, prices again moved upwards under renewed covering purchases and trade support due chiefly to tropical storm fears, the market closing steady at 5 to 15 points net gain. New Orleans spot middling advanced 4 points to 10.93c., and the futures market closed 3 to 7 points higher on the day.

| NEW YORK Futures | Closing Range To-day | Previous Day |
|---|---|---|
| September | 11.29 11.29 | 11.24 11.24 |
| October | 11.40 11.39 | 11.34 11.34 |
| November | 11.48 11.48 | 11.42 11.42 |
| December | 11.57 11.57 | 11.47 11.47 |
| January | 11.69 11.69 | 11.54 11.54 |
| NEW CONTRACT | | |
| October | 11.18 11.17 | 11.12 11.11 |
| November | 11.26 11.28 | 11.20 11.20 |
| December | 11.37 11.36 | 11.33 11.31 |
| January | 11.47 11.46 | 11.38 11.38 |
| February | 11.53 11.53 | 11.46 11.46 |
| March | 11.61 11.61 | 11.55 11.55 |
| April | 11.70 11.70 | 11.62 11.62 |
| May | 11.80 11.79 | 11.70 11.70 |
| June | 11.86 11.86 | 11.76 11.76 |
| July | 11.93 11.93 | 11.86 11.86 |

| | To-day | Week | Season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts at ports | 31,000 | 199,000 | 832,000 | 620,000 |
| Exports, Gt. Brn. | 3,000 | 35,000 | 68,000 | 40,000 |

# MONEY MARKET

## FALL IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

### SOUTH AMERICAN RATES HIGHER

The outstanding event in Lombard-street yesterday was a late fall in the New York exchange, which closed at only $4.86 11-32; on Thursday last week the rate rose above $4.87. The fall in the rate during the past week is probably mainly due to the weakness of discount rates in London and signs of a slight tightening in monetary conditions in New York. Money was in very abundant supply in Lombard-street yesterday, balances being reported to be practically unlendable towards the end. Borrowers rarely found it necessary to pay more than 1½ per cent. for accommodation for the night. If anything, the discount market was slightly easier in tendency, owing to the abundance of money, the fall in the dollar-sterling exchange coming too late in the day to exert much influence on rates. Brokers could not obtain three months fine bank bills at a better rate than 2 1-16 per cent.; they were reluctant sellers at a higher quotation than 2 per cent., and there was little indication of demand at that rate. Home banks bought October drafts at 2 per cent., and a few November maturities at 2 1-32 per cent., while the market also sold some September bills at 1½ per cent. The recovery in Argentine and Brazilian currencies made further progress.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

| Loans (per Cent.) | Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day | For short periods | 60 days | 3 months | 4 months | 6 months |
| 1¼–1 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |

| Discount (Treasury Bills) | | | Fine Trade Bills | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Mths. | 3 Mths. | 4 months | 4 months | 6 months | |
| % | % | % | % | % | |
| 2⅛–2⅛ | 2⅛ | 3–3⅛ | 3⅛–3⅜ | 3½–4 | |

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

| ASSETS | Aug. 28 | Inc. or dec. |
|---|---|---|
| | Francs | Francs |
| Reserve :—Gold coin and ingots | 47,241,623 | + 47,014 |
| Silver and copper coin | 290,510 | + 11 |
| Current postal accounts | 432,920 | + 87,039 |
| Available at sight abroad | 6,857,704 | + 2,020 |
| Commercial bills discounted | 6,431,943 | + 1,384,907 |
| Negotiable bills bought abroad | 18,800,648 | — 80,532 |
| Advances on securities | 2,731,483 | — 6,301 |
| Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept. | 5,304,390 | Unchanged |
| Loans to the State without interest | 3,200,000 | Unchanged |
| Various assets | 2,016,029 | + 4,125,300 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Notes in circulation | 73,676,584 | + 1,660,052 |
| Treasury current accounts | 4,728,534 | — 6,396 |
| Sinking fund current accounts | 5,380,184 | — 60,901 |
| Current and deposit accounts | 7,252,789 | + 40,526 |
| Other sight liabilities | 405,670 | + 86,810 |
| Various liabilities | 1,725,670 | + 23,096 |
| Total liabilities | 91,519,731 | + 1,639,080 |
| Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 51·62% (previous week, 52·51%). | | |

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

| ASSETS | Aug. 30 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| | Francs | Francs |
| Gold holdings | 339,252,822 | + 10,527,969 |
| Gold exchanges | 341,647,492 | + 1,835,602 |
| Advances against securities | 27,954,390 | + 4,750,831 |
| Security holdings | 37,383,686 | — 277,275 |
| Due from banks | 82,489,702 | + 11,029 |
| Other assets | 31,848,325 | + 6,704,461 |
| LIABILITIES | 24,996,482 | + 2,844,401 |
| Capital reserve | 34,500,000 | Unchanged |
| Bank notes in circulation | 942,658,440 | + 70,196,640 |
| Other sight liabilities | 175,912,600 | — 58,206,800 |
| Other liabilities | 32,295,848 | + 1,193,753 |

BANK OF SPAIN

| | Aug. 30 | Inc. or dec. |
|---|---|---|
| | Pesetas | Pesetas |
| Gold in hand | 2,473,897,707 | + 294,985 |
| Silver in hand | 230,978,221 | + 1,101,072 |
| Foreign bills | 58,460,129 | + 834,203 |
| Discount and short bills | 1,960,416,108 | + 83,084,395 |
| Treasury scds., Treasury bonds and redeemable debt | 935,886,529 | + 3,173,225 |
| Notes in circulation | 4,456,179,390 | + 8,874,650 |
| Current acct. deposits, &c. | 831,979,626 | + 8,182,583 |
| Dividends, interest, and other obligations | 81,317,657 | + 5,781,806 |
| Government securities | 211,887,687 | + 24,111,198 |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved sharply against sterling in the afternoon, largely as a result of purchases of dollars on New York account. The rate fell to $4.86 5-16, and closed at $4.86 11-32, compared with $4.86 21-32 on Wednesday. The premium on forward dollars ran off to 1-32c. one month and 1c. three months. At $4.85 15-16 the Montreal rate showed a decline of ⅛c. At one time the Paris rate was as high as 123.82½, but it moved against sterling towards the close, and finished at 123.78½, against 123.77½. A further sharp decline occurred in the Italian exchange in sympathy with the New York rate. Dutch currency also appreciated, the Amsterdam rate being finally 12.07 15-16fl., and the Swedish rate declined to 18.09¼kr. Spanish pesetas again cheapened slightly, the Madrid rate closing at 46.02½p., against 45.92½p. Berlin offered marks, and the German exchange moved in favour of London, closing 1pf. higher at 20.40m. The Shanghai exchange advanced to 1s. 7 11-32d. There was a further sharp rise in the Rio exchange, which advanced to 5d. and was finally quoted at 4 31-32d., compared with 4 19-32d. on Thursday in last week. The recovery in Argentine currency made further progress, the Buenos Aires rate rising 7-16d. to 39½d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

| Place | Method of Quoting | Par of Exchange | Sept. 4 | Sept. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ to £ | 4.8666 | 4.86⅝–86⅞ | 4.85⅞–86⅛ |
| Montreal | $ to £ | 4.8666 | 4.85¾–86⅛ | 4.85⅞–86⅛ |
| Paris | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 123.78–82 | 123.72–78 |
| Brussels | Bel. to £ | 35.00 | 34.84–84½ | 34.84–84½ |
| Milan | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.04–92.32 | 92.04–92.32 |
| Zurich | Fr. to £ | 25.2215 | 25.03½–04½ | 25.03¼–04¼ |
| Athens | Dr. to £ | 375 | 374½–375¼ | 374½–375¼ |
| Helsingfors | M. to £ | 192.24 | 191.93–192.43 | 191¾–192¼ |
| Madrid | Pts. to £ | 25.2215 | 45.90–46.10 | 45.86–46.10 |
| Berlin | Rm. to £ | — | 20.38½–40½ | 20.38½–40½ |
| Amsterdam | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.07⅝–09⅜ | 12.07⅝–09⅜ |
| Vienna | M. to £ | 34.58½ | 20.38½–40½ | 20.38½–40½ |
| Budapest | Sch. to £ | 28.32 | 34.42–34.45 | 34.42–34.45 |
| Prague | Pen. to £ | 164.25 | 27.73–27.77 | 27.73–27.76 |
| Warsaw | Kr. to £ | 43.38 | 163⅞–164⅛ | 163⅜–164⅛ |
| Riga | Zloty bsd | 25.2215 | 45⅛–45⅞ | 45⅛–45⅞ |
| Bucharest | Lats. to £ | 815.65 | 25.20–25.30 | 25.20–25.30 |
| Sofia | Lei to £ | 110 | 815–815 | 814–816 |
| Belgrade | Din. to £ | 275.25 | 1.0225 | 1.0251 |
| Kovno | Lit. to £ | 25.2215 | 274·27½ | 274·27½ |
| Oslo | Kr. to £ | 18.156 | 485–487 | 485–487 |
| Copenhagen | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 668–673 | 668–673 |
| Stockholm | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.20–30 | 18.20–30 |
| Canada | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16½–17 | 18.16½–17 |
| Alexandria | Pst. to £ | 97½ | 18.09½–10½ | 18.09¾–10¼ |
| Bombay | Per rup. | 18d. | 18.14–18.16½ | 18.15–18.16½ |
| Calcutta | Per rup. | 18d. | 97⅛–97⅜ | 97⅛–97⅜ |
| Madras | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/3¾–1/3⅞ | 1/3¾–1/3⅞ |
| Hong-kong | Per dol. | | 1/3¾–1/3⅞ | 1/3¾–1/3⅞ |
| Kobe | Per yen | 24.58d. | 1/3¾–1/4⅛ | 1/3¾–1/4⅛ |
| Shanghai | Per tael | | 2/01¾–07⅛ | 2/01¾–15⅜ |
| Singapore | Per dol. | 2/4 | 1/8⅞–1/9⅛ | 1/8⅞–1/9⅛ |
| Batavia | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 2/23½–25½ | 2/23½–25½ |
| Manila | Per dol. | 4.86d. | 12.06–08⅜ | 12.07⅛–08⅜ |
| Rio de Janeiro | Per mil. | 5.889d. | 2/09⅛ | 2/09⅛ |
| B. Aires | Per dol. | 47.577d. | 40½–5 | 47⅝–47⅞ |
| Montevideo | $ to £ | — | 39·72 | 39·29½ |
| Valparaiso | Per dol. | 51d. | 40–40½ | 39.65 |
| Lima | Pence to £ | 12.104 | 14.92½ | 39½–40⅜ |
| Mexico | Pence to £ | 9.76 | 10.20–10.30 | 14.97½ |
| Jamaica | Per dol. | — | 10.20–10.35 | 10.20–10.35 |

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-2.03 to 100kr. § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

| | Demand | 30 days' sight | 60 days' sight | 90 days' sight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On :— | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Australia | 2 12 6 | 2 9 1 | 2 9 10 | 2 10 8 |
| New Zealand | 2 13 7 | 2 9 11 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 9 |
| Africa and Rhodesia | 2 15 0 | 2 9 6 | 2 9 15 | 2 10 5 |
| | 2 15 0 | 2 9 6 | 2 9 15 | 2 10 5 |

SELLING RATES

| | Cable Transfers | Demand |
|---|---|---|
| On :— | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Australia | 99 17 6 | 99 10 0 |
| New Zealand | 99 18 6 | 99 11 0 |
| South Africa | 99 7 6 | 99 0 0 |
| Rhodesia | 99 15 0 | 99 12 6 |
| | 99 16 3 | 99 13 9 |

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

| Country | Method of Quoting | Parity | Latest sight rate | Previous sight rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecuador | Sucres to £ | 24.3325 | 24.57 | 24.54 |
| Venezuela | Bolivares to £ | 25.25 | 27.00 | 26.80 |
| Colombia (Bogota) | Pence to £ | 5.00 | 5.09½ | 5.09¾ |
| Nicaragua | Cordoba to £ | 4.87 | 4.92 | 4.92 |
| Salvador | Colones to £ | 9.73 | 10.25 | 10.10 |
| Bolivia | Bolivianos to £ | 12.35 | 13.50 | 12.33 |

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £16 in BAR GOLD.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,810,889; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published statements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to September 3, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £220,536.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

Silver rose ½d. to 16 9-16d. per oz. for both spot and forward delivery. A few Chinese covering purchases and an absence of sellers were chiefly responsible for the rise. America came in a buyer in the afternoon.

## BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The most important movement in the weekly Bank of England statement, made up to September 3, is a reduction of £10,255,000 in the public deposits, due mainly to the distribution of the dividend on Victory Bonds. A considerable part of these disbursements has gone on to the Other Deposits, Bankers' deposits showing an increase of £4,828,000, and "Other" deposit accounts an increase of £818,000. The balance is mainly accounted for by reductions in the bank's security holdings and in the reserve. Government securities have decreased by £1,260,000, discounts and advances by £230,000, and "securities" by £628,000. An expansion of £2,114,331 has occurred in the note circulation, and the holding of coin and bullion shows a diminution of £366,168, the reduction in the reserve being thus £2,480,499; the total of the reserve is now £52,539,027. The "proportion" has declined from 48 per cent. to 47¼ per cent.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

| Notes issued— | | Govt. debt | £11,015,100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| In circulation | £362,982,501 | Other Govt. securities | £232,894,500 |
| In banking department | 51,477,359 | Other securities | 11,628,779 |
| | | Silver coin | 4,461,531 |
| | | Amt. of fiduciary issue | £260,000,000 |
| | | Gold coin and bullion | 154,459,860 |
| | £414,459,860 | | £414,459,860 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | £14,553,000 | Govt. securities | £47,881,247 |
| Rest | 3,691,183 | Other securities: | |
| Public deposits* | 7,917,302 | Discounts and advances | 6,229,394 |
| Other deposits— | | Securities | 21,559,224 |
| Bankers | 67,427,714 | Notes | 51,477,359 |
| Other accounts | 34,616,437 | Gold and silver coin | 1,061,668 |
| Seven-day and other bills | 3,256 | | |
| | £128,208,892 | | £128,208,892 |

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

| | Amount | Inc. or Dec. on last week | Inc. or Dec. on last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Rest | 3,691,183 | + 9,806 | — 39,599 |
| Public deposits | 7,917,302 | — 10,255,376 | — 1,177,779 |
| Other deposits— | | | |
| Bankers | 67,427,714 | + 4,827,899 | — 6,540,201 |
| Other accounts | 34,616,437 | + 817,705 | — 2,550,878 |
| Govt. securities | 47,881,247 | — 1,280,000 | — 27,925,608 |
| Other securities— | | | |
| Discounts and advances | 6,229,394 | — 230,281 | + 1,910,838 |
| Securities | 21,559,224 | — 627,977 | + 5,513,945 |
| Note circulation | 51,539,027 | + 2,480,499 | + 21,225,856 |
| Coin and bullion | 362,982,501 | + 2,114,331 | — 3,248,068 |
| Proportion | 155,521,528 | — 366,168 | + 17,972,788 |
| | 47¾% | — ¼ | + 21¾ |

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended September 3 shows a total of £833,837,000, a decrease of £79,291,000 compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £30,228,684,000, being £332,744,000 less than for the period to September 4 in 1929. The usual details follow :—

| 1930 | Town Clearing | Metropolitan Clearing | Country Cheque Clearing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 28 | £131,695,000 | £4,422,000 | £8,975,000 | £143,092,000 |
| " 29 | 121,279,000 | 4,461,000 | 7,504,000 | 133,244,000 |
| " 30 | 147,529,000 | 4,517,000 | 7,253,000 | 159,299,000 |
| Sept. 1 | 129,182,000 | 4,854,000 | 7,314,000 | 142,330,000 |
| " 2 | 110,115,000 | 5,795,000 | 8,572,000 | 124,482,000 |
| " 3 | 113,685,000 | 6,489,000 | 11,213,000 | 131,390,000 |
| Week | £753,488,000 | £31,518,000 | £48,831,000 | £833,837,000 |

| 1929 | Town Clearing | Metropolitan Clearing | Country Cheque Clearing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 29 | £156,817,000 | £4,857,000 | £7,248,000 | £168,722,000 |
| " 30 | 147,941,000 | 4,776,000 | 6,946,000 | 159,657,000 |
| " 31 | 124,408,000 | 4,974,000 | 7,852,000 | 137,214,000 |
| Sept. 2 | 137,838,000 | 6,082,000 | 7,884,000 | 151,784,000 |
| " 3 | 145,785,000 | 6,155,000 | 8,323,000 | 151,273,000 |
| " 4 | 125,330,000 | 6,655,000 | 12,493,000 | 144,478,000 |
| Week | £838,129,000 | £33,273,000 | £51,726,000 | £913,128,000 |

## THE NORTH CHARTERLAND'S CLAIMS

### CIRCULAR TO SHAREHOLDERS

The board of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited, yesterday issued a circular to the shareholders from which the following is extracted :—

"Your directors have made every endeavour to present their report and accounts at an earlier date than hitherto. So successful were these efforts that these were ready for presentation in July, but the board were anxious before convening the annual meeting to complete certain inquiries they have caused to be addressed to the Treasury solicitors arising out of the Crown's defence to your company's petition of right.

"The delay in obtaining this information is so prolonged that your directors feel they cannot further delay informing shareholders of the result of the petition and the significance attaching thereto.

"At the last annual general meeting shareholders were informed that a petition of right had been lodged against the Crown to set aside an Order in Council dated March 22, 1928, or alternatively, to pay compensation for the land taken under that Order. The Order was based upon and gave effect to a certain clause—3 (e)—of an agreement dated September 29, 1923, and made between the then Secretary of State for the Colonies and the British South Africa Company. This agreement embodied the terms of an all-over settlement of matters outstanding and in dispute between the parties. The particular clause in question provided that the Crown might set aside as much land for native reserves out of your concession as the Crown deemed proper.

"As a defence to your company's petition of right the Crown took the preliminary objection (by way of demurrer) that the Order in Council of 1928 was a complete answer to the petition in that it had the force and effect of an Act of Parliament. The Judge upheld the Crown's demurrer and the petition was therefore dismissed.

"The Crown alleged in its answer and plea to the petition of right that your company stood by and allowed the Secretary of State to enter into the agreement with the British South Africa Company of September 29, 1923, and that the Secretary of State entered into the agreement on the footing that the British South Africa Company as your managers and secretaries had authority to agree terms which would be binding on your company. The inquiries we now have on foot concern, first, the ground for the assertion that your board were aware of the negotiations. Secondly, the evidence upon which the British South Africa Company was assumed to have authority to bind your company; and, thirdly, what consideration was paid the British South Africa Company for the right to reserve land out of your concession. When they receive this information your board will be better able to advise shareholders as to the further proceedings which should be taken. For this reason they are deferring the meeting."

## COMPANY RESULTS

**Arundel, Coulthard and Co.** (textile machinery).—No Ordinary dividend (last year 5 per cent.) : carry forward, £4,891.

**Guaranty Trust of New York.**—Dividend of 5 per cent. for the quarter ending September 30, payable on that date (unchanged).

### THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE

For the year ended June 30 the profit of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, amounted to £32,106 (against £60,262 for 1928-29), and after deducting fixed charges, &c., and adding the amount brought forward from last year, there is an available balance for distribution. In each successive year the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., leaving £12,708 to be carried forward. The reserve account, which a year ago received an addition of £25,000, remains at £100,000. Meeting, September 26.

### SUDAN SALT

The first report of Sudan Salt, Limited, states that since the statutory meeting 2,000 shares have been issued as fully paid (being part of 7,000 shares to be issued) to the contractor erecting the salt works at Port Sudan in part payment of the contract price, making the total number of shares issued 175,000, all of which are fully paid. Good progress has been made in the construction of the works at Port Sudan, and in the erection of the buildings and machinery is nearing completion. Certain difficulties have been experienced in rendering the pans impermeable owing to the nature of the soil. The board has consulted technical experts, and is hoped that the measures now being taken on their advice will shortly prove successful. Meeting, September 12.

## TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

| Company | Past week* | Inc. or Dec. | Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pac. (10 days to Aug. 31) | £3,851,000 | —£25,000 | —£2,345,000 |
| Paraguay Central (Jan. 1) | £3,825 | — 490 | — 3,980 |
| Peruv. Corpn. (Aug.) | £158,980 | — 59,280 | —55,505 |
| Tenniscoats (July) | £50,592 | — | — |
| Do., (net) | £12,393 | — | — |
| W. of India Portuguese (Aug. 9) | — | —Rs.58,613 | — |

* Unless otherwise shown.

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

### INCREASED PROFIT IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

### FURTHER SATISFACTORY DEVELOPMENTS

### SCOPE FOR FUTURE EXPANSION

### SUCCESS OF NEW MODELS

### LORD MARKS'S REVIEW

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Columbia Graphophone Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The Rt. Hon. LORD MARKS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. A. McIntosh, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said :—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ending June 30 last having been circulated I will ask that I may take them as read. (Agreed.)

TRADE CONDITIONS

The accounts before you cover the period July, 1929, to June, 1930, a period of almost unprecedented difficulty and depression in the world trade, and it is obvious that your company's business, in common with others, has been affected by the almost universal slump that has taken place since we last met.

In the United States of America in particular the effects of the recent upheavals have been most severely felt, and in some of the other parts of the world where your business was fully developed trade conditions have been bad.

In Great Britain itself our sales and profits were actually greater this last year, while new fields of development have provided us with additional revenue, so that we are able, as you will see, to report a profit of £580,158, as compared with £505,120 a year ago. It is true, of course, that a considerable amount of fresh money was raised during the period, but, as you will see from a perusal of the balance-sheet, it has not been found possible yet to employ more than a portion of the amount raised, although developments are taking place steadily and as fast as is considered prudent. In France a new factory is in course of completion, to cope with our steadily increasing business in that country. A factory is also in course of construction in Greece, while the reorganization of the Japanese factory has already been responsible for increased earnings in that country.

PATENTS, GOODWILL, &C.

The whole of our patents, trade-marks, copyrights, and goodwill stands in our balance-sheet at the nominal figure of £1, even though during the past year we have protected our newly invented processes and improved machines by additional patents that are of great commercial value. Similarly, while it has been necessary to increase and extend our offices and to enlarge our studios with further equipment in the form of new tools, dies, mechanical devices, and to add to our equipment of motor-cars, lorries, &c., it will be seen that the whole of such items stand at £1 in our balance-sheet.

FIXED ASSETS

You will see that the item "freehold land and buildings" has increased by £21,000 to £247,000. This increase is on account of land and buildings purchased and buildings erected, chiefly in the Near East and at our principal factory in this country.

The item "fixed plant and machinery" has increased by only £2,000. Plant and machinery of a value much in excess of this figure has been purchased and installed during the year, and the whole installation has, of course, been maintained in the best possible condition, but in pursuance of our policy in such matters we have placed a very small value on the net additions.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiary companies have increased by £56,460. This increase represents the net effect of a number of transactions, all of which, with one exception, involve increases in the company's holdings in subsidiaries in which it was already interested when we last met. The exception is in the case of Greece, where a new subsidiary has been formed during the year under review. In connexion with these investments I call your attention to the paragraph in the publisher's report of your directors in which the valuation of these investments is referred to. They are by far the largest single item on the assets side of the balance-sheet and represent, in fact, about 45 per cent. of the total of these assets. It is of vital importance to you, therefore, to know that a proper value is placed upon these investments.

The importance of this aspect of your balance-sheet is constantly before your directors, and during the year a very complete independent review of the subject has been undertaken. As a result of this review, which was searching and complete, your directors are glad to be able to report to you, as they do in the paragraph referred to, that their own calculations of the value of these investments have been amply justified. It is confirmed that the book value of the investments is substantially less than your proportion of the value of the net tangible assets of the concerns represented, leaving out the important asset "matrices" and taking no account of the value of intangible assets such as goodwill, patents, and trade-marks.

FOREIGN CONNEXIONS

You are aware that it is through these investments that your company controls the foreign connexions which are so essential to real success in this trade, and one of the principal preoccupations of your directors at all times is to ensure that these connexions are in the right places and are handled and exploited in the best possible manner.

Some of these trade connexions are old and some are of recent date. Some have long been exploited on the most profitable basis possible in the local conditions obtaining, some are in the course of development, and some have not yet reached the stage of production. The amount of capital involved is large, and more capital is being absorbed as the development proceeds. We now have the means to carry the programme through, and we are proceeding boldly, but not too boldly, with the programme in hand, on the same sound lines which have earned satisfactory profits in the past, and which we believe will continue to earn profits so long as there are profits to be earned in this business.

BALANCES DUE BY SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The next important item is "Balances due by subsidiary companies," and it is greater than the corresponding item in the previous year by nearly £330,000. The greater part of the increase is accounted for by loans to certain subsidiaries, the capital of which was insufficient for their needs. These loans or some of them may ultimately be used to pay for new shares of these companies. The remainder of the increase calls for no special mention as it is in the ordinary course of business.

The item "Sundry debtors" is slightly increased, due to the increase of business.

ALL OBSOLETE STOCK WRITTEN OFF

You will notice that our stock shows an increase of only £11,000. This is due to the inclusion of our stocks of new lines, to which I shall refer—namely, radio and combination instruments. Your directors are able to assure you that, in spite of the changes and developments that have taken place in the radio and gramophone industries, this company's stock, and also stock of subsidiary companies, is clean, and consists only of current merchandise. All obsolete stocks have been written off. There has been a fall during the year in the value of many of the raw materials of our industry. This has been provided for, and the provision has naturally affected our profits. Investments and cash, taken together, amount to over £1,582,000. I said a few moments ago that we now had the means to carry out our programme. These means are contained in these two items, which also provide a margin over foreseen requirements, such as a company of the size and nature of your undertaking ought to have. Of the large amount shown as "Cash at bank and in hand," only a small proportion is cash on current accounts, the remainder being money deposited with banks at interest, either because it was waiting more permanent form of investment, or because it was earmarked for some purpose, including the payment of dividend, which made it undesirable to invest the money in any other way. So far as the investments are concerned they are all in either long or short dated gilt-edged securities.

RESERVE ACCOUNT

The bulk of the premium on the recent share issue has been carried to reserve account, bringing that account up to £2,751,552. The balance has, as is stated in the published report of your directors, been applied partly in writing down the value of newly acquired assets. The reason for this is that your interest in a subsidiary was acquired at a price which included an allowance for the value of goodwill. It has long been the policy of your directors to include goodwill in the balance-sheet at no value. The goodwill portion of the investment in question has accordingly been written off out of reserve account, so that both the investment and the reserve stand at what your directors consider to be the proper figure, consonant with their policy in such matters.

The statement that the value of these assets exceeds the figure at which they appear in the balance-sheet was true even before the goodwill to which I now refer was written off the balance-sheet figure.

The remainder of the balance, as is also stated in the published report, has been used to augment internal reserves, a policy with which I think you will not be inclined to quarrel, especially in view of the difficult conditions which exist at present, and to which I have referred to-day. These transfers, of course, in no way affect the profit and loss account or the revenue position of the company. No other item on this side of the balance-sheet calls for special mention. The increase in the item "Trade creditors, reserves and credit balances" is largely due to the transfer referred to above, and the item "Balances due to subsidiary companies" shows a substantial decrease, which is in the ordinary course of business.

THE SUBSIDIARIES

The balance-sheet before you is framed for the first time under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1929. A statement in the terms prescribed by Section 126 of that Act, therefore, appears at the end of the balance-sheet. From this statement you will see that the profits of subsidiary companies are included in these accounts to the extent only of dividends actually declared by these subsidiary companies.

You will see also that one subsidiary has shown a loss for its last financial year. This loss arises from the very difficult conditions which existed during the greater part of the financial year in America, and has been met out of the surplus available in that company. The company concerned has paid no dividend, and the profit of your company as now reported to you has suffered accordingly. The statutory report also mentions that a loss, which has arisen solely from a fall in currency exchange in quite a different part of the world, has been provided for, and more than provided for, out of the reserves of the company concerned. This has been done with the approval of your directors.

I call your attention to the fact that these losses are duly taken into account in the statements made in your directors' report as to the value of investments in subsidiary companies and in my own comments on that statement.

I ask you to observe here one of the benefits which your company derives from the fact that it is very far from having all its eggs in one basket. We can suffer loss in one part of the world, or even in more parts of the world than one, and still deliver a satisfactory complement of eggs.

The widespread nature of our operations encourages us to hope that, while we do not at present see any sign of a revival in the general world trade conditions and while the universal depression must obviously affect the spending power of our customers and so re-act unfavourably on our operations, nevertheless the development taking place in various newer fields should assist us in tiding over the difficult conditions of the present, and lay a sure foundation for further expansion in the future.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

To meet the decreased spending power for which we have to cater in many parts of the world we have developed a new Columbia portable instrument, which in this country retails at 57s. 6d. and which is sold at corresponding prices in foreign countries, taking into consideration freight and tariff. Although it was only placed on the market a few months ago, we have already sold and delivered many tens of thousands. The Columbia standard of quality is maintained in every respect, and on account of our experience and technical and engineering resource our percentage of profits on the model has been maintained.

Last autumn we announced our first two radio models. These have met with the success we anticipated. In fact, the leading technical journals have pronounced our five-valve model as superior to anything on the market of similar type. Radio being a new development, we have gone ahead cautiously. We are, however, satisfied with the progress made, and in the coming season our radio line will be very much extended.

With the large development we have made in our research department we were able to place on the market at the beginning of this year a line of combination gramophone and radio receiver, which model is now recognized as at least equal to anything on the market, if not superior. Here again, this being a new development, we have proceeded very cautiously, but I am happy to tell you that so far our sales have exceeded our manufacturing capacity.

As a result of experience obtained we are now placing on the market further models at various prices, and we are confident that our sales of these new models will be of satisfactory volume.

NEGOTIATIONS AND RUMOURS

Various rumours have been current throughout the year in connexion with negotiations alleged to have been going on with various other members of the trade. Naturally, in a business so world-wide as this, we are continually in contact with our competitors in various parts of the world, and ways and means of cooperation are continually being discussed.

Shareholders may rest assured that, if any negotiations should ever materialize in anything of concrete importance and of immediate interest to shareholders, they will be notified at the earliest possible opportunity. In the meanwhile it is suggested that the various rumours continually afloat should be ignored.

PENSION FUND AND ASSURANCE

The employees' pension fund, to which I have referred in previous years, continues to grow, and now amounts to almost £120,000. The whole of the fund is vested in trustees, and the money is invested in carefully selected gilt-edged securities. During the year we have been able to arrange an insurance scheme, the effect of which is that every qualified employee of the company, in addition to the prospective benefit to be derived from the pension fund, now enjoys the benefit of life assurance for a minimum amount of one year's salary or wages. I do not think there are many companies the employees of which enjoy benefits equivalent to these. It has given your directors great satisfaction to be able to arrive at this position by the provisions which have been made over a number of years, duly reported to and generously approved by you. We believe that the benefits thus conferred upon the general body of employees are very highly appreciated. I sincerely congratulate you upon attaining this very satisfactory position, which I believe to be almost unique, and which is certainly far in advance of the state of affairs existing in most of the industries in this country.

RELATIONS WITH EMPLOYERS

This leads me to conclude by paying a tribute once more to the continued loyalty and devotion of all members of our various staffs and to the courage and determination with which they have faced the difficult problems before them.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. LOUIS STERLING (managing director) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The payment of the Preference dividend was confirmed, and the payment of a final dividend of 25 per cent., less income-tax, making, with the interim dividend, 40 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares, was approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. J. V. A. Shields and Mr. W. T. Forse, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Gerard Van de Linde and Son, were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

## SINGER AND CO.

### GROSS PROFIT WELL MAINTAINED

The TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Singer and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Coventry.

The following directors were present :—Mr. Rodolph Fane de Salis, Mr. Arthur Charles Bourner, Mr. William Edward Bullock, and Mr. George Albert Eastwood.

Mr. R. FANE DE SALIS said that, as pointed out in their report, they had had, in common with all industrial companies, a very difficult and disappointing year. Their sales were less than they anticipated when they budgeted last year and their production being greater than their sales they had a large stock. In spite of that they had a gross profit of £206,382, or only £2,887 less than last year. The net profit they had to deal with was £144,266, as against £173,921, or, after adding their carry-forward and deducting the dividend on the Preference shares, £210,162, as against £233,822. They had a surplus and reserves of £307,785, and undivided profits of £221,823, or a total of £529,608. Their stock of materials and work in progress at £597,509 was a heavy item, comparing with £361,343 last year. If sales had been up to expectation their stock would not have been so large. Their stock was £236,166 greater than it had been last year, in consequence of their sales of motor-cars for the whole of the season being less than they had hoped for.

The directors viewed with concern the price at which both Ordinary and Preference shares in such a sound company as theirs changed hands. Their financial colleague, Mr. Bourner, would give his views on the position later.

They had during the year opened a depôt in Piccadilly. Their overseas trade showed a steady expansion, and they had received considerably increased orders and much encouragement for 1931 models, which they thought would surpass all previous cars. They were not speculators, but experienced and capable motor producers, giving value for money, and in no way misrepresenting the merits or value of the goods they produced.

If the motor industry was safeguarded for the purpose of finding employment for their mechanics, the shareholders—over 4,000—would reap such benefits as fair and honest trading could provide. It would be a day of misfortune when the costs of production precluded the possibility of obtaining a sale price which would leave any margin of profit, and their staff should realize that and, as they had done in the past, give of their best, so that they might meet any and every competition.

They regretted that latterly they had been compelled temporarily to reduce their staff. They sympathized with the men, but could not indefinitely produce cars in excess of the demand. The chief sufferers in such a period of trade depression as they were passing through were not the capitalists but the workpeople, and he thought the necessity of running a business country on business lines, and not on those of doctrinaire theorists, was better being understood and would lead to a change that would be for the benefit of all classes.

MR. BOURNER ON SHARE VALUES

Mr. A. C. BOURNER, F.C.A., said he was a chartered accountant, and was qualified to know, and claimed to know, the value of the concern of which he was a director, and thus to be able dogmatically to place a value upon the shares of the company and to be entitled to tell his fellow shareholders the course they should follow.

Assets basis meant in their case the cost of the securities, less depreciation, as a going concern having a prosperous record and possibilities of large income. Financially the assets of the company had been augmented by the year's revenue of £144,266, or over 18 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital, warranting an increased price in value of the £1 Ordinary shares over that of a year ago.

Let them seat the voice of that meeting to all their absent members by agreeing that the shareholders' advice to them was to hold to their shares for a fair price, which it was suggested should approach 35s. for an Ordinary share and 20s. for a Preference share, recognizing that the assets on a good going concern basis at cost and the large annual profits obtained warranted that price. On earning power alone the Stock Exchange could not justify their valuation.

Shareholders would no doubt have appreciated the directors' report on the causes which had affected their revenue results and financial position. The Preference dividend, seven per cent. cumulative, required annually £23,322, and as their average income had been £139,732 it was covered six times. The Ordinary dividend on a reasonable basis to warrant a share having a par value might be placed at 10 per cent. on £666,760, requiring annually £66,760, a total of £90,082, leaving £84,184 as a surplus of annual income, equivalent to a further dividend of 7½ per cent., and on a dividend basis warranting a £1 Ordinary share being valued at 35s. per share.

The only sound deduction from the above facts was axiomatic that the present market price was an undervalue of what was a real and unassailable position, and warranted their principal partners enunciating it for the benefit of their co-partners, and incidentally the investing public.

For the past year their revenue of £144,266 was equivalent to over 18 per cent. on their Ordinary share capital and on their Preference capital 7 per cent. With their Preference capital covered six times by their net assets, and their Ordinary capital covered nearly twice over 18 per cent., and an earning capacity of could it be reasonably contended that the former were only worth 15s. per share and the latter only worth par ?

Their directors believed that frankness to their partners was the surest way of retaining their confidence, and recognizing that their interests had been jeopardized by the actions of some comparatively few small shareholders, they had exercised their prerogative by deprecating such folly.

It was fundamental that every member of a public company should realize that faithfulness to his co-partners was an important element, and that membership involved duties as well as privileges, and that the common good of them all should not be overlooked by him.

The personal welfare of members called for *esprit de corps*, and demanded that each member should identify himself with the prosperity and security of the concern in which he was privileged to be associated. He should not place his own interests above all moral standards. No junior partner in a private concern would be allowed to deal with his interests to the detriment of his other partners,

# OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

## BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns.. 54
2½% Cons.. 53½ 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝

# HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

## RUBBER LOWER

## GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Sept. 4.—WHEAT.—Demand for cargoes continued quiet and in sympathy with the closing exchanges in North and South America, quotations were again lower. For 5,000 tons, part cargo, West Australian, per Everleigh, B/La., July/ 23s. Italy paid 32s. 6d.; Pacific white, Sept. and Oct., was offered at white for Australian, on the way, 33s. 9d. was asked and 33s. 3d. for choice white Karachi, Sept., Danubian (62/63lb. 3 per cent., Sept., was obtainable at 30s. 6d., and Russian (sample), Sept., was obtainable at 30s. 6d. were opened 3d. per quarter easier on lower American advices, and weakened further, but continued pressure to sell Manitoba, but closed rather steadier. No. 1 Manitoba, Sept., sold at 33s. 6d. and 33s. 7½d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba at 33s. 3d.; and West Australian, per and 32s. 9d. for No. 2 Northern Manitoba, per Crossington Court, afloat, while to Liverpool, No. 3 Northern Manitoba, afloat, sold at 31s. 9d.; No. 2 at 32s. and 32s. 3d.; and No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), end Aug., at 31s. 9d.

In the Wheat futures market fair trading was reported in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 31s. 4d. to 31s. 2d. and in Jan. at 31s. 10d. Closing values were weak and 3d. to 6½d. under yesterday.

| Per 480lb. | Open'g values | 1.15 values | 3.15 Call | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MANITOBA GRADE | | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| August .. | 31 1 | 30 11 | 30 11 | 30 10½ | 31 3 |
| November .. | 31 5 | 31 2 | 31 2 | 31 1 | 31 7½ |
| January .. | 32 1 | 31 10 | 31 10 | 31 10 | 32 3 |
| | LONDON GRADE | | | | |
| September .. | 31 1 | 30 11 | 30 11 | 30 10 | 31 3 |
| December .. | 31 8 | 31 3 | 31 3 | 31 2 | 31 8 |

MAIZE.—Cargoes were inactive at about late rates. For La Plata, afloat, and Sept.-loading, 24s. 6d. was asked, and 24s. 9d. for Sept. and Oct. Dan/Gal/Fox (new and/or old), Oct., was offered at 24s. 9d. Parcels were in quiet demand at about 24s. per qr. decline. La Plata, Aug.-Sept., sold at 23s. 7½d., and Oct.-Nov. at 23s. 9d.; and No. 2 white flat African, on passage, at 23s. 6d. To Liverpool, Oct.-Nov., sold at 23s. 10½d.; Nov.-Dec. at 23s. 9d. To Liverpool, Oct.-Nov., sold at 23s. 10½d.; Nov.-Dec. at 23s. 9d. and No. 2 white flat African, to U.K. port, Oct.-Nov., at 23s. 6d.

BARLEY was quiet. Azoff/Black Sea, Sept., sold to Liverpool at 15s. 3d.

OATS were the turn easier for La Plata, Sept. to Nov., at 13s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. decline, and met a fair inquiry. Sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, Sept., 33s.; No. 2, 32s. 4½d.; No. 3, 31s. 4½d.; No. 5, Manitoba, Sept., 29s. 3d.; No. 6, 28s. 3d.; No. 4, 24s.; No. 2 mixed durum, Sept., 28s. 4½d.; No. 1 hard winter, Sept., 32s.; No. 2, 31s. 9d.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 31s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, Sept. 32s. 9d.; West Australian, afloat, 32s. 9d.; White Western Pacific, Sept.-Oct., 32s. Business covered No. 3 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 32s.; sailing Sept. 6, 32s. 3d.; 31s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter, afloat, at 31s. 9d.; white to Manchester, No. 3 N. Manitoba, afloat, made 31s. 3d. Spot parcels were nominally 1d. per quarter lower. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to ½d. lower, and further declined on renewed pressure to sell Canadian and Russian wheats, with bids invited by a depressing influence. After touching 5d. below the opening, values recovered on shorts covering and steady Winnipeg cables. The market closed steady although ½d. to ¾d. lower on the day. Sales were 250 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

| Per 100lb. | Open'g values | Business done Highest | Lowest | Official settlement prices | Closing values | Prev. Closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Oct. .. | 6 9½ | 6 9¾ | 6 8½ | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9¼ |
| Dec. .. | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 9½ | 6 10 | 6 9¾ | 6 10½ |
| March .. | 6 11 | 6 11 | 6 10¼ | 6 10¾ | 6 10¼ | 6 11⅝ |

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were slow with River Plate in near positions very firm and distant steady. Selected of River Plate, afloat, Sept. 24s. 9d. to 24s.; Aug.-Sept., and Sept.-Oct., 24s.; Dan/Gal/Fox, Sept., 25s. 6d.; No. 2 white flat African, Sept.-Oct., 23s. 9d.; Sept.-Oct., No. 4 flat, and No. 6, round yellow, Sept.-Oct., 24s. Spot parcels were practically exhausted.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were very quiet. Chilean, Danubian, 37lb.-38lb., Sept.-Oct., 14s. 4½d.; Oct.-Nov., 35lb., 36lb., Sept.-Oct., 14s. 11½d., sellers.

FLOUR.—English grades were reduced 6d. per sack. Straight-run now quoted 30s. 6d. per sack, ex mill.

BRISTOL, Sept. 4.—English wheat was in small supply with old crop quoted 36s. to 38s., and new at 32s. to 34s. per quarter. Imported wheats were dull and easier; No. 2 Manitoba, 36s. 6d. English barley remained scarce with new quoted 30s. to 40s.; imported sorts on the spot were firm, with Algerian quoted 20s. 6d. Maize displayed an easier tendency; La Plata, 24s. 3d. Oats were dearer; English, new, white, 17s. to 21s.; new, old, 21s. to 23s. 6d.; Plate, 15s. 6d. Beans were quoted 38s. Straight-run flour ranged from 31s. 6d. to 32s. per sack; sharps, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; and bran, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Sept. 4.—Little wheat was offered, farmers being unwilling sellers at present prices. Barley, oats, and feedingstuff experienced a slow trade at unaltered prices.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 4.—New English wheat freely offered at 31s. to 32s. per quarter. English beans steady at 44s. per 532lb. Feeding barley quoted 21s. 6d. per 400lb., ex elevator. La Plata maize around 6s. Cheshire oats easy at 6s. 6d. to 7s. on rails. Offals easier; Bran, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.; thirds, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The tone of the market was dull and prices had a weaker tendency. Quotations:—Best sample King Edwards, £8 10s. to £9 10s.; 2nd grade, £5 to £5 10s.; British Queen, Eclipse, Arran Chief, and Majestic, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; darkskull King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 per ton, ex railside.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was fairly brisk with ample supplies on offer. Quotations:—English dessert apples, 2s. to 6s. per half-sieve; cooking apples, 3s. to 7s. per bushel; Australian and New Zealand apples, 7s. to 10s. per box; English Hambro grapes, 10d. to 2s.; Muscat grapes, 2s. to 5s.; Belgian and Dutch black grapes, 5d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; English melons, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; French Cantaloupe melons, 2s. to 4s. each; Spanish melons, 11s. to 14s. per case; English peaches, 6s. to 18s.; nectarines, 8s. to 21s.; green figs, 4s. to 6s. per dozen; English conference pears, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per half-sieve; small pears, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; Californian pears, 20s. to 24s. per case; Victoria plums, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Pons seedling plums, 1s. to 4s.; Pond plums, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; damsons, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per half-sieve; cultivated blackberries, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 4lb. chip; English greengages, 4s. to 6s. per half-sieve; Canary bananas, 10s. 6d. to 22s. per case; Californian grape fruit, 27s. 6d. to 35s.; South African grape fruit, 18s. to 22s.; Isle of Pines grape fruit, 30s. to 35s. per case; Brazilian oranges, 14s. to 22s.; South African oranges, 16s. to 22s. per case; Messina lemons, 16s. to 28s. per box; tomatoes, 1s. 9d. to 4s. per 12lb.; cauliflowers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; marrows, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; Kent green peas, 5s. to 9s. per flat; shelled runners, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per half-bag; spinach, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 12lb.; beans, 3s. to 5s. per box; celery, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per dozen bunch.

## COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The spot market was a little more active to-day, chiefly owing to an improved demand for South American descriptions. Business in American was only moderate, but quotations were advanced 8 points; middling, 6.50d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 8 points higher; Fernam fair, 5.80d.; g.f. smooth, 6.70d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 6.90d. Egyptian were 10 to 15 points higher; g.f. Sakellaridis, 10.35d., and g.f. Upper, 8.41d. African advanced 8 points; middling, 6.35d., and g.f. Fast, 7.30d. East Indian, 10 points higher; fine m.g. Broach, 4.35d., and fine No. 1 Comra, 4.10d.

American futures opened 3 to 4 points lower in response to reactionary overnight cables, but the decline was recovered soon afterwards owing to a renewal of covering and continental buying following further reports of crop deterioration. At midday values were unchanged to 1 point up. Firmer overnight cables from New York caused further local covering in the afternoon, but realising orders came fast in the session, and the close was quiet, unchanged to 1 point higher on the day. Oct., 6.05; Jan., 6.16; March, 6.26; May, 6.34. New York noon prices:—Oct., 11.22; Jan., 11.51; March, 11.67; May, 11.83.

EGYPTIAN futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 11 points lower, but later in the session rallied sharply on shorts covering and a cessation of pressure. The market declined again near the end on renewed selling, but recovered and closed irregular at a fall of 8 to 1 point. Sept., 5.92; Oct., 6.06; Nov., 6.21; Dec., 6.34; Jan., 6.48; Feb. and March, 6.57; April and May, 6.77; June to Sept., 6.88. Upper contracts closed quiet at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Sept., 7.42; Oct., 7.57; Nov., 7.72; Dec., 7.86; Jan., 7.93; Feb., 7.40; March, 7.46; April, May, 7.59; June, 7.66; July to Sept., 7.74.

Empire futures closed irregular at gains ranging from 1 point to 16 points. Sept. and Oct., 5.93; Nov., 5.95; Dec., 5.97; Jan., 6.02; Feb., 6.04; March, 6.11; April, 6.13; May, 6.21; June, 6.22; July to Sept., 6.29.

| Description | Sales To-day | Sales So far this week | Export To-day | Export So far this week | Imports To-day | Imports So far this week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American | 1,950 | 7,550 | 100 | 400 | 1,129 | 5,326 |
| Brazilian, &c. | 1,100 | 5,950 | — | — | — | 1,936 |
| Peruvian, &c. | 1,900 | 3,250 | — | — | — | 2,313 |
| African, &c. | 250 | 1,800 | — | — | — | 281 |
| Egyptian, &c. | 100 | 1,700 | — | — | — | 488 |
| E. Indian, &c. | 500 | 950 | — | 100 | — | 6,512 |
| Total bales | | | | | | |
| This week | 5,000 | 21,000 | 100 | 500 | 1,129 | 16,856 |
| Last week | 5,000 | 19,000 | 108 | 700 | 532 | 12,094 |

| Amer. futures | To-day | | | Prev. day | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delivery | High'st | Low'st | Closing | High'st | Low'st | Closing |
| September | | | 6.09 | 6.04 | 6.01 | 6.03 |
| October | 6.05 | 6.01 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 5.95 | 6.05 |
| November | 6.04 | 6.04 | 6.04 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| December | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.05 | 6.02 | 6.05 |
| January | 6.16 | 6.11 | 6.16 | 6.16 | 6.03 | 6.15 |
| February | | | 6.19 | | | 6.15 |
| March | 6.27 | 6.22 | 6.27 | 6.24 | 6.15 | 6.25 |
| April | | | 6.29 | | | 6.25 |
| May | 6.35 | 6.31 | 6.34 | 6.34 | 6.24 | 6.34 |
| June | | | 6.37 | | | 6.34 |
| July | 6.41 | 6.36 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.30 | 6.40 |
| August | | | 6.43 | | | 6.43 |
| September | | | 6.46 | | | 6.46 |

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fine futures (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows (a fraction = 5m.):—

| | To-day | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st report | Close | | Previous close |
| Ashmouni, October | 13.00 | 13.24 | | 13.08 |
| December | | 13.56 | | 13.32 |
| Sakellaridis, November | 10.00 | 10.14 | | 10.00 |
| January | 10.34 | 10.46 | | 10.30 |
| March | | 10.92 | | 10.78 |
| Karnak, October | | 16.00 | | 15.82 |

Receipts to-day, 617 bales, against 218 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 4.—Inquiry for cloth continued to moderate extent, but it was still far from sufficient to keep machinery running at anything approaching full capacity, and what business was placed usually went to the cheap sellers. Buying for India was rather spasmodic. Purchases even for Madras and Karachi were smaller, and the up-country outlets only picked up occasional trifling lines. Poplins and fancies were noticed now and again for Hongkong, and Java took a few small lots of bleachers. Occasional small orders were placed by South America and the Colonies, and Egypt and the Near East made quiet provision in lines of fine goods. Offers for printing cloth were more numerous, but many of them were about 10 per cent. too low, and in consequence very little business was arranged. There was a fairly healthy trade covering a wide range of goods for home consumption. Sales of American and Egyptian yarns were of small extent, and some irregularity was noticeable in quotations.

## WOOL

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At the Wool Exchange yesterday and to-day, offerings of Colonial woolled sheepskins amounting to 6,578 bales were submitted for auction. There was an average attendance of the trade and the best Australian merino and comeback combing skins sold well, chiefly to home and American buyers, at prices showing not more than 5 per cent. decline compared with the July sales, while short-woolled merino sorts, also lambs, were chiefly withdrawn owing to poor support, and when sold values marked a loss of 10 per cent. Crossbred skins, both New Zealand and South American were disposed of at 7½ to 10 per cent. easier rates. Victoria contributed 2,878 bales, which realised 9½d. for the best of both merino and comeback descriptions, and 8½d. for crossbred. Sydney (909 bales).—Merino ranged from 3½d. to 9d.; comeback, 5½d. to 8½d.; crossbred, 3½d. to 7½d. Queensland (731 bales).—Crossbred, 5d. to 9½d. New Zealand 6½d. to 9½d. Punta Arenas and Patagonian (1,428 bales).—Lambskins from the first mentioned source, amounting to 736 bales, were 6% withdrawn, while the prices within the range of 3½d. to 9½d.; the latter price was also obtained for pelts. The next sale will be held on about October 23.

BRADFORD, Sept. 4.—The activity in merino tops is less in evidence and there is every appearance of spinners having covered their requirements for the immediate future. Interest is chiefly centred on the opening of the Australian auctions next week. Prices of all fine qualities are firm. There is little change in crossbreds and, although some combmakers are willing to trade at current rates, the small turnover is not sufficient to eradicate the weakness that has been evident recently. Spinners of coloured yarns continue to be better employed and, although orders for all classes are about, the keen competition for them forces the acceptance of unremunerative prices. Manufacturers are receiving new orders, but these are not extensive. Prices of tops are about as follows:—Sixty-fours, warp, 28d.; average, 27d.; 56's, 19½d.; 50's, 16d.; 40's, prepared, 14d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The sixth series of East India wool auctions for the year have been arranged by the Liverpool Wool Brokers' Association, and will begin at the new wool warehouses, Manitoba, Sept., 23rd.; September 15, and close on the Friday following. During the five selling days the total offerings will amount to 23,230 bales, including 1,866 bales of Joria white, 207 superior Vicinere white, 7,303 Vicinere white, 829 Kandar white, 1,196 Bibruk and Harnal, 2,183 Sendhmere and Marwar, 205 ginned, 5,499 yellow, 3,530 black and grey, 67 native, 125 Persian and Persian Gulf, three of Cashmere, and 226 bales of goat hair. The Basra wool part hair will be offered on Wednesday, September 17, at 2.15 p.m.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Sept. 4.—SUGAR.—Home refined is in fair request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 20s. 6d.; T L granulated, 20s. 3d.; brown granulated, Oct. and Oct.-Dec., quoted 19s. 7½d.; Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; White Java, Oct.-Dec., quoted 8s. 3d. c. and f. India, 8 guilders, ex go-down. Mauritius, 99 per cent., Oct.-Dec., quoted 10s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f. Czechoslovakian granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 10½d. Nov.-Dec., 7s. 10½d. Khyber, f.o.b., Hamburg: Dutch refined, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d. f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 10½d. f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was easier. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Oct., quoted 9s. 4½d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban 96 per cent., Sept.-Oct., parcels, sold at 5s. 6¼d. to 5s. 6d. Oct., quoted 5s. 7½d. Nov., 5s. 8½d., sellers; Brazil White sugar futures were inactive and easier. Calls:—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. Sellers | Buyers | 3.15 p.m. Sellers | Buyers | 4.15 p.m. Sellers | Buyers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Sept. .. | 8 1½ | 7 7½ | 8 1½ | 7 7½ | 8 1½ | 7 8¼ |
| Oct. .. | 7 10½ | 7 7½ | 8 0 | 7 7½ | 8 0 | 7 8¼ |
| Dec. .. | 7 10½ | 7 7½ | 8 0 | 7 7½ | 7 11¾ | 7 8¼ |
| March | 8 3 | 7 10½ | 8 3 | 7 9¾ | 7 8 | 7 10½ |
| May .. | | | 8 5 | 7 9¾ | 8 5 | 7 10½ |

Raw sugar futures were easier with fair sales reported. Dec. delivery sold from 5s. to 4s. 11½d.; March, 6s.; May, 5s. 10d.; and 6s. 3d. and 6s. 2½d. (combined); March from 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 5½d. and 6s. 5½d. and 6s. 6d. (combined). Calls (88 per cent. basis):—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. Sellers | Buyers | 3.15 p.m. Sellers | Buyers | 4.15 p.m. Sellers | Buyers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Sept. .. | 4 10½ | 4 9 | 4 10½ | 4 9 | 4 11¼ | 4 7½ |
| Oct. .. | 5 0 | 4 9 | 4 10½ | 4 9 | 4 11¼ | 4 8¼ |
| Nov. .. | 5 0 | 4 9¾ | 4 11¼ | 4 9 | 4 11¼ | 4 8¼ |
| Dec. .. | 5 0½ | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 11¼ | 5 0 | 4 11¼ |

NEW CONTRACT BASIS, 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. .. | 5 9 | 5 7½ | 5 8¼ | 5 7½ | 5 9 | 5 7½ |
| March | 6 0¾ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 11¼ | 6 0 | 5 11¼ |
| May .. | 6 3¼ | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 2 | 6 3 | 6 2 |
| Aug. .. | 6 6 | 6 5¼ | 6 6 | 6 5¼ | 6 6 | 6 5¼ |

COFFEE.—At auction only 946 packages were offered and, where sales were made, prices were steady. East Indian, triage, sold at 64s.; Kenya, bold grey and greygreenish, from 65s. 6d. to 80s.; medium from 44s. to 52s.; Mocha, loungberry, at 87s. 6d.; Vera Paz, bold grey-greenish, at 106s. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra steadier. Fair fermented, new crop, Oct.-Dec., sold at 27s. 6d. London contract, f.o.b.; Oct.-Dec. to Continent at 29s. 3d., c.i.f. Futures were firmer and more active; Oct. delivery sold at 30s. 1½d.; Dec. at 30s. 3d.; Jan. from 30s. 4½d. to 30s. 7½d.; March from 31s. to 30s. 10½d. Sales, 140 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

| Month | 11 a.m. Sellers | Buyers | 4 p.m. Sellers | Buyers | 4.50 p.m. Sellers | Buyers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Sept. .. | 31 0 | 29 6 | 30 9 | 30 3 | 30 9 | 30 6 |
| Oct. .. | 30 6 | 29 0 | 30 3 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| Dec. .. | 31 0 | 29 6 | 30 3 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| Jan. .. | 31 0 | 29 6 | 30 4½ | 30 3 | 30 1 | 30 0 |
| March | 31 3 | 30 0 | 30 7½ | 30 6 | 31 0 | 30 0 |
| May .. | 31 9 | 30 0 | 31 3 | 30 10½ | 31 0 | 30 10½ |
| | | | 31 3 | 30 6 | 31 0 | 30 6 |

SUGAR.—At auction 12,230 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were on offer. Subject to some slight irregularity for the poorer kinds, quotations were mostly unchanged. Teas with improved quality met with good competition. Export demand was quiet. Dust and fannings sold from 4d. to 1s. 7½d.; broken leaf from 7½d. to 1s. 5½d.; leaf from 7½d. to 1s. 11½d.; broken leaf from 7½d. to 9s. per flat; stalky numbers, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per half-bag; spinach, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 12lb.; beans, 3s. to 5s. per box; celery, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per dozen bunch.

RICE steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 3d. per cwt.; Sept.-Oct., in singles, to Continent and U.K., 11s. 9d.; No. 3, in doubles, to Levant, Sept.-Oct., 11s. 9d.; S.Q., Sept.-Oct., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f.

RANGOON BEANS quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 1st. 9d. per cwt.; Sept.-Oct., 10s., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR steady. Sept.-Oct. quoted 9s. 11½d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f. Liverpool.

DESICCATED COCONUT steady. Fine cut and medium, spot, quoted 23s. 3d. per cwt.; Sept.-Oct., 22s., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine JAVA, spot, quoted 26s.; Sept., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Sept.-Oct., quoted 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, spot, quoted 24s. 6d. Sept., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was about steady in tone, but the market was quiet. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 61½d. per lb.; Lampong, 61½d.; white Muntok, 84½d., sellers, to arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct., quoted 57½d., value; Lampong, Aug.-Oct., sold at 54½d. to 55d.; Sept.-Dec., at 51½d.; white Muntok, Aug.-Oct., sold at 77½d.; Oct.-Dec., at 73½d., value, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves steady. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 0½d.; Aug.-Oct., 1s.; Sept.-Nov., 11¾d., value, c.i.f. Pimento quiet, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened again easier under lower American and Eastern advices, and prices accepted established a fresh low record, at the close the market was steady at the decline. Smoked sheet, spot and Sept., sold from 4⅞d. to 4½d. per lb., and buyers; Oct. at 4½d., and value; Nov. from 4½d. to 4⅝d., and buyers; Dec. from 4⅝d. to 4¾d., and buyers; Jan.-March from 4¾d. to 4½d., and April-June from 5d. to 5⅛d., and sellers; July-Sept. at 5⅛d., and buyers; Jan.-Dec. at 5½d., and value. Pale crêpe, spot, at 5⅞d., and buyers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Sept.-Oct., sold at 4½d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6¾d., sellers.

LINSEED quiet. Good marks, Sept.-Oct., quoted 29s. 3d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N orange, basis fair, quoted 95s. per cwt.; A G. 110s., sellers. Futures were steady: T N, Oct. delivery, sold at 88s.; Dec. delivery at 90s.; March delivery at 91s. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov., quoted 84s., sellers, c.i.f. Messrs. Dalton and Young give the landings and deliveries of orange, garnet, and button during Aug. as 7,372 packages and 31 as 36,371 packages, against 27,030 packages in 1929. Calcutta cable dated Sept. 3 gives:—Spot sold at Rs.99; Sept., Rs.40, buyers; Oct.-Nov., Rs.40, sellers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were steady at a quiet decline, sellers being less in evidence Grade J, Sept.-Nov., quoted £22 per ton, value; K., £20, buyers; Nov.-Jan. sold at £20 2s. 6d.; L., No. 1, £19 15s., value; No. 2, £18, value; M., No. 1, £16 5s., value; No. 2, £15 5s., value, c.i.f. African sisal dull. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Sept.-Nov., quoted £21 15s., value; f.a.q., £20 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Mexican unchanged. Good white, Sept.-Nov., quoted £23 10s., sellers, c.i.f., first class ports.

JUTE.—The market opened with a quieter tone under lower Calcutta cables and prices occasionally gave way about 2s. 6d. per ton, at which levels a small business took place. First marks, Aug.-Sept., quoted £16 17s. 6d. per ton, value; Sept.-Oct. sold at £16 15s. and value; Oct.-Nov. at £16 15s., and sellers; Nov.-Dec. at £16 12s. 6d. and buyers; lightings, Sept.-Oct., at £15, and value; Oct.-Nov. at £15 and value; hearts, Sept.-Oct., quoted £13 10s., sellers; Dalzell 2 and 3, Sept.-Oct., quoted £14 15s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, Sept.-Oct., quoted £16 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Sept. 4 gives:—Firsts, spot sold at Rs.31 8a. and sellers; lightnings quoted Rs.27 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS were quiet and easier, 10oz., spot, quoted 21s. 9d., London; 20s. 9d., Dundee; Oct.-Dec. 21s. 3d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 19s., London; 17s. 9d., Dundee; Oct.-Dec., 18s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Liverpool twills, Oct.-Dec. quoted 67s. 3d., sellers; B., 57s., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

CORNA steadier; Singapore, f.m.s., Sept., quoted £16 17s. 6d., per ton, buyers; Oct., £17, buyers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Sept., sold at £17 15s. 6d. and value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Sept., quoted £16 17s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Sept.-Oct., quoted £16 8s. 9d., buyers; Outports, Sept.-Oct., quoted £16 5s., buyers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market commenced quiet unchanged to 1d. lower, and during the morning a moderate business transpired in December at 6s. 1½d. and May at 6s. 8½d. At the 3.5 p.m. call quotations were 1d. to 1d. below the opening, owing to lower New York advices, and continued to rule easy until the close, when final rates were ½d. to 2d. lower on the day.

| Month | Opening Sellers | Buyers | 3.5 p.m. call Sellers | Buyers | Closing Sellers | Buyers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Sept. .. | 6 6½ | 5 11 | 6 0 | 5 10½ | 6 0 | 5 10½ |
| Oct. .. | 6 0½ | 5 11½ | 6 0 | 5 11 | 6 0 | 5 11½ |
| Nov. .. | 6 1½ | 6 0½ | 6 1 | 6 0 | 6 1 | 6 0 |
| Dec. .. | 6 3 | 6 2 | 6 2 | 6 1½ | 6 2 | 6 1½ |
| Jan. .. | 6 4 | 6 3 | 6 3½ | 6 2½ | 6 3 | 6 2½ |
| March | 6 6 | 6 5 | 6 6 | 6 5½ | 6 6 | 6 5½ |
| May .. | 6 10 | 6 9 | 6 8½ | 6 8 | 6 8½ | 6 8 |
| Aug. .. | 7 2 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 7 0 | 7 0½ | 6 11½ |
| Oct. .. | 7 4½ | 7 3½ | 7 4 | 7 3 | 7 4 | 7 3 |

## METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Sept. 4.—COPPER.—Extremely slow conditions prevailed on the standard market, consumers and speculators showing a general reluctance to operate. Eventually, sellers offered at easier rates without attracting business, and the finish was dull with cash 6s. 3d. and three months 3s. 9d. lower. Sales, 100 tons; £47 8s. 9d. Settlement price, £47 3s. Trading was at a standstill in the afternoon. Refined sorts remained quiet and unchanged with electrolytic quoted £50 10s. to £51 10s., and wire bars, £51 10s.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave rise to some tone soft at the steady rate of £137 5s., c.i.f. The opening was steady with business in three months at £135 10s., this price being slightly above last night's enhanced level. The demand, however, was rather quite, and under pressure prices eased slightly, there being no business done. A complete absence of interest in intermediate dates. The close was steady with cash unchanged and three months 2s. 6d. higher. Sales 400 tons; cash at £134 to £133 2s. 6d.; three months, £135 to £134 15s. Settlement price, £135 10s. to £134 12s. 6d. In the afternoon was confined to three months at £135 to £135 2s. 6d. English common tin closed steady at £134 10s. to £134 15s.—C.i.f. Liverpool.

LEAD.—Heavy offerings were well taken and on balance near and forward were unchanged. Sales, 1,200 tons; Sept., at £18 5s. to £18 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Oct., £18 3s. 9d. to £18 2s. 6d.; Dec., £18 2s. 6d. to £18 3s. 9d. Settlement price, £18 2s. 6d. The afternoon market was idle. English remained steady and unchanged at £19 10s.

SPELTER was quiet and a trifle easier with near dates Dec. at £16 10s.; Jan., £16 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £16. In the afternoon October sold at £16 3s. 9d.

TRIPLATES remained steady and unchanged at 18s. basis I.C., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English maintained at £26 to £27 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery remained at £95 per ton. NICKEL was unaltered delivery remained at £95 per dull but steady; English regulus, £25 to £46 10s., and foreign, spot, £27 to £27 10s. per ton, ex warehouse.

WOLFRAM.—Chinese for shipment, 18s. 9d. per unit. SILVER steady at £22 12s. 6d. to £22 15s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| | To-day | | Previous Day | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER— | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Std. cash .. | 47 5 0 to 47 7 6 | | 47 11 3 to 47 12 6 | |
| Three mths. .. | 47 7 6 — 47 8 9 | | 47 11 3 to 47 12 6 | |
| Electrolytic .. | 50 10 0 — 51 10 0 | | 50 10 0 — 51 10 0 | |
| Wire Bars .. | 51 10 0 — | | 51 10 0 | |
| TIN— | | | | |
| Std. cash .. | 133 0 0 — 133 2 6 | | 133 0 0 — 133 2 6 | |
| Three mths. .. | 134 15 0 — 134 17 6 | | 134 12 6 — 134 15 0 | |
| *LEAD— | | | | |
| Gd. soft pig, nom. .. | 18 3 9 — 18 3 9 | | 18 3 9 — 18 3 9 | |
| *SPELTER .. | 16 1 3 — 16 10 0 | | 16 2 6 — 16 12 6 | |

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER.—Cash, £47 6s. 3d.; three months, £47 8s. 9d. TIN.—Cash, £133 7s. 6d.; three months, £135 2s. 6d. LEAD.—Near, £18 3s. 9d.; forward, £18 2s. 9d. SPELTER.—Near, £16 1s. 3d.; forward, £16 10s.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 4.—The further collapse of Continental prices during the week has increased the already wide gap between them and those at which home producers are able to dispose of their products on the market. At £5 7s. 6d. both iron and finished bars of foreign make are 5s. lower, while the home rates are unchanged at £9 and £7 5s. respectively. Foreign tube strip is now £6 5s., against £6 15s. last week, and the English price is £8. Foreign fine gauge bars, which a week ago were offered at £5 5s., can be bought now at £4 15s. and £6. The home price remains at between £5 15s. and £6, and producers believe there is nothing to be gained by attempting to enter into competition not fully employed, though manufacturers adhere to their basis of £11 17s. 6d. for 24-gauge corrugated, in bundles. Business in the iron branches is opening out very slowly. The light castings department of the foundries is rather better, but no appreciable improvement is made on the competitive demand for pig-iron, and it is significant that a firm in the Northamptonshire district has been put out of action. There are large stocks of iron in liquidate, particularly at furnaces that have no allied undertakings to assist in the absorption of output. Prices are stationary for the time being. Basis of 72s. 6d. for Derbyshire No. 3 and 70s. for Northamptonshire, delivered Black Country stations. Apart from high grade bars there is very little animation in wrought iron. The accession in business to the tinplate mills since the holidays has been only slight, and embodyment is irregular. Quotations remain at from £10 to £10 2s. 6d., but there is nothing really binding, business being largely a matter of individual negotiation. The market for common and individual bar iron is dominated by the foreign exporter, and sales of English iron are in this manner restricted to cases where English iron is stipulated.

CARDIFF, Sept. 4.—Business in Welsh steam coals is extremely slack and the outlook is still more unfavourable. The Port of the Brazilian Central Railways contract for about 250,000 tons for delivery over 2½ months to German competitors, who underbid Welsh coal by 2s. per ton, follows several others secured by the Germans from South Wales. The loss of these contracts makes it evident that Welsh prices will have to be reduced or collieries will be closed. Meanwhile the colowners are engaged in the reorganization scheme to meet the requirements of the new Mines Act. Next Monday, the Coal Conciliation Board meets to deal with the wages question, when miners' leaders put forward claims for a pension scheme and other extensive additions to costs. The owners, whose profits for the last three months were less than two-thirds of a penny per ton, will call for wage reductions to enable the cost of shortened hours of working under the Mines Act to be covered, and also to enable prices to be reduced to a competitive level, which is necessary if South Wales is to retain business and keep collieries working. The fact that wages exists in Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, and other competitive districts are from 10d. to 2s. 8d. per ton less than in South Wales makes it evident that the future welfare of the Welsh coal trade requires that wages and other costs should be materially modified. Meanwhile, the attitude of buyers is

## BUCKS COUNTY SHOW

### EXCELLENT SHIRE HORSES

The Buckinghamshire County Show was held yesterday at Waddesdon Manor, the home of Mr. J. A. De Rothschild, M.P., the president. The entries in the main agricultural classes numbered 367, against 344 last year, in the subsidiary sections for dogs, poultry, and horticulture, the entries of dogs showed an increase over last year of from 420 to 740.

The Prince of Wales exhibited his noted Alsatian dog Claus of Seie, which won in the open and local classes at the neighbouring show at Tring early in August. It was placed second yesterday in the open class to Mrs. L. C. Wright's Rudolf of Louvencourt, from Sunbury-on-Thames. Prince George exhibited his Great Dane, C. H. Midas of Seaton, but it was not entered for competition. It took part, however, in a parade of 14 Great Danes, all of which were bred by Mr. Gordon Stewart, of Ripley.

There was an exceptional array of young hunters and Shires. The Hunters' Improvement Society's Silver Medal for a filly not exceeding three years old was won by Waterloo 1928, a bay mare which took first in the radius class and was entered by Mr. A. E. Terry, of Quarrendon, Aylesbury. A similar medal for a mare or gelding of any age in the saddle classes was secured by Mr. W. F. Manning, of Wing, with Socks, a five-year-old gelding, which stood second in the radius class. Lord Rosebery took the first prizes in two open classes with a 1924 bay gelding and a brown gelding of the same age.

The Shire horses were the best seen for many years. Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Limited, of London, won the silver cup for Shires, and their entry led in the open class for geldings four years old and upwards. Messrs. Headington Brothers, of Slough, won the Shire Horse Society's gold medal with a 1928 mare, and Mr. Milton Harris's gelding, from Wallingford, won the bronse medal. Mr. William Clark, of Amersham, took first prize in the radius class and the Farmers' Union silver cup with Irene, a three-year-old black mare.

Messrs. H. Wood and Son's Shorthorn bull, from Ivinghoe, won the open class and president's cup for the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the show. Molly, entered by Mr. J. W. Shirley, of Brill, was awarded Lord Rosebery's cup for the best dairy Shorthorn cow in milk.

### BATH HORSE SHOW

There was a large attendance at the Bath Horse Show, which ended yesterday. A musical ride was given by the Metropolitan Police.

The Hunter Championship, which carries with it the Bath Corporation cup, was won by Lord Rosebery's Black Magic, with Luxury, owned by Mr. Kenneth Stevenson, of Malvern, reserve. These horses were first and second, respectively, in the heavy-weight class. Other leading winners were Major Stewart Richardson, Captain Bertram Mills, Mrs. Vaughan, of Brewood, Staffordshire, Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Warrington, and Miss Stella Pierce, of Birmingham.

### MELTON MOWBRAY SHOW

The Melton Mowbray District Agricultural Show was held yesterday. The entries were slightly less than last year, but the quality showed a distinct improvement in all departments. Lady Daresbury's presidential cup for the best filly was won by Mr. Allan Holm, of Tilton. The Duke of York's cup for the best shire filly foal was secured by Mr. J. O. Nicol, of Skeffington. In the hunter classes, the Patron's cup for three-year-olds was won by Mr. E. Hemphrey, of Goadby Marwood, while Mr. J. W. Kirk, of Hickling, was awarded the Duke of Gloucester's cup for the best pen of sheep. Other winners included Sir Harold Nutting, Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, and Lord Beatty.

## STATE OF THE ROADS

### ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

Motorists are requested to drive with special care where one-way traffic is operating, particularly where roadmen are engaged in repairs, improvements, and reconstructions.

HOME COUNTIES.—Chesham High-street has been closed owing to repair work, A.A. loopway signs have been erected. On the London-Aylesbury-Banbury road repairs have been begun at Hemel Hempstead and kerb-laying at Aston Clinton, while the Hockliffe-Leighton Buzzard-Aylesbury road is being reconstructed between Wing and Wingrave cross roads. The Banbury-Burford-Lechlade road is closed at Burford End for widening, alternative indicated by A.A. loopway signs. The London-Basingstoke-Southampton road is being widened and repaired between Staines Bridge and Egham, while patching and trench work are in progress between Virginia Water and Sunningdale and from Bagshot to Egham. Pipe laying is being undertaken and repair work has been begun at Hursley on the Ringwood - Romsey - Winchester - Farnham road, while the Petersfield-Winchester road is being repaired two miles from Winchester. Care should be exercised on the Horsham-Cowfold-Henfield-Brighton road at Southwater (kerb laying), also between Dale Hill and Poynings cross roads and at Mock Bridge (widening, one-way traffic). On the London-East Grinstead road a deep trench for a gas main will be encountered at Wadson, kerbing and road repairs at Kenley, excavations at Whyteleafe and repairs between Godstone and South Godstone. Special caution is also necessary on this road in bad weather, especially between Godstone and South Godstone and Blindley Heath and Felbridge owing to a tendency to sliding. Kerb laying is being carried out on the London-Canterbury-Dover roads on Boughton Hill and at Norton.

EASTERN AREA.—The Norwich-North Walsham-Mundesley road is being repaired halfwidth at Coltishall Railway Bridge and between Westwick and North Walsham, while the Norwich-Lowestoft road *via* Beccles is being repaired at Barnby. On the Bury St. Edmunds-Sudbury road repairs are also being undertaken at Sudbury (one-way traffic), and the Cambridge-King's Lynn road is under repair between Chettisham and Littleport. Bridge reconstruction will be encountered on the Newmarket-Ely road between Stuntney and Ely (half-width).

MIDLAND AREA.—The Leicester-Bedford road is being widened at Desborough, while a bridge is being reconstructed four miles north of Kettering. The Leicester-Northampton road is being widened between Market Harborough and Foxton, also the Stonebridge-Lichfield road between Castle Bromwich fork and Coleshill. Argy Bridge, Pool Quay, is still unsafe for traffic over two tons, Welshpool-Oswestry road, alternative indicated by A.A. loopway signs. The Birmingham-Shrewsbury road *via* Wolverhampton is under repair near Shiftnall, while repairs are also in progress at various intervals on the Birmingham-Ledbury road.

E. MIDLAND AREA.—The Lincoln-Wragby-Horncastle-Spilsby road is being widened between Langworth and Wragby and the Newark-Ollerton-Worksop road is being repaired between Ompton and Kneesall. Pipelaying is being carried out on the Nottingham-Derby road in Stapleford and Bramcote, one-way traffic. The Nottingham-Widmerpool-Melton Mowbray road is being widened between Nottingham and Plumtree and approaching Widmerpool, the Nottingham-Saxondale-Grantham road between Whatton and Bingham, and on the Skegness-Alford-Louth road between Ulceby and Burgh le Marsh.

## From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1830. Price 7d.

The following conversation took place on the Circuit between Mr. Brougham and a witness:—Cross-examined by Mr. Brougham.—What was the sign of the public-house where you first heard these words?—The Parliament House, Mr. Brougham.—Oh! that is an excellent sign for a public-house; there is no place where beer is more talked of. We did nothing last session but talk about it. (A laugh.) They keep a good glass of beer at that house, I suppose. . . . Witness (with considerable emphasis).—It is a very good glass indeed, I assure you, Mr. Brougham.—Ah, that's more than I can say of the other Parliament House. Instead of good beer we get bad speeches. Now as you frequent one Parliament House, and I the other, let us see if they keep the same hours. Pray, how long were you altogether at that house? Witness.—About half an hour, Mr. Brougham.—I wish that were all at our house; with us it is more frequently half a day. The witness was then cross-examined at considerable length, and in the course of his cross-examination he said, "Allow me to explain." Mr. Brougham.—Ay, that is what we do at our Parliament House, so I'll allow you certainly. The witness commenced a very tedious explanation of his evidence, which was cut short by Mr. Brougham's sitting down, and exclaiming, "You are very long-winded; we should cry 'Question!'"

3 per Cent. Cons. 87¾ to ¼.

## DRAWING OF BONDS

BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO, NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK, WARSAW, POLAND.

In accordance with the 116th of the By-Laws there took place on August 18th, 1930, the EIGHTH DRAWING for 1930 of the 7½ PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS of the BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO, issued in Gold Zlotys or equivalent thereof in Swiss Francs, in U.S.A. Gold Dollars, in Pounds Sterling, and in Gold Dutch Guldens, also the first drawing of 7 per CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS issued, 2nd Issue 8, issued in French Francs or equivalent thereof in the above-mentioned currencies.

The following BONDS have been DRAWN:—

A.—GOLD ZLOTYS 100.—Frs. 100.—Nos.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 472 | 492 | 495 | 818 | 1171 | 2576 | 2939 | 4005 |
| 4201 | 4487 | 4609 | 4953 | 5105 | 5482 | 5741 | 6035 |
| 6147 | 6637 | 6698 | 7940 | 8944 | 9205 | 9386 | |

B.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1,000.—Frs. 1,000.—Nos.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | 376 | 382 | 659 | 931 | 1274 | 1427 | 1591 | 1880 |
| 2466 | 2561 | 2719 | 2765 | 2823 | 3178 | 3256 | 3484 |
| 3672 | 4012 | 4806 | 5858 | 6044 | 6501 | 6752 | 6832 |
| 7009 | 7132 | 7249 | 7635 | 7680 | 8033 | 8639 | 8972 |
| 9191 | 9221 | 9482 | 9487 | 9651 | 10037 | 10436 |
| 10819 | 11182 | 11791 | 12274 | 12751 | 13015 | 13530 |
| 14190 | 14415 | 15041 | 15167 | 15223 | 15386 | 15914 |
| 16096 | 16281 | 17251 | 17363 | 18055 | 18059 | 18071 |
| 18331 | 18869 | 19377 | | | | |

C.—GOLD ZLOTYS 5,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 187 | 335 | 2151 | 2460 | 3527 | 3674 | 3757 |
| 3907 | 4004 | 4046 | 4758 | 4922 | 4965 | 5126 |
| 5195 | 5485 | 5504 | 6042 | 6207 | 6543 | 7581 | 8002 |
| 8848 | 9215 | 9452 | 9874 | 10153 | 10290 | 10373 |
| 10525 | 10552 | 10702 | 11009 | 11123 | 11455 | 13044 |
| 13045 | 13071 | | | | | |

D.—GOLD ZLOTYS 10,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 857 | 974 | 1138 | 1286 | 1689 | 2402 | 2826 | 2988 |
| 3133 | 3479 | 4147 | 4150 | 5328 | 5506 | 5602 | 5985 |
| 6585 | 6742 | 6848 | 7189 | 7412 | 7518 | 7651 |
| 7776 | 7928 | 8478 | 9001 | 9037 | 9124 | 9204 | 9818 |

E.—GOLD ZLOTYS 8.914/$1,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 327 | 724 | 1108 | 1449 | 1830 | 2579 | 2827 | 2988 |
| 3120 | 3151 | 3370 | 3964 | | | | |

F.—GOLD ZLOTYS 4.338/£100.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 832 | 1133 | 1288 | 1855 | 1895 | 2052 | 2313 | 2307 |

G.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1.720/Fcs.1,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 1155 | 1679 | 1823 | 2161 | 2178 | 2204 | 2234 |
| 2506 | 3256 | 3519 | 3986 | 4420 | 4484 | 4501 | 4876 |
| 5259 | 5372 | 5388 | 5519 | 6206 | 6715 | 7233 | 7327 |
| 7381 | | | | | | | |

THE 7½ Per CENT. BANK GOLD BONDS, 1ST ISSUE.

A.—GOLD ZLOTYS 100.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | 131 | 357 | 375 | 411 | 467 | 494 | 784 | 836 | 897 |
| 1030 | 1257 | 1326 | 1367 | 1407 | 1583 | 1751 | 1752 |
| 1779 | 1803 | | | | | | |

B.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 39 | 154 | 237 | 290 | 483 | 527 | 597 | 627 | 837 |
| 922 | 1069 | 1178 | 1362 | 1405 | 1435 | 1681 | 1715 |
| 1788 | 1956 | 2087 | 2164 | 2203 | 2309 | | |

C.—GOLD ZLOTYS 5,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | 140 | 230 | 325 | 344 | 345 | 399 | 587 | 833 |
| 868 | 873 | 909 | 1190 | | | | |

D.—GOLD ZLOTYS 10,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 166 | 455 | 467 | 523 | 531 | 578 | 580 | 608 | 811 |

E.—GOLD ZLOTYS 8.914/$1,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 64 | 159 | 200 | 313 | 460 | | | |

F.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1.720/Fcs. 1,000.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 26 | 116 | 267 | 302 | 409 | 474 | 589 | 643 | 650 |
| 1008 | 1027 | 1039 | 1087 | 1195 | 1300 | 1526 | 1573 |
| 1576 | 1636 | 1856 | 2168 | 2285 | 2311 | 2442 | 2508 |
| 2604 | 2605 | 2675 | 2691 | 2852 | 2875 | 2891 | |

THE 7 Per CENT. MUNICIPAL GOLD BONDS, 2ND ISSUE S.

BONDS at 1,000—FRENCH FRANCS EACH.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 73 | 90 | 208 | 395 | 455 | 580 | 724 | 1130 | 1711 |
| 2225 | 2230 | 2380 | 2607 | 2725 | 3388 | 3564 | 3642 |
| 3661 | 3891 | 4806 | 5246 | 5656 | 5750 | 6144 | 6156 |
| 6585 | 6614 | 6753 | 7044 | 7406 | 7527 | 7599 | 8004 |
| 8251 | 8617 | 8780 | 8831 | 8872 | 8950 | 9117 | 9203 |
| 9462 | 9478 | 9491 | 9649 | 9690 | 9911 | 9916 | 9933 |
| 9973 | 9970 | 10119 | 10162 | 10372 | 10685 | 10724 |
| 10752 | 11041 | 11184 | 11205 | 11414 | 11611 | 11860 |
| 12307 | 12364 | 12408 | 12734 | 12999 | 13188 | 13300 |
| 13380 | 13615 | 13730 | 13739 | 13921 | 13974 | 14085 |
| 14098 | 14204 | 14243 | 14334 | 14630 | 15179 | 15194 |
| 15259 | 15395 | 15518 | 15533 | 15575 | 15659 | 15675 |
| 15839 | 15932 | 16108 | 16418 | 16683 | 16878 | 16974 |
| 18351 | 18354 | 18378 | 18385 | 18548 | 18626 | 18747 |
| 18792 | 19041 | 19201 | 19497 | 19561 | 19589 | 19910 |
| 19914 | 20121 | 20345 | 20360 | 20506 | 20650 | 20677 |
| 20741 | 20921 | 21064 | 21085 | 21288 | 21655 | 21694 |
| 21763 | 21900 | 22152 | 22229 | 22328 | 22355 | 22383 |
| 22494 | 22536 | 22539 | 22696 | 23077 | 23080 | 23255 |
| 23276 | 23435 | 23610 | 23783 | 23876 | 23979 | 24029 |
| 24099 | 24179 | 24284 | 24332 | 24351 | 24360 | 24402 |
| 24439 | 24500 | 24672 | 24800 | 24964 | 24977 | |

The above drawn Bonds will be paid at their full face value on 1st October, 1930, on presentation at one of the undermentioned Banks, but they will cease to bear interest after that date.

The coupons due 1st October, 1930, on the drawn Bonds as well as those on the Bonds still remaining in circulation will also be paid at the Banks named:—In Poland,—Head Office of the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego in Warsaw, and its Branches.—In Zlotys.

In SWITZERLAND.—Société de Banque Suisse, Bâle, Zürich, and Genève.—In Swiss francs.

In UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.—In Dollars.

In GREAT BRITAIN.—Lloyds Bank Ltd., London, and Swiss Bank Corporation, London.—In Pounds Sterling.

In HOLLAND.—Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Amsterdam.—In Dutch Florins.

BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO, NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK, WARSAW, POLAND.

In accordance with Paragraph 16 of the By-Laws there took place on the 18th August, 1930, the FOURTH DRAWING for 1930 of the 7½ PER CENT. BONDS of the BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO issued in Gold Zlotys or equivalent thereof in Swiss Francs, in U.S.A. Gold Dollars, in Pounds Sterling, and in Gold Dutch Guldens, also the first drawing of 7 per CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS Issue, 2nd Issue 8, issued in French Francs or equivalent thereof in the above-mentioned currencies.

The following BONDS have been DRAWN:—

THE 7 Per CENT. MUNICIPAL GOLD BONDS, 2ND ISSUE

A.—GOLD ZLOTYS 100.—Frs. 100.—Nos.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 529 | 617 | 696 | 757 | 879 | 942 | 1118 |
| 2180 | 3034 | 3049 | 3631 | 3681 | 3814 | 4148 |
| 4348 | 4600 | 4686 | 4703 | 4770 | 4869 | 4947 |
| 5058 | 5105 | 5140 | 5289 | 5320 | 5568 | 5617 |

B.—GOLD ZLOTYS 1,000.—Frs. 1,000.—Nos.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 137 | 192 | 253 | 269 | 423 | 427 | 775 |
| 949 | 1219 | 1526 | 1602 | 1613 | 2058 | 2479 |
| 2585 | 2772 | 3363 | 3530 | 3532 | 3699 | 3730 |
| 3963 | 4034 | 4063 | 4412 | 4418 | 4868 | 5017 |
| 5031 | 5117 | 5506 | 5585 | 5616 | 5757 | 6071 |
| 6260 | 6707 | 6781 | 6786 | 6878 | 7223 | 7402 |
| 7490 | 7952 | 8326 | 8536 | 8655 | 8677 | 10197 |
| 10456 | 10524 | 10753 | 10937 | 11100 | 11161 | 11222 |
| 11458 | 11474 | 12913 | 13296 | 14219 | 14713 | 15548 |
| 15622 | 16021 | 17126 | 17528 | 17714 | 17876 | 18391 |
| 18664 | 19285 | 19518 | 19575 | 20114 | 20589 | 20768 |
| 20860 | 21021 | 21293 | 21802 | 21933 | 21782 | 21821 |
| 21976 | 22203 | 22452 | 22629 | 22858 | 22863 | 23916 |
| 23989 | 24000 | 24206 | 24307 | 24774 | 24844 | 25277 |
| 25286 | 25319 | 25756 | 26165 | 26390 | 26402 | 26504 |
| 26605 | 26907 | 27025 | 27121 | 27212 | 27333 | 27483 |
| 27490 | 27521 | 27856 | 27946 | 27960 | 28152 | 28380 |
| 28540 | 28885 | 28938 | 28971 | 29535 | 29621 | 30458 |
| 30485 | 30787 | 30795 | 31055 | 31088 | 31953 | 31984 |
| 32130 | 32192 | 32658 | 32790 | 32955 | 33031 | 33135 |
| 33794 | 33900 | 33981 | 34045 | 34081 | 34532 | 34552 |
| 34654 | 34742 | 34790 | 34998 | 35071 | 35362 | 35465 |
| 35678 | 35788 | 35835 | 35913 | 36234 | 36635 | 36878 |
| 37675 | 37679 | 37690 | 37903 | 38148 | 38253 | 38329 |
| 38793 | 39004 | 39225 | 39358 | 39557 | 39956 | 40069 |
| 40115 | 40509 | 41218 | 42549 | 43453 | 43560 | 43581 |
| 44113 | 44260 | 44557 | 44713 | 44734 | 44873 | 45178 |
| 45523 | 45592 | 45918 | 46367 | 46424 | 46447 | 47017 |
| 47074 | 47216 | 47262 | 47307 | 47470 | 47522 | 47949 |
| 48041 | 48099 | 48634 | 48899 | 49206 | 49454 | 49671 |
| 49717 | 49728 | 49852 | | | | |

The above drawn bonds will be paid at their full face value on 1st October, 1930, on presentation at one of the undermentioned Banks, but they will cease to bear interest after that date.

The coupons due 1st October, 1930, on the drawn Bonds as well as those on the Bonds still remaining in circulation will also be paid at the Banks named:—In Poland,—Head Office of the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego in Warsaw, and its Branches.—In Zlotys.

In SWITZERLAND.—Société de Banque Suisse, Bâle, Zürich, and Genève.—In Swiss francs.

In UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.—In Dollars.

In GREAT BRITAIN.—Lloyds Bank Ltd., London, and Swiss Bank Corporation, London.—In Pounds Sterling.

In HOLLAND.—Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Amsterdam.—In Dutch Florins.

GERMAN EXTERNAL LOAN, 1924.

BRITISH TRANCHE.

Notice is hereby given that the following BONDS amounting to £286,100 nominal of the above-named Issue have been DRAWN this day at the Bank of England by lot, for redemption in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the General Bond securing the Loan, in the presence of duly appointed representatives of the Trustees of the Loan, of the Reichsschuldenverwaltung and of the Bank of England.

The Bonds so drawn will be paid off as per on or after 15th October, 1930, in sterling at the Bank of England, London, or at the option of the person entitled to receive such payment at eight exchange on London (the rate of which is to be fixed two days before the respective Paying Offices) at the Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie, Brussels; Lazard Frères et Cie., Paris; Hope and Co. or Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Amsterdam; Schweizerische Kreditanstalt, Zurich; or for its account at such agencies of the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt in Switzerland as it may designate; or in the Bank of England, Berlin, on presentation and surrender together with all coupons maturing subsequent to 15th October, 1930. In the event of one or more of such coupons being absent the amount of the same will be deducted from the sum payable to the bondholder. The coupon due 15th October, 1930, and also any coupons previously due which have not been paid, must be detached from such drawn bonds and collected in accordance with the terms thereof. Interest will cease on all such drawn bonds after 15th October, 1930.

A BONDS OF £100 EACH.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 27 | 76 | 86 | 193 | 215 | 222 |
| 262 | 379 | 450 | 554 | 568 | 640 | 698 |
| 711 | 763 | 823 | 850 | 978 | 1022 | 1156 |
| 1157 | 1261 | 1395 | 1492 | 1533 | 1542 | 1560 |
| 1648 | 1718 | 1837 | 1840 | 1856 | 1869 | 1895 |
| 1903 | 1904 | 1906 | 1936 | 1940 | 1950 | 1964 |
| 1979 | 1983 | 1984 | 2014 | 2144 | 2295 | 2438 |
| 2449 | 2464 | 2466 | 2471 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 |
| 2482 | 2491 | 2494 | 2537 | 2546 | 2592 | 2624 |
| 2648 | 2678 | 2708 | 2739 | 2741 | 2747 | 2748 |
| 2775 | 2831 | 2842 | 2843 | 2847 | 2868 | 2896 |
| 2897 | 2907 | 2910 | 2995 | 3032 | 3038 | 3057 |
| 3059 | 3065 | 3085 | 3087 | 3089 | 3093 | 3115 |
| 3123 | 3125 | 3174 | 3188 | 3193 | 3217 | 3276 |
| 3278 | 3311 | 3353 | 3373 | 3398 | 3406 | 3407 |
| 3441 | 3449 | 3489 | 3512 | 3517 | 3520 | 3530 |
| 3533 | 3545 | 3566 | 3602 | 3614 | 3647 | 3662 |
| 3668 | 3714 | 3747 | 3751 | 3753 | 3761 | 3790 |
| 3795 | 3796 | 3797 | 3809 | 3855 | 3865 | 3891 |
| 3948 | 3996 | 4008 | 4018 | 4039 | 4130 | 4184 |
| 4170 | 4172 | 4200 | 4226 | 4232 | 4236 | 4237 |
| 4230 | 4275 | 4337 | 4343 | 4381 | 4413 | 4438 |
| 4461 | 4462 | 4470 | 4471 | 4503 | 4519 | 4531 |
| 4549 | 4572 | 4629 | 4638 | 4648 | 4657 | 4707 |
| 4732 | 4734 | 4738 | 4758 | 4771 | 4772 | 4816 |
| 4842 | 4868 | 4923 | 4946 | 4947 | 4973 | 4999 |
| 5018 | 5033 | 5064 | 5116 | 5127 | 5168 | 5214 |
| 5225 | 5229 | 5250 | 5255 | 5306 | 5311 | 5319 |

## DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5394 | 5464 | 5487 | 5509 | 5516 | 5522 | 5532 |
| 5553 | 5570 | 5580 | 5609 | 5684 | 5755 | 5793 |
| 5821 | 5886 | 5898 | 5954 | 5971 | 6031 | 6047 |
| 6051 | 6123 | 6124 | 6125 | 6281 | 6317 | 6318 |
| 6351 | 6382 | 6406 | 6439 | 6449 | 6518 | 6557 |
| 6582 | 6689 | 6696 | 6707 | 6762 | 6891 | 6905 |
| 6983 | 6984 | 7048 | 7211 | 7292 | 7315 | 7338 |
| 7379 | 7479 | 7506 | 7648 | 7653 | 7677 | 7740 |
| 7855 | 7882 | 7922 | 8001 | 8022 | 8024 | 8031 |
| 8049 | 8052 | 8076 | 8124 | 8142 | 8160 | 8164 |
| 8192 | 8195 | 8230 | 8363 | 8364 | 8368 | 8375 |
| 8403 | 8418 | 8422 | 8439 | 8478 | 8485 | 8520 |
| 8541 | 8559 | 8572 | 8746 | 8786 | 8790 | 8844 |
| 8973 | 9024 | 9059 | 9133 | 9155 | 9207 | 9214 |
| 9225 | 9237 | 9310 | 9400 | 9419 | 9422 | 9523 |
| 9539 | 9561 | 9647 | 9686 | 9721 | 9751 | 9830 |
| 9835 | 9844 | 9944 | 9953 | 9978 | 10008 | 10018 |
| 10019 | 10076 | 10099 | 10115 | 10125 | 10140 | 10185 |
| 10209 | 10245 | 10266 | 10325 | 10335 | 10345 | 10347 |
| 10364 | 10369 | 10376 | 10403 | 10408 | 10410 | 10501 |
| 10506 | 10555 | 10589 | 10677 | 10717 | 10831 | 10853 |
| 10859 | 10868 | 10871 | 10878 | 10938 | 10940 | 10947 |
| 10988 | 10992 | 10995 | 11042 | 11080 | 11086 | 11093 |
| 11094 | 11095 | 11323 | 11336 | 11337 | 11355 | 11376 |
| 11389 | 11396 | 11496 | 11530 | 11593 | 11605 | 11614 |
| 11647 | 11651 | 11653 | 11664 | 11791 | 11877 | 11878 |
| 11923 | 11948 | 11997 | 12085 | 12108 | 12144 | 12268 |
| 12276 | 12294 | 12321 | 12335 | 12378 | 12435 | 12460 |
| 12469 | 12552 | 12647 | 12796 | 12806 | 12913 | 12922 |
| 12927 | 13125 | 13192 | 13216 | 13371 | 13385 | 13418 |
| 13422 | 13426 | 13441 | 13477 | 13478 | 13512 | 13515 |
| 13524 | 13525 | 13585 | 13632 | 13729 | 13757 | 13829 |
| 13871 | 13872 | 13876 | 13888 | 13906 | 14103 | 14174 |
| 14211 | 14225 | 14283 | 14336 | 14388 | 14408 | 14473 |
| 14478 | 14620 | 14693 | 14703 | 14722 | 14968 | 15109 |
| 15129 | 15160 | 15254 | 15261 | 15455 | 15622 | 15820 |
| 15912 | 15936 | 15940 | 15952 | 16029 | 16038 | 16238 |
| 16270 | 16272 | 16309 | 16370 | 16414 | 16473 | 16474 |
| 16491 | 16535 | 16623 | 16650 | 16686 | 16729 | 16767 |
| 16793 | 16802 | 16820 | 16829 | 16888 | 16900 | 16911 |
| 16946 | 16976 | 17022 | 17156 | 17230 | 17341 | 17342 |
| 17647 | 17796 | 17800 | 17801 | 17819 | 17871 | 17939 |
| 17944 | 17972 | 18032 | 18061 | 18455 | 18153 | 18210 |
| 18216 | 18273 | 18350 | 18351 | 18366 | 18499 | 18523 |
| 18541 | 18569 | 18573 | 18590 | 18670 | 18705 | 18832 |
| 18975 | 19000 | 19100 | 19110 | 19168 | 19222 | 19243 |
| 19275 | 19337 | 19371 | 19710 | 19738 | 19767 | 19774 |
| 19789 | 19799 | 19826 | 19838 | 19841 | 19896 | 19954 |
| 19983 | 20080 | 20065 | 20108 | 20151 | 20189 | 20200 |
| 20313 | 20318 | 20412 | 20552 | 20728 | 20731 | 20738 |
| 20739 | 20753 | 20859 | 20960 | 21004 | 21066 | 21158 |
| 21172 | 21194 | 21258 | 21261 | 21380 | 21408 | 21414 |
| 21484 | 21505 | 21511 | 21523 | 21540 | 21549 | 21587 |
| 21653 | 21665 | 21770 | 21777 | 21960 | 21970 | 22001 |
| 22006 | 22007 | 22010 | 22045 | 22112 | 22146 | 22151 |
| 22170 | 22207 | 22219 | 22291 | 22318 | 22325 | 22340 |
| 22395 | 22510 | 22530 | 22618 | 22629 | 22633 | 22658 |
| 22672 | 22733 | 22746 | 22821 | 22825 | 22828 | 22843 |
| 22844 | 22853 | 22902 | 22922 | 22977 | 23091 | 23092 |
| 23099 | 23130 | 23160 | 23213 | 23366 | 23380 | 23386 |
| 23395 | 23428 | 23441 | 23468 | 23491 | 23544 | 23545 |
| 23563 | 23606 | 23755 | 23806 | 23812 | 23833 | 23866 |
| 23870 | 23915 | 23917 | 24022 | 24149 | 24165 | 24186 |
| 24192 | 24314 | 24318 | 24367 | 24389 | 24391 | 24460 |
| 24481 | 24532 | 24551 | 24585 | 24598 | 24613 | 24619 |
| 24630 | 24644 | 24689 | 24704 | 25070 | 25074 | 25120 |
| 25191 | 25210 | 25243 | 25306 | 25335 | 25355 | 25362 |
| 25379 | 25384 | 25566 | 25612 | 25703 | 25749 | 25850 |
| 25863 | 25892 | 25895 | 26135 | 26140 | 26178 | 26184 |
| 26237 | 26244 | 26248 | 26251 | 26258 | 26310 | 26338 |
| 26483 | 26489 | 26539 | 26642 | 26651 | 26702 | 26732 |
| 26613 | 26846 | 26901 | 26911 | 26958 | 26970 | 26972 |
| 26996 | 26998 | 27097 | 27277 | 27304 | 27354 | 27364 |
| 27379 | 27409 | 27479 | 27477 | 27477 | 27510 | 27566 |
| 27701 | 27706 | 27710 | 27713 | 27728 | 27889 | 27999 |
| 28055 | 28089 | 28090 | 28209 | 28315 | 28330 | 28332 |
| 28343 | 28353 | 28359 | 28376 | 28462 | 28483 | 28531 |
| 28611 | 28612 | 28679 | 28753 | 28768 | 28773 | 28837 |
| 28843 | 28844 | 28958 | 28985 | 29016 | 29040 | 29055 |
| 29099 | 29213 | 29270 | 29282 | 29357 | 29462 | 29517 |
| 29617 | 29677 | 29902 | 30015 | 30017 | 30046 | 30085 |
| 30109 | 30183 | 30189 | 30331 | 30490 | 30512 | 30728 |
| 30776 | 30813 | 30831 | 30942 | 30950 | 31014 | 31073 |
| 31137 | 31150 | 31186 | 31314 | 31957 | 31977 | 31673 |
| 31693 | 31695 | 31923 | 32034 | 32102 | 32145 | 32168 |
| 32171 | 32182 | 32190 | 32230 | 32254 | 32259 | 32273 |
| 32316 | 32320 | 32336 | 32354 | 32355 | 32424 | 32459 |
| 32464 | 32489 | 32537 | 32582 | 32596 | 32600 | 32636 |
| 32677 | 32697 | 32726 | 32773 | 32804 | 32837 | 32859 |
| 32882 | 32883 | 32975 | 33011 | 33092 | 33100 | 33162 |
| 33184 | 33303 | 33325 | 33341 | 33414 | 33422 | 33458 |
| 33473 | 33487 | 33656 | 33675 | 33681 | 33693 | 33695 |
| 33716 | 33717 | 33819 | 33860 | 33867 | 33917 | 33939 |
| 33944 | 34079 | 34128 | 34146 | 34156 | 34525 | 34239 |
| 34467 | 34518 | 34631 | 34635 | 34650 | 34659 | 34753 |
| 34818 | 34875 | 34911 | 34972 | 35196 | 35276 | 35311 |
| 35312 | 35413 | 35428 | 35476 | 35498 | 35692 | 35782 |
| 36289 | 36374 | 36605 | 36709 | 36722 | 36732 | 36766 |
| 36883 | 36900 | 36912 | 36967 | 37189 | 37198 | 37216 |
| 37244 | 37291 | 37369 | 37381 | 37382 | 37398 | 37414 |
| 37417 | 37521 | 37682 | 37712 | 37759 | 37825 | 37842 |
| 37869 | 37938 | 37976 | 38031 | 38120 | 38122 | 38153 |
| 38280 | 38302 | 38333 | 38399 | 38443 | 38559 | 38566 |
| 38600 | 38620 | 38653 | 38682 | 38708 | 38716 |
| 38786 | 38907 | 39012 | 39021 | 39071 | 39084 | 39230 |
| 39243 | 39302 | 39317 | 39350 | 39475 | 39618 | 39636 |
| 39672 | 39680 | 39694 | 39699 | 39736 | 39742 | 39754 |
| 39761 | 39777 | 39786 | 39789 | 39797 | 39812 | 40084 |
| 40106 | 40116 | 40130 | 40373 | 40455 | 40464 | 40613 |
| 40677 | 40684 | 40702 | 40865 | 40875 | 40891 | 40898 |
| 40900 | 40938 | 40944 | 40963 | 40978 | 41107 | 41113 |
| 41125 | 41144 | 41201 | 41211 | 41292 | 41312 | 41331 |
| 41390 | 41442 | 41465 | 41554 | 41618 | 41623 | 41675 |
| 41711 | 41755 | 41793 | 41806 | 41859 | 41883 | 41964 |
| 41997 | 42137 | 42290 | 42301 | 42337 | 42393 | 42400 |
| 42371 | 42373 | 42436 | 42437 | 42443 | 42843 | 42961 |
| 43041 | 43054 | 43088 | 43146 | 43218 | 43235 | 43405 |
| 43510 | 43513 | 43520 | 43581 | 43738 | 43752 | 43803 |
| 43897 | 43899 | 43923 | 43947 | 44138 | 44191 | 44192 |
| 44224 | 44274 | 44285 | 44324 | 44354 | 44386 | 44528 |
| 44558 | 44568 | 44571 | 44614 | 44794 | 44890 | 44941 |
| 45004 | 45048 | 45058 | 45070 | 45174 | 45334 | 45402 |
| 45441 | 45540 | 45593 | 45738 | 45822 | 45886 | 45899 |
| 45982 | 46002 | 46117 | 46187 | 46228 | 46256 | 46276 |
| 46353 | 46399 | 46500 | 46535 | 46544 | 46614 | 46655 |
| 46665 | 46686 | 46710 | 46723 | 46742 | 46745 |
| 46828 | 46830 | 46856 | 46870 | 46911 | 46936 | 46951 |
| 47045 | 47077 | 47080 | 47204 | 47250 | 47297 | 47324 |
| 47330 | 47344 | 47583 | 47678 | 47701 | 47844 | 48174 |
| 48487 | 48496 | 48614 | 48661 | 48705 | 48729 | 48812 |
| 48927 | 49029 | 49151 | 49246 | 49273 | 49277 | 49302 |
| 49314 | 49342 | 49406 | | | | |

B BONDS of £500 EACH.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83 | 179 | 199 | 206 | 382 | 406 | 497 |
| 559 | 568 | 662 | 699 | 716 | 749 | 848 |
| 853 | 860 | 906 | 935 | 962 | 965 | 976 |
| 1002 |

'Phone: Grosvenor 1393 (4 lines).

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BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

IN DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY
## BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND WOKING.
Four miles from the latter, with express trains to Waterloo in 30 minutes.

This really charming COUNTRY PROPERTY, HALEBOURNE, CHOBHAM, SURREY, in excellent order, and contains entrance and lounge halls, three reception, 10 bed rooms, capital offices; electric light; central heating; company's water. Excellent garage and stabling accommodation. Cottage.

Beautifully timbered grounds with lovely lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, and large meadow, in all about
**24 ACRES.**

For SALE privately, or by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart on Wednesday, September 17th, 1930.
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## BEAUTIFUL LAKE DISTRICT.
Easy reach of Main Line Station with express trains.
On the L.M.S. Railway between London and Carlisle and Manchester and Liverpool. In a lovely position between Kendal and Windermere.

Excellently appointed modern stone-built RESIDENCE approached by a long drive with lodge entrance.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices. Electric lighting. Good water supply. Modern drainage.

Garage for three cars. Stabling for five. Entrance lodge. LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, in all about
**9 ACRES.**
Hunting, Golf, Fishing, and Shooting.

All details of the Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. who have inspected and can recommend most strongly.

## PERFECTLY PLACED IN A MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED PARK,
WITH GORGEOUS VIEWS. TWO HOURS WEST OF TOWN.

A Noble Residence, in the centre of a well-known Hunt, beautifully fitted and appointed, containing a very handsome suite of entertaining rooms, some 20 bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, and ground-floor offices; electric light, central heating, and ample water; charming old gardens, terraced walks, and clipped yews.

Model Farm, 12 cottages, dower house, and 500 Acres of good pasture and wood.

**PRICE SUBSTANTIALLY LESS THAN HALF THE COST.**
Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

UNEXPECTEDLY AVAILABLE.
## FRINGE OF ASHDOWN FOREST, SUSSEX.
450ft. UP. FINE VIEWS.
PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE IN REALLY LOVELY POSITION.

Three reception, nine bed rooms, four bath rooms.

Every possible modern convenience and luxury.

Perfectly decorated. Ready to walk into.

Garages with chauffeur's flat. Gardener's cottage.

Beautiful grounds with lovely old yew hedges, shady arbour, rose garden, and very fine herbaceous border, tennis court, orchard. Chain of lakes with quaint rockery and water garden, in all
**4 ACRES.**

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.
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# GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,
106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.

## ON THE COTSWOLDS, 700 FEET UP. GLORIOUS VIEWS.
WITHIN SIX MILES OF FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSE

A picturesque, stone-built, TUDOR HOUSE, recently restored and modernised under the supervision of Mr. Morley Horder.

Accommodation:—
Three Reception Rooms, eight Bed Rooms, three Bath Rooms; Electric Light, Central Heating. Excellent Water Supply.

Two Garages. Building suitable for Stabling. Stone-built Cottage.

The Gardens are extremely attractive, and can be maintained by one man, and comprise Flower Beds, Sunk Rose Garden, Rock Garden, and HARD TENNIS COURT.

The remainder of the property is grassland, with the exception of a small wood; the whole outside extends to
**64 ACRES.**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT THE GREATLY-REDUCED PRICE £5,500.
Full particulars from Sole Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele.: Gros. 1671.)

## THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DORSET, £3,500.

Georgian House in the Portman Hunt.

Four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms.

PERFECT ORDER AND MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Very attractive gardens shaded by fine copper beech and cedars; tennis court, kitchen garden.

Cottage. Garage for 6 cars. Stabling.
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**£3,500.**

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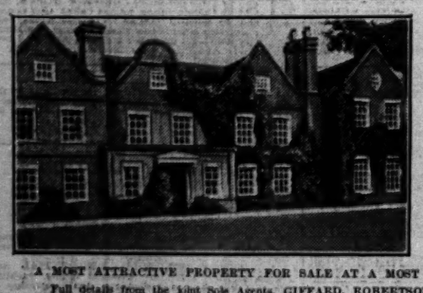
OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE "DAILY BREADER" AND GOLFER.



## NEAR WOKING,
with its five Golf Courses. A property that has many points of especial interest.

PERIOD HOUSE.
Lovely Views.

Billiard room, three reception, 10 bed, and three bath rooms.

Co.'s electric light, Co.'s water, Modern drainage.

Stabling. Two Garages. Small Farmery. Three Cottages.

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## HAYWARDS HEATH.
LONDON 50 MINUTES.
Main line station 10 minutes' walk.

OLD-WORLD ARCHITECTURE, ENGLISH OAK TIMBERING and BEAMS. Lounge (30ft. by 15ft.), and dining room panelled in oak, oak staircase, seven bed and dressing rooms, fitted basins, unlimited hot water; central heating, main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; 'phone; pleasant garden and grounds of about 1½ Acre, comprising woodland and abundant wild flowers. Easily maintained by chauffeur-gardener.

Garage, greenhouse.

FREEHOLD £4,500.
£500 DOWN, BALANCE REMAINS

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## A VERY GENUINE BARGAIN. EASILY WORTH £8,000. OFFERED FOR £5,000.
A HOME OF INTRIGUING AND UNIQUE CHARACTER.
AMIDST THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS. 40 MINUTES LONDON.

This luxuriously appointed modern HOUSE is perfect in every detail and the interior is beautiful beyond description. Thoroughly secluded and quiet although only a few minutes' walk from station; approached by a pretty winding drive with lodge entrance. Magnificent lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms (one of which is sumptuously fitted with sunk bath, shower and spray apparatus, &c.). Parquet flooring to reception rooms, oak and mahogany doors to principal rooms. Company's electric light, water and gas. Central heating. Telephone. Entrance lodge. Spacious garage; various other outbuildings. Surrounded by really fascinating gardens which must be seen to be appreciated. Woodland and paddock.

**4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £5,000.**

ONLY JUST AVAILABLE AND AFFORDING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Strongly recommended. Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

## CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
IN A SMALL PARK OF 50 ACRES
On the outskirts of an extremely pretty old-world village.
Ninety minutes South of London.
Good social district. Excellent Hunting. Several Golf Courses near.

This charming modernised old-fashioned RESIDENCE is seated in parklike grounds in the midst of undulating and unspoilt country, 400ft. above sea level, enjoying extremely pleasant views. Carriage drive approach. Lofty and well-proportioned rooms. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; co.'s water; modern drainage; own lighting and central heating. Garage, stabling, and small farmery. Three cottages. Fascinating old-world gardens and richly-timbered grounds.

**THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD. £4,700.**
OR £7,500 FOR THE WHOLE PROPERTY,
FORMING A COMPLETE ESTATE IN MINIATURE.
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## A MODERN ARCHITECTURAL GEM.
IDEALLY SITUATED FOR THE GOLFER.
ON THE VERGE OF A PICTURESQUE OLD KENTISH VILLAGE.
IN A HEALTHY AND FAVOURITE LOCALITY.

This charming RESIDENCE possesses a most attractive elevation with an exceptionally well fitted and conveniently planned interior. Lounge hall with oak panelling 25ft. by 20ft., drawing room, dining room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, adequate domestic offices with servants' hall. Splendid condition. Co.'s electric light, gas and water; main drainage; garage (4 cars); two good cottages; model laundry. Additional guests' rooms and capital outbuildings. Entrance drive approach. Most enchanting pleasure grounds inexpensive of upkeep and nicely timbered; ornamental lawns, flower beds, pretty lily pool, hard tennis court with pavilion, kitchen and fruit gardens.

IN ALL ABOUT 3¼ ACRES.
**OFFERED AT THOUSANDS BELOW COST.**
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

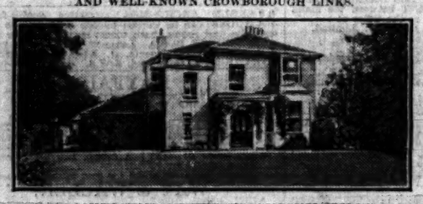
## A SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE.
12 MILES FROM THE SUSSEX COAST.
IN THE MIDST OF UNDULATING AND UNSPOILT COUNTRY. 300ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FACING SOUTH.

A most picturesque old-fashioned RESIDENCE of the long low type. In a beautiful setting. Restored and completely modernized three years ago. Approached by a pretty winding drive and thoroughly secluded. Three large reception rooms, small study, oak beams, open fireplaces and other characteristic features, six bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms; all on two floors. Separate cottage for servants. Electric light, constant hot water, telephone, &c. Garage, stabling; quaint old coat house. Home farm, with cottage, and adequate buildings. Really enchanting old-world gardens bounded by stream, plenty of trees, rock and water garden, two tennis courts, pasture, valuable orchard and woodland.

**100 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,500.**

NOTE.—THE RENT FROM THE FARM AND PROFIT FROM THE SALE OF FRUIT PRODUCES WELL OVER £200 PER ANNUM.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

## A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CLOSE TO THE ASHDOWN FOREST
AND WELL-KNOWN CROWBOROUGH LINKS.



MAGNIFICENT VIEWS TO SUSSEX HILLS.

Quiet Position. 1 Mile Station. 700 feet up with south-east aspect. This charming small Georgian-type HOUSE, standing in 1½ acres of gardens; hall, two reception rooms, four-five bed rooms, tiled bath room, &c. Main conveniences. Central Heating. Electric Light. Cottage. Terraced Gardens, pergolas, orchard, vegetable and flower gardens. One of the choicest little properties now available in the district.

**1½ ACRE. £2,400. FREEHOLD.**
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

## LOVELY SITUATION IN WEST SUSSEX.
A COUNTRY PLACE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.
AMIDST EXQUISITE SCENERY.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.
UNEXPECTEDLY AVAILABLE.
A HOUSE OF REALLY PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.
RURAL AND SECLUDED.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Radiators throughout. Electric light. Stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat and cottage. Fascinating gardens and grounds, a most appealing feature.

**10 ACRES.**
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A VERY MODERATE FIGURE.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

## HAMPSHIRE COAST. WONDERFUL POSITION FACING THE NEEDLES.
CLOSE TO NEW FOREST. 12 MILES SOUTHAMPTON.

Perfect repair. Last word in comfort. Main drainage, water, gas and electric light. Complete central heating. The house built solid as a castle, with stone mullions, oak floors and doors, leaded casements and everything regardless of initial cost.

Accommodation—
Lofty oak panelled hall, 36ft. by 18ft.

Large dining and billiard rooms; also oak panelled.

Beautiful drawing room, library, marble floored loggia, 11 bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, complete offices.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS ON SEA SHORE OF OVER 5 ACRES.
*Tennis and croquet lawns. Rock garden, large rose and yew garden intersected by stone-paved walks. Kitchen garden and woodland.*
COTTAGE. GARAGES. FINE SEA WATER SWIMMING POOL.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE.
JUST INSPECTED BY THE AGENTS.
MESSRS. NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD, READING, and 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

## SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 21)

AT A LOW RESERVE.
SURREY,
within 15 miles of Town.
THE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
"FAIRLAWN,"
CROYDON-LANE, BANSTEAD.
Ten bed and dressing rooms, three living rooms, ample domestic offices; electric light, company's water; double garage, stabling, greenhouses; gardens and grounds of nine acres, with a large area of natural woodland; having a long frontage ripe for immediate development.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
Messrs.
J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS
and
MORGAN, BAINES, and CLARKE (acting in conjunction) will offer the above for sale by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, 16th October, 1930, (unless previously sold privately). Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Lowe and Co., Solicitors, 2, Temple-gardens, E.C.4; the Auctioneers, 2, Hans-road, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6148-9); or the Estate Offices, Sutton, Surrey (Sutton 2220).

## AUCTION SALE ROOMS

HAMPTON & SONS,
ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
Sales of Estates, Town and Country Houses, Commercial and Investment Properties.
Held every Tuesday.
'Phone: Regent 7500.
Branches: Wimbledon, 'Phone, 0980 Wimbledon. Hamstead, 'Phone, 2727 Hampstead.

HARRODS, LTD., S.W.1.
AUCTIONS of TOWN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES throughout the year.
Telephone (Estate Office only), Kens. 1490.
Branch Office: West Byfleet, Surrey.

GODDARD & SMITH
HOLD WEEKLY SALES BY AUCTION OF ALL CLASSES OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY in THEIR ESTATE AUCTION HALL, AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
22, KING-STREET,
St. James', S.W.1.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.,
ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
THE WILLETT BUILDINGS, SLOANE-SQUARE.
Sales of Town and Country Houses and Estates held periodically.
'Phone: Sloane 8141.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, &c.
HARRODS' AUCTION GALLERIES, S.W.
*Open for the reception of antique and high-class modern furniture, silver, jewels, plate, oil paintings, engravings, china, porcelain, books and Works of Art.* Settlement within ten days. Sales throughout the year.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

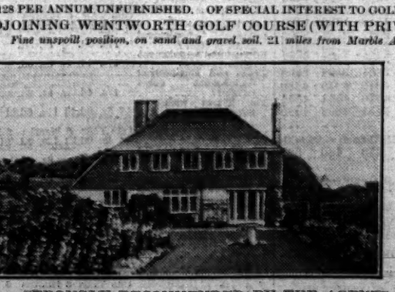
# ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2.

TO BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, AND OTHERS.
ILFORD
*(close to Eastern-avenue, with excellent bus service, and adjacent to intensive development).*
WITH POSSESSION.
The very valuable
FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE
known as
FERN HALL FARM,
REDBRIDGE-LANE AND RODING-LANE, ILFORD,
HAVING EXISTING FRONTAGES OF OVER 2,500 FEET,
together with the
MEADOWS or SPORTS GROUNDS
adjacent, the whole extending to
NEARLY 66 ACRES,
and having VALUABLE GRAVEL DEPOSITS, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION in four or other Lots by
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Monday, 6th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Solicitors:—Messrs. George Coleman and Son, Paddockhall Chambers, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
Auctioneers' Head Office:—
51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2.
Telephone, Holborn 8741 (six lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
TO BE LET ON LEASE.
a well-planned, conveniently situated, detached RESIDENCE, comprising five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room, kitchen, &c.
ATTRACTIVE SMALL GARDEN.
The property, though well away from the main road, is only a few minutes' walk from Marlborough-road Station.
RENT £275 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.
For further particulars apply to:—
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2.
Telephone, Holborn 8741.

ILCHESTER-PLACE, KENSINGTON.
A charming non-basement GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE with garden, and overlooking Gardens of Holland Park. Close to Melbury Tennis Club and "All Weather" Golf School. Seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; all modern conveniences; tiled offices; lavatory basins in all the bed rooms.
PRICE £7,500.
Lease 84 years. Ground-rent £90 per annum.
Further particulars of
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2.
Telephone, Holborn 8741.

£128 PER ANNUM UNFURNISHED. OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GOLFERS AND GARDEN LOVERS.
ADJOINING WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE (WITH PRIVATE ACCESS THERETO).
*Fine unspoilt position, on sand and gravel soil. 21 miles from Marble Arch. Fast trains to Waterloo.*



PICTURESQUE SMALL HOUSE.
In beautiful order, easy to run. Hall, two reception rooms (parquet floors), five bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.
Two Garages.
Co.'s water, gas, electric light, Modern drainage.
GARDENS OF INDESCRIBABLE CHARM, fully stocked and secluded, in all about ONE ACRE.
Lease about 15 years.
Moderate premium for improvements.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE AGENTS, ELLIS and SONS,
22, STATION APPROACH, VIRGINIA WATER (Wentworth 33), and 31, DOVER-STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Gerrard 4364).

Kens. 1490: Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

# HARRODS

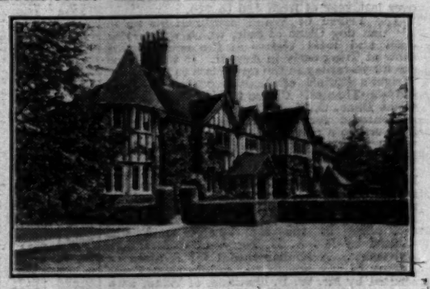
Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

## OXSHOTT AND COBHAM.
RETIRED SITUATION; SANDY SOIL.
FIRST RATE SOCIAL AND SPORTING DISTRICT.
THIRTY MINUTES TOWN. UNSPOILT SURROUNDINGS.

This exceptional Freehold Residence, replica of ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE, presenting the acme of comfort and luxury, with oak-panelled lounge hall, three reception, billiard room 24ft. square, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Two garages, chauffeur's cottage, useful outbuildings. Automatic central heating; electric light; modern drainage, telephone, &c.

PLEASURE GROUNDS of GREAT BEAUTY, studded with choice shrubs and trees, affording ever-changing colour; hard and grass tennis courts, garden lawn, herbaceous borders, sunk rose garden, lily-pond, yew hedges, prolific kitchen garden, orchard, &c., in all about NINE ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.



## BERKS.
*Favourite residential district about two miles Windsor and about six miles from Stoke Poges Golf.*

TUDOR RESIDENCE, with wealth of oak beams, also open fireplaces, and other characteristics.

Lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and two bed rooms and one bath room under construction.

*Modern drainage, co.'s gas and water. Telephone, garage.*

Lawns, flower border, &c., also meadowland in all about
**12 ACRES,**
PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,400.
Further particulars of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.

## EASTBOURNE AND HASTINGS.
*Midst the South Downs and four miles from the Coast.*

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, MODERNIZED. Splendid order, wealth of oak. Lounge hall, cloak room, dining room, three other reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, excellent lofty domestic offices.

Co.'s water, electric light and power, independent hot water supply, central heating, main drainage; fine garage, spacious barn; Dutch cottage.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, tennis lawn, rose, flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens, lily pond, valuable paddock, in all
**SEVEN ACRES.**

NOTE.—A further four acres adjoining can be purchased if desired.

Offered at a low price by private treaty.

If unsold, AUCTION in SEPTEMBER. Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

About 1,000 Acres of Shooting. About Three-quarters of a Mile of Trout Fishing.
AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF
## MID SOUTH WALES.
*In a purely residential and agricultural district, on the outskirts of an old town.*

Old-fashioned, medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENCE; lounge hall, four reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; stabling, two garages, outbuildings, chauffeur's quarters, lodge and cottage; gravitation water, central heating, constant hot water, modern drainage; matured gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, coppice, shrubbery of rhododendrons; in all about
**SEVEN ACRES.**
PRICE ONLY 3,000 GUINEAS.
If wanted, Parkland and a Home Farm adjoining of about 150 acres, making a total in all of about 280 acres, can be purchased.
Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## BEECH LODGE, ENFIELD.
*High ground. Close to excellent Golf Course, 30 minutes from Town.*
WELL-PLANNED SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, on two floors, back from road, in good order.
Hall, three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, up-to-date offices. Independent hot water service, Co.'s electric light, power, and gas. Main water and drainage. Garage. Stabling.
Matured GARDEN ABOUT ½ ACRE.
For SALE by AUCTION 16th September next.
Recommended by the Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## RUISLIP AND ICKENHAM.
*High ground. Fine views. Handy for Stations, 30 minutes from Town.*

Delightful LABOUR-SAVING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; first-class order; back from road; on two floors, containing hall, cloak room, three reception, four bed rooms (two fitted basins, hot and cold, and mirrored wardrobes), tiled bath rooms, tiled domestic offices; main electric light, power, gas, water, and drainage, central heating; independent hot water supply; parquet flooring; garage; choice well-planted garden of over ½ ACRE.
PRICE ONLY £3,600.
Joint Sole Agents:
Messrs. J. MEACOCK and Co., 2, West End-buildings, Ruislip, and
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£1,950 OR OFFER.
## LOVELY ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.
*Magnificent Views to Beacon Head and Chanctonbury Ring.*
CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
600ft. up on gravel soil, within 3½ miles of station, golf courses, and close to village, shops, church, &c.

Lounge hall, sun room, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage (two cars).

*Abundant Water Supply. Modern Drainage.*

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, with orchard, &c., of about a QUARTER of an ACRE.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO BE LET.
## THE GREAT GATE HOUSE, KENILWORTH CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE.
A MOST BEAUTIFUL TUDOR RESIDENCE
BUILT BY ROBERT, EARL OF LEICESTER, IN THE YEAR 1563,
AND SITUATE ADJOINING THE ANCIENT RUINS
OF WHICH IT ORIGINALLY FORMED THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

IT CONTAINS:—Three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, Guard room 42ft. by 20ft., and ample domestic offices. Garages and stabling, gardens.
*Electric Light and Main Services.*

IN ALL ABOUT TWO ACRES.
THE HOUSE REMAINS TO-DAY MUCH AS IT WAS LEFT BY THE PROTECTOR IN THE YEAR 1656,
*AND INCLUDES*
Many features portraying the historical and romantic associations of the Elizabethan period, since immortalized by Sir Walter Scott.

All particulars may be obtained from:—
HUMBERT AND FLINT,
LAND AGENTS,
WATFORD, HERTS, and 11, SERLE-STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

Telephone: Museum 7000.

# MAPLE & CO.

Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

By Order of the Executors of the late Lawrence Jones, Esq.
## THE PLANTATION, STOCK, INGATESTONE.
27 miles London. Rural district, 300ft. up. Gravelly subsoil.
Essex Union Hunt, Mid-Essex Polo, Two Golf Courses.

THIS VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF 7, 20 OR 34 ACRES, COMPRISING
The well appointed country residence, the Plantation, containing 10 bed, two bath, two dressing rooms, lounge hall, billiard room, two reception rooms, and offices. Old gardens, orchard, meadow, and woodland. Two cottages, garage, stables, &c., about 7 acres. Vacant possession. The Freehold accommodation land of about 13 acres, extensive road frontages. Vacant possession. The Freehold intensive fruit cultivation land of about 14 acres, 5,000 black currant bushes, 2,000 apple and plum trees, meadowland. Extensive road frontages. Vacant possession.

To be SOLD by AUCTION in two or three lots, at The London Auction Mart, on October 15th next (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty). Auctioneers:—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

A GENUINE AND BEAUTIFUL OLD HOUSE IN ANCIENT WALLED GARDENS.
## ST. ALBANS.
*High on the outskirts of the city and overlooking the Earl of Verulam's Estate.*

A PERIOD HOUSE of brick and flint, in excellent repair. Co.'s electric light, gas, water, &c. Lovely old gardens, enclosed by ancient walls. Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, panelled hall and two or three nice old reception rooms, complete offices. Brick-built garage and stables; fine trees, tennis lawn, ONE ACRE.
£3,250. Lease 690 years at only four shillings a year.
Sole Agents:—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

## HUTTON MOUNT.
7min. station, 35min. Liverpool-street, 350ft. above sea level, close to golf course, &c.

ATTRACTIVE red brick Residence with conservatory, drawing room, dining room, excellent offices, six bed rooms, tiled bath room. Electric light and main services. Brick-built garage and pretty garden and orchard of about one acre.
**£2,500**
FREEHOLD.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ONLY 13 MILES WEST OF
## HYDE PARK CORNER.
Very suitable for Country Club or Residential Hotel.

Well-appointed GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in old-world gardens; 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms; complete offices, conservatory; two cottages; large garage, stabling; double tennis lawn, productive kitchen and walled fruit garden, &c. Also greyhound kennels and track (let at £250 per annum). Total area in all
ABOUT 6½ ACRES.
To be LET UNFURNISHED, or Freehold could be purchased.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

## SURREY, WOKING.
Quiet position, high up with extensive views, convenient for the station.
Substantially built FAMILY RESIDENCE, excellent order.
Central heating, electric light, &c. Hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms (principal rooms fitted basins), two bath rooms, usual offices. Garage, stables, greenhouse, &c.
Matured undulating garden, lawns, tennis court, &c., in all about ¾ ACRE.
FREEHOLD £4,000.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Friday, September 5, 1930.